

Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the
American Scenic and Historic
Preservation Society, 1924

TO THE LEGISLATURE OF
THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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TRANSMITTED TO THE
LEGISLATURE APRIL 9
1924

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FOUNDED BY ANDREW H. GREEN AND
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, 1895

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Headquarters : No. 154 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
Letter of Transmittal.....	1
Charter of the Society.....	3
Headquarters of the Society.....	4
Officers, Trustees and Committees.....	5
Scenic and Historic Preservation in General.....	8
Growth of the Movement.....	8
The Value of Scenic Beauty.....	10
The Year's Work.....	14
Appreciation of Special Service.....	14
Treasurer's Report.....	16

NEW YORK CITY AFFAIRS

New York City Parks.....	24
Fort Washington and Inwood Hill Parks Extended.....	24
Central Park.....	25
Subway Under Park Defeated.....	25
Art Center in Park Opposed.....	25
War Memorial in Park Proposed.....	29
Distinction Between Parks and Playgrounds.....	29
The World's Largest Carillon.....	31
Marathon Stone Dedicated.....	34
Richmond Hill Tablet and History.....	35

NEW YORK STATE AFFAIRS

State Parks in General

New York State Reservations, Complete List.....	38
Governor's Messages Concerning State Parks.....	56
State Council of Parks.....	59
State Conservation Fund.....	60
Highway Access to State Parks.....	60
Bond Issue for State Parks.....	61
Special Appropriations for State Parks.....	62

Society's Administrative Reports

Andre Monument at Tappan.....	63
Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers.....	63
Administration.....	63
Meetings and Visitors.....	64
Flemish Table Presented by Theodore Gilman.....	65
Furniture and Paintings Bequeathed by Rufus King.....	67
Financial Statement.....	68
John William Draper Memorial Park.....	69
Bequest of Mrs. Edward H. Dixon.....	69
The Draper Family.....	71
The Draper Estate.....	73
The Quarry Injunction.....	74
The Park Described.....	75
Stony Point Reservation.....	78
John Boyd Thacher Park.....	80
Administration.....	80
Weather Conditions and Visitors.....	80
Maintenance and Improvements.....	81
Financial Statement.....	85
Diamond Island Park.....	87
Administration and Use.....	87
Exemption from Taxation.....	88

	PAGE
Fort Brewertom.....	89
Battle Island Park.....	90
Letchworth Park.....	91
Administration.....	91
Visitors.....	92
Camping Inaugurated.....	93
Accidents and Forest Fire.....	93
Proposed Developments.....	94
Genesee River Storage Reservoir.....	95
Museum Additions.....	95
Meteorological Report.....	96
Financial Statement.....	98

General State Affairs

Long Island State Park Commission.....	101
Long Island Notes.....	101
Gift of Bird Sanctuary by W. Emlen Roosevelt.....	101
Organized Ceremonies at Roosevelt's Grave Forbidden.....	102
Walt Whitman School at Woodbury.....	102
Proposed Hempstead Plains Preserve.....	103
Old Houses in Southold.....	103
Westchester County Parks.....	104
Commissioners.....	104
Description of Parks.....	104
Croton Point Park.....	107
New Scenic Route in Westchester Proposed.....	109
Abolition of Bronx Parkway Commission Proposed.....	110
Old Forest Near White Plains.....	111
Fenimore Cooper Place in Scarsdale Sold.....	111
Novel Wreath Unveiled at Tuckahoe.....	112
A Forgotten Headquarters of Washington.....	113
Castle Philipse Burned.....	114
Andre-Arnold Meeting Place Marked.....	116
Historic Iron Works of the Hudson.....	117
Constitution Island and Neighboring Landmarks.....	123
John Burroughs Tablet on Slide Mountain.....	125
The "Half Moon" Replica — How it Was Built.....	126
Fort Crailo given to the State.....	135
Lake George State Park.....	136
Memorial Fender on Mount Marcy.....	137
Finger Lakes State Park Commission.....	137
Taghanic Falls State Park.....	138
Bluff Point State Park.....	140
Indian Falls State Park Proposed.....	141
Seward, Fillmore and Cleveland Monuments.....	143
New York State Historical Celebrations.....	143
Tercentenary of New Netherland.....	143
Centenary of the Erie Canal.....	144
State Historical Advisory Commission.....	145
Revolutionary Anniversaries Commission.....	146
Billboard Nuisance.....	146
Bills to Tax Outdoor Advertising.....	146
Billboards in Adirondacks.....	147
Standard Oil Co.'s Restriction of Signs.....	147
Opposition to Billboards Increasing.....	147
Great Appalachian Trail.....	148

AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES

Massachusetts: Death of Washington Elm.....	149
Hubbard Elm at North Andover Blown Down.....	150
Plymouth Rock a Pilgrim from Canada.....	150
Longfellow's Wayside Inn Purchased by Henry Ford.....	150
Bash-Bish Falls Acquired by State.....	151
Indian Oven and Burgoyne's Camp.....	152

Contents

v

	PAGE
Connecticut: Shantok, A Mohegan Fort.....	152
New Jersey: Walt Whitman's Home Dedicated.....	153
Penimore Cooper's Birthplace Dedicated.....	154
Movement to Preserve Gov. Franklin's House.....	154
Pennsylvania: Statue of Mary Jemison.....	155
Brandywine Battlefield for a Park.....	156
District of Columbia: Buchanan Memorial.....	156
Virginia: Movement to Purchase Monticello.....	157
Lee Chapel to be Saved.....	157
Monroe Doctrine Celebrated at Monroe's Grave.....	158
Michigan: Brule Memorial at Sault Ste. Marie.....	159
Wisconsin: Lotus Protected by Law.....	159
Wisconsin's State Parks.....	161
Minnesota: Important Decision Concerning Wild Life.....	162
Missouri: Mark Twain's Birthplace.....	163
Louisiana: Shooting Club Between Game Preserves.....	164
Texas: Protection of Spanish Missions.....	164
Historical Tablets Unveiled in San Antonio.....	165

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Complete List.....	166
Changes During Past Year.....	168
Carlsbad Cave National Monument.....	168
Thirteen New National Parks Proposed.....	169
Economic Value of National Parks.....	170
Grand Canyon Survey of 1923.....	171
Origin of Yosemite Valley.....	174
Important Interpretation of Water Power Act.....	175

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

England: Search for Bones of Pocahontas.....	176
Search for General Oglethorpe's Body.....	177
Appeal for Charles Darwin's Home.....	178
Cottage of Adams Ancestors Preserved.....	178
Cromwell's Grave Unknown.....	179
France: Belleau Woods Dedicated.....	179
Third Division Monument at Chateau Thierry.....	180
Names of Obliterated Towns Abolished.....	180
New Louvain Hall Blessed.....	180
Switzerland: Swiss National Park.....	181
Italy: Rome's Rich Archaeological Soil.....	182
Virgil's Tomb to be a World Shrine.....	182
Greece: Preservation of Marathon Mound Proposed.....	183
Egypt: Tut-ankh-Amen's Sarcophagus Opened.....	184
Holy Land: Preservation of Sacred Places.....	192
Japan: Preservation of Nature Monuments.....	192
Various Archaeological Discoveries in Old and New Worlds.....	194
Conclusion of Report.....	196

APPENDIX

PRESIDENTIAL LANDMARKS: A Brief Description of the Birthplaces, Homes and Tombs of the Presidents of the United States.....	193
Index.....	223

ILLUSTRATIONS

Plate No.		Facing page
	<i>Hastings-on-Hudson</i>	
1.	Map of Estate of John William Draper.....	16
2.	Plan of Draper Observatory, in Draper Memorial Park.....	32
	<i>New York City</i>	
3.	The Marathon Stone presented to College of the City of New York by Dr. John H. Finley.....	48
	<i>Popolopen Creek</i>	
4.	The Replica of the " Half Moon ".....	64
	<i>Along the Hudson</i>	
5.	Ruins of Sterling Iron Furnace.....	88
6.	Ruins of Southfields Iron Furnace.....	90
7.	Ruins of Greenwood Iron Furnace at Arden.....	116
8.	Ruins of Queensboro Iron Furnace.....	122
	<i>Rensselaer, N. Y.</i>	
9.	Fort Crailo.....	144
	<i>Mount Vernon, Va.</i>	
10.	Washington's Home.....	176
11.	Washington's Tomb.....	192
12.	Washington's Sarcophagus.....	208

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SOCIETY

NEW YORK, *April 9, 1924.*

HON. H. EDMUND MACHOLD, *Speaker of the Assembly, Albany,*
N. Y.:

SIR.—I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Legislature of the State of New York the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, as required by law.

Yours respectfully,
GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,
President.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
SOCIETY

NEW YORK, *April 9, 1924.*

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

Pursuant to chapter 166 of the Laws of 1895 and laws amendatory thereof, the Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society have the honor to present this, its twenty-ninth, Annual Report.

THE SOCIETY'S CHARTER

The charter of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society was granted by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York which, by the Governor's signature of March 26, 1895, became chapter 166 of the laws of that year. It was amended by chapter 302 of the laws of 1898 and chapter 385 of the laws of 1901, and reads as follows:

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The following persons: William H. Webb,* Samuel D. Babcock,* John M. Francis,* Andrew H. Green,* Charles A. Dana,* Oswald Otten-dorfer,* Chauncey M. Depew, Horace Porter,* William Allen Butler,* Mornay Williams, George G. Haven,* Elbridge T. Gerry, Walter S. Logan,* Henry E. Howland,* Edward P. Hatch,* William L. Bull,* James M. Taylor,* J. Hampden Robb,* Ebenezer K. Wright,* Alexander E. Orr,* William M. Evarts,* Wager Swayne,* Charles R. Miller,* Frederick W. Devoe,* Elbridge G. Spaulding,* Frederick S. Talmadge,* Thomas V. Welch,* S. Van Rensselaer Cruger,* Frederick J. De Peyster,* Morgan Dix,* John A. Stewart, Charles C. Beaman,* Francis Vinton Greene,* Peter A. Porter, M. D. Raymond,* George N. Lawrence,* Benjamin F. Tracy,* Augustus Frank,* Charles Z. Lincoln, John Hudson Peck,* Sherman S. Rogers,* William Hamilton Harris,* Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander B. Crane, John Hodge,* Robert L. Fryer,* J. S. T. Stranahan,* Samuel Parsons, Jr.,* Charles A. Hawley, Henry E. Gregory, Frederick D. Tappan,* Henry J. Cookinham, Henry R. Durfee,* H. Walter Webb,* and such others as shall become associated with them in the manner and upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the by-laws of the corporation hereby created, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, with all the powers and subject to the provisions of the eleventh section of chapter thirty-five of the general corporation laws as amended by chapter six hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, except as otherwise provided by this

The Society's Charter

act, and shall be capable of purchasing, taking, receiving and holding by gift, grant, devise, bequest, or otherwise, in trust or perpetuity, real and personal estate for the uses and purposes of said corporation, the value of which shall not exceed one million dollars. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 302, 1898, and chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 2. The objects of said corporation shall be to acquire by purchase, gift, grant, devise, or bequest, historic objects or memorable or picturesque places in the state or elsewhere in the United States, hold real and personal property in fee or upon such lawful trusts as may be agreed upon between the donors thereof and said corporation, and to improve the same; admission to which shall be free to the public under such rules for the proper protection thereof as said corporation may prescribe, and which said property shall be exempt from taxation within the State of New York. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 3. The affairs and business of said corporation shall be conducted by a board of not less than five or more than thirty-five trustees, a quorum of whom for the transaction of business shall be fixed by the by-laws. The persons now constituting the Board of Trustees of said corporation shall continue to hold office until others are elected in their stead as provided by the said by-laws. Vacancies in the Board of Trustees may be filled in the manner prescribed by the said by-laws. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 302, 1898, and chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 4. None of the Trustees or members of said corporation shall receive any compensation for services, or be pecuniarily interested directly or indirectly, in any contract relating to the affairs of said corporation, nor shall said corporation make any dividend or division of its property among its members, managers, or officers. (Chapter 166, 1895.)

§ 5. The Board of Trustees shall annually, at a time to be fixed by the by-laws, elect or appoint from their number the following officers: A President, four Vice Presidents and a Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors are elected or appointed and shall perform such duties as are provided by the by-laws. The Board of Trustees may also appoint a Secretary and define his duties, and shall have the power to manage, transact and conduct all business of the corporation, to prescribe the terms of admission of its members, and to appoint and fix the compensation of and to remove its employes at pleasure. The said corporation shall have no capital stock, and shall have no power to sell, mortgage, or otherwise incumber any of its property. (Chapter 166, 1895, amended by chap. 385, 1901.)

§ 6. Said corporation shall annually make to the Legislature a statement of its affairs, and from time to time report to the Legislature, by bill or otherwise, such recommendations as are pertinent to the objects for which it was created, and may act jointly or otherwise with any persons appointed by any other State for similar purposes as those intended to be accomplished by this act, whenever the object to be secured or purpose sought to be accomplished is within the jurisdiction of this and any other State or can only be attained by such joint action. (Chapter 166, 1895.)

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE SOCIETY

The headquarters of the Society are in the Old Tribune Building at No. 154 Nassau street, opposite City Hall, New York City.

OFFICERS, TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES

The names and addresses of the officers, trustees and principal standing committees are as follows:

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SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN GENERAL

Growth of the Movement

On March 26, 1924, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society passed the 29th anniversary of its incorporation, and at the time of the transmission of this Report is in its 30th year. The Society contemplates with satisfaction the growth of public sentiment in favor of the preservation of the historic landmarks and places of extraordinary scenic beauty throughout the country since the Society was organized by Andrew H. Green in 1895. Prior to that date there were in the State of New York only six scenic and historic reservations; today there are forty-nine or more. Prior to 1895 there were only eight National Parks; today there are sixty-four National Parks and National Monuments. And before the organization of the Society only eight states had state parks and state forests, so far as we have been able to learn; while today, twenty-nine states have them. In the public education which has resulted in this progress, this Society was one of the few pioneers, and the first, we believe, to carry on the work with a nation-wide scope. The coupling of the words "scenic and historic," now in frequent use, is probably due to the initiative of this Society which was originally incorporated in 1895 under the title of Trustees of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects, although this Society was not literally the pioneer in recognizing the desirability of preserving places and objects of such united interest. If historical and antiquarian societies are to be taken into consideration, this Society would have to yield precedence to a long antecedent line of such organizations. The New York Historical Society, founded in 1804, is among the pioneers of that class. But the preservation of landmarks and tracts of land having scenic and historic values was a later development.

In 1849, the State of New York created its first historical reservation when it acquired Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, overlooking the Hudson river. Although picturesquely located from the scenic standpoint, the primary object in that case was historic. A similar motive led to the formation in 1856 of the Ladies Association of Mount Vernon which in 1858 acquired the Washington home on the Potomac.

Perhaps the earliest notable movement for purely scenic preservation was that which culminated in 1883 in the formation of the Niagara Falls Association and the enactment of a law authorizing "the selection, location and appropriation of certain lands in the village of Niagara Falls for a State reservation, and to preserve the scenery of the Falls of Niagara." Andrew H. Green, a member of that commission from the very beginning, subsequently founded the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. In 1888, the Association for the Preservation of Virginian Antiquities was formed and has done a great deal of good work in preserving such places as the old church at Jamestown, etc.

In 1891, a notable group of men in Massachusetts, including Senator George F. Hoar, Mr. Charles Eliot and Prof. Henry P. Walcott secured the incorporation of the Trustees of Public Reservations for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining for public use "beautiful and historical places and tracts of land within this commonwealth."

As yet, there was little public appreciation of the intimate relations between physiography (which is another word for scenery) and history. This is too large a theme for discussion here, but it may be said in passing that physical features which make scenery are often the determining factors in locating the places of residence of notable men and the occurrence of notable events in both peace and war. This relation is so important that during the World War President Wilson appointed advisers to give him information on the effect of physiography on military movements and on treaty boundaries. So it was that Andrew H. Green found it highly desirable that the scenic and historic ideas should be joined more closely than before. Therefore, in 1895,—after he had been Commissioner of Central Park for many years and Commissioner of the Niagara Falls Reservation twelve years,—he founded the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. At that time, the Palisades of the Hudson were in danger, and scenic and historic tracts like Stony Point Battlefield on the Hudson in danger of commercialization. One of the early achievements of the Society was the drafting of the Legislation for New York State for the creation of the Palisades Interstate Park.

At that time, over in England, a strong current of sentiment was flowing along the same line as Mr. Green's thought, and in that same year 1895, was founded the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.

During the past twenty-nine years, our Society, with the advantage of a special charter from the Legislature and by the wide circulation at home and abroad of its official reports, has stimulated the whole movement for scenic and historic preservation, which now includes the creation and protection of city, state and national parks. Without attempting to mention them in order of precedence, tribute should be paid to the work of many other societies. In 1910, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities was formed and has done a fine work in preserving buildings and other landmarks. The American Civic Association enlarged its horizon and entered into the defense of Niagara Falls and National Parks, etc. In California, the Landmarks Club has rescued many of the old Spanish Missions from total ruin. In various states, the Societies of Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and similar organizations, have taken up the work of saving historic buildings, historic trees, and places of great beauty and historic interest. Innumerable societies have been formed for single specific objects, such as the preservation of Independence Hall, Faneuil Hall, Lincoln's birthplace, Cleveland's

birthplace, the cottage in which Grant died, the homes of Mark Twain, Edgar Allan Poe, Walt Whitman, Benjamin Franklin, and others in different parts of the country. Even a list of these organizations would make a small volume. The Appalachian Mountain Club, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and similar organizations have joined valiantly in the good work. The Rhode Island Historical Society, since 1905, has been doing exceptionally effective service in marking historical sites and actually acquiring some. The New York State Historical Association, which is different from the New York Historical Society, has assisted in securing legislation for the creation of scenic and historic reservations and also administers some of them.

It goes without saying that the federal act of 1906 for the Preservation of American Antiquities was a great step in advance for the preservation of places of great scenic and historic interest, for it is under this act that our National Monuments are proclaimed.

The influence of our Society has also reached foreign countries with good effect and similar organizations have been effected in both Canada and Japan on the lines of this Society, and our work has also reacted as a helpful stimulus to existing European organizations like the Bond Heemschut of The Netherlands, the Bund Heimatschutz of Germany, and similar organizations in Sweden, Switzerland and other countries.

These few observations indicate the important growth of this movement during the past twenty-nine years. Every state in the Union has felt its effect in a greater or lesser degree, and those who have not fully realized its value are now quickly awakening to it. And the sooner these precious parts of our heritage are saved, the better. As time goes on, the cost of acquiring them will increase, and commercial enterprises will get hold of waterfalls, streams, lakes and beautiful sites, and it may be wholly impossible to save them at some future time. Procrastination is the thief, not only of Time, but also of Golden Opportunity.

The Value of Scenic Beauty

The value of scenic beauty cannot adequately be expressed in terms of dollars and cents. There are many things in this world that cannot be inventoried in equivalents of gold and silver. At the close of the late World War, five different authorities endeavored to estimate the value of the economic loss of human life during that devastating struggle, and one of them capitalized the life of American soldier at \$4,720. Whatever usefulness such figures may have in calculating economic loss, it is apparent that they do not begin to represent the intrinsic loss. However a human life may be figured by life insurance companies, the infinite possibilities of a human life make it impossible to compute its real worth. Similarly, one cannot express the value of scenic beauty in purely economic terms, for the reason that that scenic beauty has more than a single value,

and the greatness of its several values is as incalculable as the dimensions of the human soul.

Scenic beauty may exist in private estates or in public reservations ranging in size from the small city park or country schoolhouse yard up through the larger municipal parks, and state parks, to the great reservations of the national domain which are variously classified as National Parks and National Monuments, and a moral duty rests upon both private owners and public authorities to see that it is conserved.

At least four different values of scenic beauty may be mentioned, namely, (a) the aesthetic, (b) the hygienic and recreative, (c) the educational and (d) the financial or economic.

As to the first of these, there is a tendency among people who think too much upon the purely commercial side of human affairs to depreciate the aesthetic. The spokesmen of hydro-electric corporations that have covetous eyes on a beautiful waterfall, stream or lake — as has been the case with Niagara Falls and the Yellowstone Park and the Hetch-Hetchy valley — have frequently directed the shafts of their sarcasm at the advocates of scenic preservation as if aesthetics were an entirely negligible thing, but the advocates of the beautification of civic environment or the reservation of places of natural beauty ought not to hesitate to speak boldly for such things on aesthetic grounds, when appearing before public authorities or private assemblies. John Ruskin very truly said that "As the art of life is learned, it will be found at last that all lovely things are also necessary, the wild flower by the wayside as well as the tended corn, and the wild birds and creatures of the forest as well as the tended cattle; because man does not live by bread only." And when Jefferson stated in the beginning of the Declaration of Independence that among man's inalienable rights is that of the pursuit of happiness, he comprehended the lovely as well as the material things that conduce to man's true happiness. If a human life is worth only \$4,720 on the basis of its economic productiveness, certainly a life that enjoys the beauties of nature is worth more than that to itself and more to the community at large.

In this connection, New York State can recall with pride the great aesthetic precedent which she established when she created the State Reservation at Niagara Falls. So far as we know, this is the first notable case in this country in which public moneys were expended for the creation of a public park for purely aesthetic reasons. The Yellowstone Park which was previously in existence was a reservation of property already owned by the Government; but Niagara Falls was private property, and was purchased with public moneys, not for any utilitarian purpose, but purely in order to preserve and give public access to one of the great natural wonders of the world. That precedent has been justified by public opinion, and has undoubtedly had a powerful influence on State Legislatures whenever since then the subject of an appropriation for the preservation of scenic beauty has come up.

Secondly, places of beauty also have a practical value for health and recreative purposes, whether they be simply the attractive dooryard or the great public reservation. One can promote health and get recreation in a gymnasium, but he can get more health and more recreation out of doors, in the garden, the golf links, the tennis court or the public park; or the more sturdy exercise of camping and tramping in our great state and national parks. What these mean to the nation in prolonging life, in increasing human efficiency, in increasing popular contentment, in reducing the population of hospitals and institutions for the dependent and criminal classes, cannot be estimated.

There can be no doubt, for instance, that the public parks and playgrounds of New York City perform an enormously valuable service in this respect. We are informed by the Park Department that about 2,000,000 persons use Central Park alone during the year, and that about 6,000,000 use all the parks and playgrounds of the City. Going a little farther afield from the Metropolis, we have within a distance of fifty miles the Palisades Interstate Park, which has an annual attendance of approximately 2,000,000. A little park of about 35 acres at Stony Point Battlefield on the Hudson, one of several in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, has had an attendance during the past year of over 60,000 persons, largely from the rural districts although partly from the city. When these figures are multiplied by the whole number of parks and playgrounds of the country, it can be realized what they are contributing to the making of a strong and wholesome social fabric. They are very democratic institutions, for they tend to neutralize the depressing conditions of poverty and congested population, and in some respect, at least, give the poor the advantages of the well-to-do. Everybody may not be able to own his own dooryard, but everybody can enjoy a public park.

Thirdly. There is scarcely a beauty spot in the world that does not possess an educational value of some sort. It is not until they enter their public parks that many city children know what it is to see a tree grow. And from such simple facts of natural history, the range of educational value extends through the realms of botany, zoology, geology, to the extent that one may desire to go. The silent testimony of the fossils of John Boyd Thacher Park, near Albany, the roaring volume of Niagara, the steaming geysers of the Yellowstone, the slow-descending glaciers of the Rockies, the impressive depth and colors of the Grand Canyon, all stimulate inquiry into the works of nature, and at the same time, as Pope says, lead one's thoughts "through Nature up to Nature's God."

Now, while it is true that the values before mentioned cannot be expressed in terms of money, scenic beauty does have a money value. The man who has a house and lot for sale can sell them more readily and for a better price if the house is surrounded by a pretty dooryard than if the yard is bare earth and filled with rubbish. Real estate in a tidy section of the city is invariably worth

more than similar property elsewhere. Property fronting a park is invariably worth more than that on back streets. As an example may be cited the value of land fronting Central Park on Fifth avenue. An examination of the assessment books of the City of New York recently showed that the value of the land alone (not including improvements) on the east side of Fifth avenue between 59th street and 110th street fronting the park was estimated at \$65,431,800, whereas the corresponding property on First avenue was only \$6,700,400.

This principle was well appreciated by one fore-sighted citizen of New York, Samuel B. Ruggles, over ninety years ago when he laid out the private park called Gramercy Park. In 1831 Ruggles bought about twenty-one acres of an old farm in the latitude of East 20th street, created a private park of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the middle of it, and laid out the surrounding property in building lots. He conveyed the park to a board of trustees for the benefit of the surrounding property owners, and then sold his lots. The money which he sacrificed in giving away the park was more than recovered in the enhanced value of the surrounding building lots.

One important lesson to learn in connection with this subject is the value of time in either reclaiming the waste scenic places or preserving those which are yet undefiled. If the civic pride of the country town, or village, or city, can be aroused, so that the ravine which is now being used as a garbage dump can be cleaned out and restored, or the natural pond preserved, or the little brook-side cleaned up, the community will benefit by it many fold. Such work is illustrated on a large scale by the Bronx Parkway in New York City and Westchester county. The Bronx River, although an old historic boundary, is not a considerable stream, and had become distressingly disfigured by refuse material. In 1907, the Bronx Parkway Commission was created, and in the past sixteen years has cleaned out the rubbish, restored the banks, constructed a splendid driveway along the stream, and now the Bronx Parkway is one of the loveliest of eastern New York's scenic drives.

As an illustration of private generosity in a similar direction may be cited several valuable public gifts by Hon. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca in a section of the state rich in glen scenery. By a series of gifts, he and his associates have recently given to Cornell University the rights in Cascadilla ravine which forms the southern boundary of the University campus, so that its scenic beauty is ensured for ever. And in order that the public view of the ravine may be unobscured, he has recently purchased neighboring houses with a view to their ultimate removal. (See also index references to Enfield Falls and Buttermilk Falls reservations.)

As an illustration of neglected opportunities, it is not necessary to go beyond New York City, and her lessons should be instructive to other cities. Manhattan Island once had a very beautiful topography. The surface was diversified by hills and vales, and by lakes and streams, and presented an aspect which Mrs. John Adams,

wife of the Vice President of the United States, described in 1789 in a letter to her sister when she said that she was in "a situation where the hand of Nature has so lavishly displayed her beauties that she has left scarcely anything for her handmaid, Art, to perform." But with the growth of the city, most of the hills were leveled, the valleys filled up, and the lakes and streams obliterated. Only in a few places like Central Park, Mount Morris Park, Riverside Park and now Inwood Hill Park, are traces of the Island's pristine beauties preserved. The old Collect Pond, known as the Fresh Water, first became a dumping place, then a nuisance, and then it was filled up and its site is now covered in part by the Criminal Courts building and the City Prison. Sunfish Pond, up near 32nd Street on the east side, met a similar fate. Lovely millstreams that flowed across the island and emptied into the East river at 48th street and 75th street have been buried from sight, and lost under masses of brick and stone walls and pavements.

Wise foresight would have saved these and other natural features for the enjoyment of future generations, and \$5000 spent then would have been worth \$50,000 or \$100,000 to the people of the city to-day.

Profiting by these errors of the past, there are several large movements in New York State looking to a better future. One of these has been inaugurated within a year and a half by the Russell Sage Foundation for a Plan of New York and its environs. It contemplates a survey of the economic, industrial, physical and social needs of the communities living within a radius of fifty miles of the center of the Metropolis, and the planning for those needs for generations to come. Nothing so far-sighted has been undertaken since the adoption of the city plan prepared by the commissioners who laid out the city, with many mistakes, under the law of 1807.

Another project of far-reaching importance is that of the Westchester County Parks Commission for laying out a series of public parks and connecting scenic driveways in that great county, which borders on the Hudson river and Long Island sound, and which in years to come is destined to be the dooryard of the Metropolis.

In a still wider field, New York State, with a proud array of State parks, is on the eve of an even more systematic development of them by means of a proposed bond issue of \$15,000,000.

These are encouraging signs of the times, and give promise of large public benefit in the near future.

THE YEAR'S WORK

Appreciation of Special Services

During the past year, a large part of the Society's attention has been given to the administration of nine properties for the public benefit: The Andre Monument at Tappan; Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers; John Williams Draper Memorial Park, 9 acres, at Hastings-on-Hudson; Stony Point Battlefield, thirty-four acres, on the Hudson; John Boyd Thacher Park, 400 acres in the beauti-

ful Helderbergs in Albany county; Diamond Island in Lake George; Fort Brewerton on the Oneida river; Battle Island Park, 225 acres, on the Oswego river; and Letchworth Park, 1,000 acres, including the picturesque Portage Falls, on the Genesee river. Of these properties, the Andre Monument, Draper Park and Diamond Island belong to the Society, and the others belong to the State.

Upon these properties, the Society expended, during the year ended December 31, 1923, State Funds to the amount of \$28,669.62, and private funds to the amount of \$10,898.50. The Society receives no money from the State for its administrative services, every dollar supplied by the State being applied without deduction to the State property for which it was appropriated.

The money which passes through the Society's treasury, however, is not the full measure of its influence; for the gifts of its members for scenic and historic preservation made through various channels during the past 20 years are known to aggregate between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000, and doubtless other gifts of which we have no knowledge would greatly increase those figures.

In connection with the administrative work of the past year, particular thanks are due to Capt. N. Taylor Phillips, Treasurer; Judge Stephen H. Thayer, Chairman of the Manor Hall Committee; Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser, Chairman of the Draper Park Committee; Hon. George A. Blauvelt, Chairman of the Stony Point Committee; Hon. Ellis J. Staley, Chairman of the Thacher Park Committee; Mr. Charles J. Peabody, Chairman of the Diamond Island Committee; Hon. Thomas P. Kingsford, Chairman of the Fort Brewerton Committee; Mr. Frederick A. Emerick, Chairman of the Battle Island Park Committee; and Mr. Wolcott J. Humphrey, Chairman of the Letchworth Park Committee, for their self-denying devotion of time, strength and oftentimes money, to this public work. Special appreciation should also be expressed for Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran's donation of \$5000 for the repair of Philipse Manor Hall, and Mr. Frederick A. Emerick's personal expenditure of \$6,208.96 on Battle Island Park.

The administrative work of the Society was increased during the past year by the generous bequest of the late Antonia Draper Dixon (Mrs. Edward H. Dixon) of Hastings-on-Hudson, who died September 3, 1923, and who left her real property to the Society to be administered in trust as a memorial of her distinguished father, Prof. John William Draper. In the Astronomical Observatory standing in the midst of this beautiful tract of nine acres overlooking the Hudson, Prof. Draper and his son Prof. Henry Draper, with the collaboration of the latter's brother Prof. Daniel Draper, performed some of their most celebrated scientific work. The park is a noble gift by a worthy daughter of one of New York's most distinguished scientists. We are fortunate in having on our Draper Park Committee three members of the family of a younger generation—Dr. Carlotta J. Maury, the paleontologist; Miss Antonia C. Maury, the astronomer; and Dr. John W. Draper, the physician,

surgeon and biologist, for whose cordial cooperation we express our hearty appreciation. A full description of this property is given in the following pages.

Attention is called to the fact that while the Treasurer's Annual Report, which follows, shows that the Society's assets aggregate over \$117,000, most of those assets are real estate or funds which constitute either legal or moral trusts for specific objects and cannot be applied to the running expenses of the Society. For the latter the Society is dependent upon membership dues and special gifts. Its resources for this purpose are at present altogether insufficient, and those who believe in the value of this work are earnestly invited to give the Society their substantial financial support.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Following is a statement of the Society's financial transactions during the year ended December 31, 1923:

State Funds

During the year 1923 we disbursed State Funds on State properties as follows:

<i>Philipse Manor Hall</i>		
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922.....	\$570 06	
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922*.....	1,866 62	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	489 34	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	1,066 64	
		\$3,992 66
<i>Stony Point Reservation</i>		
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922.....	\$123 41	
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922*.....	606 84	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	144 70	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	680 00	
		1,554 95
<i>John Boyd Thacher Park</i>		
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922.....	\$495 22	
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922*.....	868 00	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923.....	594 84	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923*.....	578 00	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923.....	2,324 69	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923*.....	279 00	
General Account	161 95	
		5,301 70
<i>Letchworth Park</i>		
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922.....	\$5,173 57	
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922*.....	1,458 35	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1.....	6,644 48	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1*.....	1,041 65	
Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 5.....	1,050 00	
Chapter 693, Laws of 1923.....	986 70	
		16,354 75
<i>Twenty-Eighth Annual Report</i>		
Chapter 106, Laws of 1922.....	1,465 56	
		\$28,669 62

*Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer.

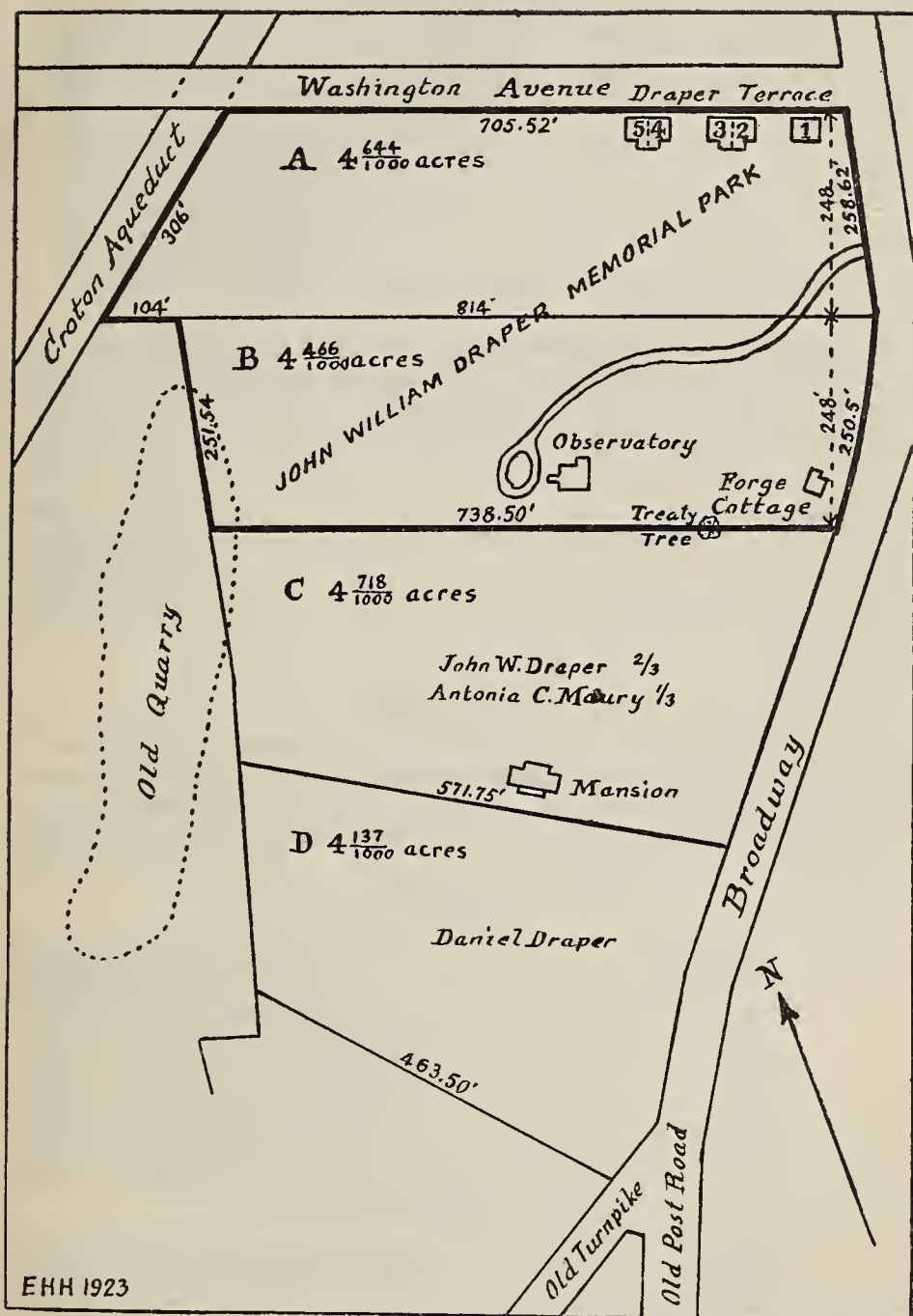


Plate 1

DRAPER ESTATE HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

See page 73

The principal lines of this map are from a "map showing subdivision of lands of the estate of John W. Draper deceased" made by Ward Carpenter & Son C. E.'s July 8 1902. John William Draper Memorial Park comprises Parcels A and B

Society Funds

The Society has funds of its own as follows:

The General Fund
 The Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund
 The Manor Hall Fund, Cochran Gift
 The Letchworth Legacy
 The Helen Hall Vail Fund
 The Endowment Fund
 The Thomas W. Meachem Fund
 The Diamond Island Fund
 The Draper Park Fund
 The Charles A. Spofford Legacy (not yet received)

Out of the Manor Hall Fund, the Letchworth Legacy, the Diamond Island Fund, the Draper Park Fund, and the personal gifts of one of the Trustees, the following sums (not State moneys) were expended on the properties administered by the Society during 1923:

Philipse Manor Hall.....	\$2,906 73
Letchworth Park	1,425 80
Diamond Island	35 50
Draper Park	321 51
Battle Island Park.....	6,208 96
	<hr/>
	\$10,898 50

General Fund

The General Fund consists of receipts from membership dues, special donations and certain investments and is used for the general work of the Society. Following is a classified statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1923:

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1923.....		\$496 01
Annual members at \$10.....	\$2,125 00	
Sustaining members at \$25.....	100 00	
Life Members at \$100.....	100 00	
Interest on Mrs. Wm. H. Bliss' gift.....	55 00	
Interest on Mrs. Henry Draper's gift.....	50 00	
Interest on Mrs. Russell Sage's gift.....	85 00	
Interest on Mrs. Wm. Barr's gift.....	60 33	
Interest on Green Memorial Fund.....	400 00	
Interest on Endowment Fund.....	247 80	
Special contributions: Current expenses....	\$1,010 00	
City's Silver Jubilee.....	111 00	
	<hr/>	1,121 00
Letchworth Legacy reimbursement	26 62	
Sale of securities, par value \$3,000.....	2,924 83	
Sale of Annual Reports.....	15 70	
	<hr/>	7,311 28
		<hr/>
		\$7,807 29

General Financial Statement

DISBURSEMENTS

Secretary's salary	\$3,600 00	
General printing and stationery.....	244 56	
Special printing: Extra Annual Reports....	\$85 25	
Trustees' Minutes	258 29	
		343 54
Postage, telegrams and exchange.....	215 42	
Stenographer	954 00	
Telephone	23 51	
Office rent	1,084 20	
Traveling expenses	21 66	
Press clippings	3 66	
Messenger, freight and express.....	31 35	
Photographic and drawing materials.....	25 00	
Miscellaneous: Compiling lists.....	\$432 56	
City's Silver Jubilee.....	100 00	
Reimbursement to contributors.....	10 01	
Membership in organizations.....	40.00	
Diamond Island Taxes.....	33 12	
Storage and safe deposit.....	58 00	
Bankers Trust Co., services.....	44 22	
Rent of meeting room.....	40 00	
Various	59.10	
		817 01
		<u>7,363 91</u>
Balance December 31, 1923.....		<u>\$443 38</u>

In addition to the foregoing cash balance we have the following securities:

Mrs. Wm. H. Bliss' gift: One 5½% guaranteed 1st mortgage certificate of Westchester Title & Mortgage Co., series 37C, No. 649, due April 1, 1927.....	\$1,000 00
Mrs. Henry Draper's gift: One 5% ditto, series PP, No. 4880, due January 1, 1924*.....	1,000 00
Mrs. William Barr's gift: One 4¼% converted 1st Liberty Loan, D-00024769, due June 15, 1947.....	1,000 00
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund

The Andrew H. Green Memorial Fund consists of \$10,000 given to the Society by the heirs of the Society's Founder and in his memory. The principal is permanently invested as follows:

One registered 4% gold certificate of corporate stock of the City of New York, Series V5, No. 1, due May 1, 1957.....	<u>\$10,000 00</u>
---	--------------------

The income from this fund during the past year, amounting to \$400, was paid into the General Fund for the payment of the following bills included in the General Fund statement:

*This mortgage certificate, which matured January 1, 1924, was subsequently replaced by one 5½% guaranteed first mortgage certificate of the Westchester Title & Trust Co., No. 1821, series 41C, due November 1, 1927, \$1,000.

General Financial Statement

19

J. B. Lyon Co., printing extra annual reports.....	\$58 70
J. B. Lyon Co., printing Trustees' minutes.....	128 68
Polhemus Printing Co., printing and stationery.....	54 25
Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., storage 9 months.....	36 00
Robertson & Wallace, printing and stationery.....	38 50
Page-Tredway Co., paper.....	9 75
Warren County Treasurer, Diamond Island taxes.....	33 12
American Federation of Arts.....	25 00
Associated Mountaineering Clubs.....	15 00
Smith Bros. typewriter repairs.....	1 00
	<hr/>
	\$400 00
	<hr/>

Manor Hall Fund, Cochran Gift

The Manor Hall Fund consists of the balance of moneys aggregating \$71,429.79 given by the late Mrs. William F. Cochran and her son, Alexander Smith Cochran, for the purchase and renovation of the Manor Hall and the publication of the Manor Hall book. The major portion of these moneys has been accounted for in previous reports. Following is a statement for the year ended December 31, 1923:

RECEIPTS

Balance in bank January 1, 1923.....	\$376 88
Received from A. S. Cochran.....	3, 500 00
Received from sale of Manor Hall books.....	99 40
	<hr/>
	\$3, 976 28

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid for repairs of Manor Hall.....	2, 906 73
	<hr/>
Balance in bank December 31, 1923.....	\$1, 069 55
On deposit with Manor Hall Committee.....	250 00
	<hr/>
Total balance December 31, 1923.....	\$1, 319 55
	<hr/>

Of the foregoing balance \$479.05 is from the sale of books and is reserved for printing the next edition. The electroplates of the book are in storage with J. B. Lyon Co. of Albany.

Letchworth Legacy

The Letchworth Legacy consists of the cash and securities which, with the physical property, constituted the residuary estate left to this Society by the late William Pryor Letchworth, donor of Letchworth Park to the State of New York. It is applicable exclusively to Letchworth Park. Following is a classified statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1923:

General Financial Statement

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1923.....		\$4, 632 52
Victor Fuel Co.....	\$200 00	
Pennsylvania Railroad.....	309 00	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.....	80 00	
United States Steel Corporation.....	273 00	
Rochester Railway	250 00	
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.....	120 00	
Detroit Railway.....	250 00	
First Liberty Loan.....	85 00	
Third Liberty Loan.....	42 50	
Interest on deposits.....	109 53	
Sale of "Life of Wm. P. Letchworth".....	10 87	
Sale of "Voices of the Glen".....	12 75	
Sale of postcard maps.....	2 50	
		<hr/> 1, 745 15
		<hr/> \$6, 377 67

DISBURSEMENTS

Superintendent	\$216 66	
Foreman	180 00	
Forester	99 87	
Labor	433 00	
Ford car, insurance, etc.....	374 00	
Miscellaneous	119 02	
Seeds	3 25	
		<hr/> 1, 425 80
Balance December 31, 1923.....		<hr/> <hr/> \$4, 951 87

In addition to the foregoing we have the following securities:

	<i>Par Value</i>
One certificate of 100 shares of capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. A-442692, at \$50 a share.....	\$5, 000 00
One certificate of 3 shares of capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., No. A-442693, at \$50 a share.....	150 00
Five 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds of the Detroit Railway, Nos. 671, 1232, 1233, 1234 and 1235, due Dec. 1, 1924, \$1,000 each	5, 000 00
Four 5 per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Victor Fuel Co. of Denver, Nos. 1954, 1955, 1956 and 1957, due July 1, 1953, \$1,000 each.....	4, 000 00
Five 5 per cent gold mortgage bonds of the Rochester Railway Co., Nos. 70, 71, 72, 73 and 1828, due April 1, 1930, \$1,000 each	5, 000 00
One certificate of 39 shares of preferred capital stock of the United States Steel Corporation, No. C-349498, at \$100 a share	3, 900 00
Two 4¼ per cent converted gold bonds of the United States (First Liberty Loan), Nos. E-00024770 and A-00024771, due June 15, 1947, \$1,000 each	2, 000 00
Three 4 per cent general mortgage gold bonds of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Nos. 43719, 43720 and 44338, due November 1, 1987, \$1,000 each.....	3, 000 00
Two 4 per cent general mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Nos. 42541 and 42542, due March 1, 1958, \$1,000 each.....	2, 000 00
One registered 4¼ per cent gold bond of the United States (Third Liberty Loan), No. 43298, due September 15, 1928.....	1, 000 00
Two certificates of 1 share each of capital stock of the Buffalo Female Academy, Nos. 213 and 214, at \$100 a share.....	200 00
	<hr/> \$31,250 00

General Financial Statement

21

We also have at Letchworth Park physical property belonging to the Society forming part of Mr. Letchworth's estate, and purchased with money from the Letchworth Legacy inventoried December 31, 1923, as follows:

Museum contents	\$4,470 43
Jemison cabin contents.....	107 53
Books, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc.....	4,683 95
Furniture, china, bed and table linen at Glen Iris, Lauterbrunnen, Chestnut Lawn and Labor Center.....	1,500 00
Nursery and park tools.....	450 00
Hot bed sash.....	200 00
Two brown horses	300 00
One horse (survivor of team).....	250 00
Ford automobile	200 00
Harness, saddles and conveyances.....	215 00
Land, Davis lot, 2 acres.....	1,000 00
Land, Bishop lot, 5.3 acres.....	1,275 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,651 91
	<hr/>

Helen Hall Vail Fund

The Helen Hall Vail Fund consists of moneys aggregating \$1,535 given by Mrs. Vail for the publication of the 20th edition of "The Life of Mary Jemison" revised by her husband, the late Charles Delamater Vail, L. H. D., and published in August, 1918. The proceeds of the sales of the books are returned to the fund for the publication of future editions. The electrotype plates are in storage with Harper Brothers of New York. Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ended December 31, 1923:

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand January 1, 1923.....	\$910 53
Sale of "Life of Mary Jemison".....	25 74
	<hr/>
	\$936 27

DISBURSEMENTS

Postage and express	3 00
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1923.....	\$933 27
	<hr/>

Endowment Fund

The Endowment Fund is a fund begun in 1921 for the permanent endowment of the Society, the income to be applied to its general work. Following is a statement for the year ended December 31, 1923:

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1923.....	\$171 05
Interest on Fourth Liberty Loan.....	46 75
Interest on City of Marseilles bonds.....	60 00
	<hr/>
	\$277 80

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid to General Fund.....	247 80
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1923.....	\$30 00
	<hr/>

General Financial Statement

In addition to the foregoing cash balance we have the following securities:

	<i>Par value</i>
One registered 4¼ per cent gold bond of the United States (Fourth Liberty Loan) No. 347228, due Oct. 15, 1938.....	\$1,000 00
One ditto, No. 1498762, due Oct. 15, 1938.....	100 00
One 6 per cent gold bond of the City of Marseilles Municipal Exterior Loan of 1919, No. M. 3893, due Nov. 1, 1934.....	1,000 00
	<hr/> \$2,100 00 <hr/>

Thomas W. Meachem Fund

Following is a statement of the Thomas W. Meachem legacy for the improvement of Fort Brewerton:

RECEIPTS	
Balance January 1, 1923.....	\$1,452 12
Interest on deposits.....	34 44
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1923.....	\$1,486 56 <hr/>

Diamond Island Fund

This fund consists of moneys contributed for the care and improvement of Diamond Island in Lake George:

RECEIPTS	
Contributions	\$310 00
DISBURSEMENTS	
Printing and advertising	35 50
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1923.....	<hr/> \$274 50 <hr/>

We also have Diamond Island, comprising about 1.54 acres of land, which was bequeathed to the Society by the late Mrs. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs, who died January 7, 1922. Its assessed valuation for purposes of taxation before it became the property of the Society was \$1200 but with monument, summer house, etc., is estimated to be worth \$2,500.

Draper Park Fund

This fund consists of moneys received from rental of cottages in John W. Draper Memorial Park, at Hastings-on-Hudson, and is applicable exclusively for the care of the park:

RECEIPTS	
Rentals	\$504 00
DISBURSEMENTS	
Caretaker	\$154 00
Treatment of Treaty Tree.....	154 35
Electric Light	1 20
Telephone	11 96
	<hr/>
Balance December 31, 1923.....	\$321 51 <hr/>
	<hr/> \$182 49 <hr/>

We have at Hastings-on-Hudson 9.11 acres of land constituting John William Draper Memorial Park and buildings thereon devised in trust to the Society by Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon who died September 3, 1923. The assessed valuation of the real estate varies from \$33,000 to \$40,000 on different assessment rolls. The contents of the Observatory are tentatively valued at \$2000.

Charles A. Spofford Legacy

The contingent bequest of \$25,000 by the late Charles A. Spofford to the Society remains unpaid, as stated in our last Annual Report.

Miscellaneous Properties

The Society also owns the following properties:

At Stony Point, N. Y. 1.16 acres of land valued at \$750, given to the Society July 23, 1908, by Ada F. Allison and others, of Stony Point, adjoining the State Reservation. Upon it stands the Memorial Arch erected by the Daughters of the Revolution at a cost of \$3,500.

At Tappan, N. Y., the Andre Monument and a circular plot of land 51 feet in diameter purchased November 13, 1905, from George Dickey of Nyack, N. Y., for the sum of \$250. The monument alone, erected by Cyrus W. Field, and dedicated October 2, 1879, cost \$1,500, to which we have added a tablet costing \$100.

Summary

A summary of the assets of the Society on December 31, 1923, not including the unpaid and contingent legacy of Charles A. Spofford is as follows:

Aggregate cash balances	\$9,621 62
Securities, par value.....	46,350 00
19.25 acres of land, cost, assessed valuation, or estimated value..	45,775 00
Tappan monument	1,600 00
Furniture, horses, books, museum contents, etc., at Letchworth Park	12,376 91
Furniture and museum contents at Draper Park (tentative estimate)	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$117,723 53
	<hr/>

Against which there was a liability of \$500.63 for unpaid routine bills for December, 1923.

Depositories

The depository of the cash funds of the Letchworth Legacy, the Meachem Fund, the Endowment Fund and the Draper Park Fund is the Bank of New York and Trust Co., at No. 52 Wall street, New York.

The depository of all other cash funds of the Society and the State is the Bankers Trust Co., No. 16 Wall street.

The depository of all securities is the Bankers Trust Co.

Old account books and vouchers not in the office of the Society at No. 154 Nassau street are in storage with the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., at No. 60 East 42nd street.

See under Manor Hall Fund Cochran Gift and Helen Hall Vail Fund for reference to storage of electrotpe plates of books.

NEW YORK CITY PARKS

Fort Washington and Inwood Hill Parks Extended

During the past year, two notable extensions have been made to the public parks in Manhattan borough of the City of New York. The Board of Estimate took action for the enlargement of Fort Washington park, both northward and southward; and on April 13 the Board adopted a change in the city map providing for the enlargement of Inwood Hill Park by the addition of about 93 acres. The work of improving these properties is now in progress, and on March 20, 1924, Park Commissioner Gallatin stated that the improvement involved the removal of no less than 4000 dead trees.

An interesting proposal in connection with Inwood Park has been made concerning the disposition of the Johnson Iron Works at Spuyten Duyvil. Many years ago, the federal government planned what is called the Harlem Ship Canal, beginning at the confluence of Spuyten Duyvil creek and the Hudson river, and running thence to Harlem river, and by the latter waterway and Bronx kills to the East river. The straight section of the canal constructed along the line of 222nd street cut off a great northward-curving loop of Spuyten Duyvil creek which has since been filled up and obliterated. At Johnson's Iron Works what is left of the creek it makes a smaller but equally inconvenient southward loop, and it is proposed to straighten the waterway by digging the canal across the peninsula occupied by the iron works. In order to do this, the State acquired the Johnson property and ceded to the United States enough of it for the Canal. The natural course of events would be that the State should advertise and sell the remainder including the remnant of the historic Spuyten Duyvil creek. Instead of such disposition, Park Commissioner Gallatin would like to have the surplus Johnson property added to Inwood Hill Park, and have the half moon replica (see index) anchored there close by the Indian rock shelter and shell-heaps which mark the site of aboriginal occupation at the time of Hudson's voyage. To carry out this suggestion, the Hon. Bernard Downing of New York, on March 12, 1924, introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1229) and Hon. Samuel Rosenman introduced in the Assembly the corresponding bill (A. 1733) to amend the Public Lands Law so as to provide that "such part of State land formerly occupied by the Johnson Iron Works located in the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil creek as is not required for canal purposes and is not ceded to the United States Government for such purposes, shall be listed as

unappropriated State land, and shall be available for transfer to the City of New York for park or playground purposes in accordance with the provisions of this section."*

CENTRAL PARK

Subway Under Park Defeated

Since our last Annual Report there have been two propositions affecting Central Park which have aroused strong public opposition. One, for the construction of a rapid transit subway under the western side of the park from 59th street to 110th street was defeated. The other, for the erection of buildings for an Art Center in the southwestern corner of the park is still under discussion.

The first project was suggested by the Rapid Transit Commission which had first proposed to build the subway under the avenue outside the park called Central Park West. The Commission estimated that the city, by avoiding certain trunk-line sewers and water-pipes under the avenue, could save \$2,500,000 by digging under the park. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Society held October 29, 1923, the building of the subway under the park was formally objected to on the ground that part of it would be open cut work, and part of it so near the surface, that trees would be destroyed, sources of natural irrigation would be severed, and for a period of several years the western margin of the park would present a scene of confusion such as that which now characterizes Bryant Park under similar conditions. At the meeting referred to, the President said that Central Park was a heritage of the past and was paid for by citizens before there was a "West Side" at a time when we had civil war and depression. It was meant for posterity and should not be destroyed any more than one would expect a Michael Angelo or a Rembrandt or a Gainsborough to be destroyed to save money to that time owner. He pointed out the fact that the assessed valuation of the land opposite the park on Central Park West, between 59th Street and 110th Street, was \$33,610,000, and of the land and improvements \$61,659,000; as an illustration of the influence of park beauty on adjacent property.

On November 16 and 23 the Board of Estimate held public hearings on the subject at which representatives of this Society and other civic bodies appeared in opposition. Before the end of the year it was announced that the park plan had been abandoned.

Art Center in Park Opposed

On page 39 of our last Annual Report we referred to the movement for the establishment of a Municipal Art Center in New York City and the enactment of chapter 564 of the laws of 1922 authorizing the city to acquire a site for such a building. At the time of

* The bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.

that Report, the tentative plan of the Mayor's committee was to locate the Art Center on both sides of Seventh avenue between 57th and 59th streets.

Under date of December 17, 1923, Mr. Joseph Haag, Assistant to the Mayor, and Hon. Philip Berolzheimer, City Chamberlain, presented a report to Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert, stating that the site above mentioned, and another bounded by 48th and 52nd streets, Sixth and Seventh avenues, would each cost about \$20,000,000; that other sites suggested were undesirable for one reason or another; and that in view of the city's financial needs, it was recommended that the buildings be located inside of Central Park at Seventh avenue, and that the old Croton Reservoir in Central Park be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Supply to that of the Department of Parks. Later the proposition took the definite form of using six acres of the southern end of the Park, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and on March 6, 1924, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by a vote of 13 to 3, voted in favor of using six acres for the Art Center. The Board directed the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity to turn over to the Sinking Fund Commission the 37-acre site of the old Croton Reservoir in Central Park and also resolved that the Sinking Fund Commission be instructed to transfer the land to the Department of Parks.

The action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorizing the building of the Art Center in Central Park aroused a storm of public protest such as has not been witnessed for many years in connection with the numerous projects for invading Central Park. At public hearings held in the City Hall by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a picture of the proposed Art Center designed by Mr. Arnold W. Brunner was exhibited, showing three great buildings set in Central Park, occupying three sides of a quadrangle bordering on 59th street. Many prominent citizens connected with the various departments of art and education advocated the location. They argued that the Art Center, which would provide a place for education in music, painting, and other fine arts, and in industrial arts, an opera house, exhibition rooms, etc., would be a good thing for the city; that the City could save \$15,000,000 by giving this site for nothing; that that portion of the park was rocky and not used, and therefore the taking of six acres for buildings would not be a deprivation; and furthermore, if the old Croton Reservoir of thirty-seven acres were given "in exchange" for the six acres, the park lovers would be the gainers in the end by thirty-one acres.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, consistent with its established policy in regard to Central Park, opposed the location of the buildings in the park, on the ground that the buildings are not for purposes for which the park was established, and this invasion would establish a precedent which would soon lead to other encroachments and finally to the obliteration of

the park entirely. Central Park was created by the wise foresight of the City Fathers in office nearly seventy-five years ago. At that time, the settled portion of the City extended only to about Twenty-third street; but it was a period of rapid growth and expansion, and the Common Council, apprehending the future needs of the vast population destined to occupy Manhattan Island, and after careful consideration of other sites, finally decided upon the Central Park area. Their prevision has been justified. The population of the Island has multiplied five times during the past seventy-five years and continues to increase. And the park has proved an unspeakable boon to every class of people, rich and poor alike. Down to the present time this heritage has been jealously guarded. This Society believes that the Park should not be robbed of its beneficent open space by buildings which can just as well be built elsewhere. If this area, deliberately set aside for a park, is now taken for building sites it will nullify the foresight of a past generation. And it will do more than that. It will not only be a breach of faith with the past, but it will set a precedent of public unfaithfulness for the future. If this great and beneficent public work is to be perverted from its intended use, the present generation will have no guarantee that anything which it plans or establishes today for the future public good will stand tomorrow. It will have no encouragement for foresight. It cannot with any confidence make provision for those who shall follow.

It is, in fact, no economy for the city to use the park for this purpose, for it has not too much park space now. The argument that it will gain by some sort of trade for the reservoir site is specious. The reservoir was there before the park was built around it, and it does not intrude itself on the landscape like buildings. It has always been regarded as belonging to the park.

During the public discussion of this question, three leading real estate experts estimated the six acres in Central Park to be worth from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 for building lots.

Among the organizations which joined in protesting against the placing of the buildings in Central Park were the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Actors' Fidelity League, Allied Business Men's Protective Association, American Institute of Architects, American Society of Landscape Architects, Broadway Association, Bronx Borough Taxpayers' Alliance, Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, Citizens' Union, City Club, City Gardens Club, City Parliament of Community Councils, Exchange Club, Fifth Avenue Association, Henry Street Settlement, Horticultural Society of New York, Hudson Guild, Manhattanville Association, Merchants Association, Municipal Art Society, New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, 112th and 113th street Property owners Association, Parents League of New York, Parks and Playgrounds Association, University Settlement Society, West End Association, Women's City Club, Women's League for Protection of Riverside Drive.

At a mass meeting which was held in Town Hall on Thursday evening, March 20, for the purpose of discussing parks and playgrounds, the prevailing sentiment of the audience was very decidedly against the proposed encroachment.

The New York Evening Post, Evening Journal, Telegram and Evening Mail, and Herald supported the plan to put the buildings in the park. The Herald has since been merged with the Tribune which opposed the park invasion. The Times, World and News also opposed it.

On March 11 Hon. Bruce M. Falconer, who represents the Central Park district in the Board of Aldermen, introduced a resolution in that Board opposing the location of the Art Center in the park.

On March 10, 1924, Hon. Meyer Levy of New York introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1154) and on March 12 Hon. Maurice Bloch of New York introduced in the Assembly a corresponding bill (A. 1578), the title of the latter being: "An Act to amend chapter 564 of the laws of 1922, entitled 'An Act to authorize and empower the City of New York to acquire a site for a building to be used for the advancement of education in music, drama and other arts,' in relation to authorizing the use of a portion of Central Park for the erection and use thereon of buildings for such purposes." Chapter 564 authorized the Board of Estimate to acquire by purchase or gift a site for such purpose but did not specify any particular locality. The Levy-Bloch bill inserts the following: "In lieu of the acquisition of property for such site, said Board of Estimate and Apportionment may select and set apart a plot of not more than six acres within the confines of the Central Park . . . Any action heretofore taken by said Board of Estimate and Apportionment approving the selection of a site for a music and art center at 59th street and Seventh avenue within the limits of the Central Park, shall be deemed a sufficient approval and setting apart such site within the provisions of this act."

This bill was earnestly opposed by the representatives of 43 different organizations who attended a joint hearing held by the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities in the Assembly Chamber at Albany on Tuesday March 25. Mayor Hylan was among those who appeared in favor of the bill. Full reports of the hearing are given in the New York papers of March 26.

The Mayor said that the Art Center would convert "a rocky waste" with "many sharp and jagged edges" into a "center of education and recreation" which would include a large modern opera house, a conservatory of music with sufficient studios, a large concert hall and a small concert hall for chamber music, a theatre for the production of classical dramas and comedies, also a smaller or intimate theatre. A sufficiently large accommodation will be provided for the fine arts, painting and sculpturing, also accommodations for the teaching and exhibition of industrial arts.

The opponents of the bill argued that the proposed site was a

very beautiful part of the park, and that the erection of the proposed buildings would be a perversion of the park from its intended purposes. They held that the city needed every square foot of park space that it now had, and that the proposed Art Center would establish a precedent for converting more of Central Park and other city parks into building lots.

On March 26 the Assembly Committee on Cities voted unanimously against the bill; and as the Senate Committee failed to report it out, it failed of enactment.

War Memorial in Park Proposed

The plan of the Mayor's War Memorial Committee for a great architectural and sculptured memorial, to be erected between the two reservoirs in Central Park, has been much discussed during the past year. The plan is described in the New York Times of January 4, 1924. It contemplates the reclamation of about 28 of the 37 acres of the old Croton reservoir area, leaving about nine acres for a lagoon in front of the memorial. As explained by Mr. Thomas Hastings, architect, at a public meeting in the Town Hall on Thursday evening, March 20, the plan also includes a museum for war relics, flags, trophies, cannon, etc. The project is still only tentative.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

At the public meeting concerning parks and playgrounds held in the Town Hall in West 43rd Street, New York, on Thursday evening, March 20, 1924, Hon. Francis D. Gallatin, President of the Park Board, referred to the difficult position in which a park commissioner is placed by those on the one hand who favor the intensive use of parks as playgrounds, and those on the other hand who believe that parks have a function quite different from that of playgrounds.

At a meeting of the Trustees of this Society held several weeks earlier, this very subject was discussed, and the following statement, prepared at the request of Dr. Kunz, President of the Society, was approved by the Trustees.

The many and diverse uses to which it has been proposed to put Central Park and which were not contemplated by the creators of the park have raised in acute form the question of the distinction between a park and a playground. That there is such a distinction is evident, not only from the fact that the two words are not used synonymously in common parlance but also from the manifest difference between the appearances and uses of parks and playgrounds.

If we look in the dictionary for discriminating definitions of the words "park" and "playground" we shall get little satisfaction. The Standard Dictionary defines a park as "a tract of land, generally large and enclosed, set apart for ornament or recreation." It does not define a "playground." There have been court decisions which have attempted to define the meaning of "park purposes," but they are not much more helpful than the dictionary when it comes to

discriminating between parks and playgrounds. In the case of Williams against the Park Commissioner and the American Museum of Safety concerning the use of the Arsenal in Central Park, the court held that "A park is a pleasure ground set apart for recreation of the public to promote its health and enjoyment," and it goes on to deal with the propriety of certain kinds of buildings in parks. (See full text in our Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, pp. 28-30).

Whether the term "park" also includes within its meaning "playground" appears to depend upon the definition of "recreation" and upon the question what kinds of recreation are permissible in a park. There are forms of recreation which are not play, and which do not militate against the park-like character of a park, while, on the contrary, there are forms of play which do decidedly interfere with the park-like character of a park.

How, then, shall a park be defined? Let us have in mind for the present only city parks, leaving our great State and National Parks out of consideration for the present.

In the first place, the word "park" carries with it the idea of an ornamental and beautiful tract of land. It may have natural or artificial beauty, but beauty is generally connoted by the word "park." Great size is not an essential element. An acre at the intersection of streets or in the middle of a block may as truly be a "park" as Central Park which contains 843 acres, so long as it is beautiful. Now, since experience has proved in New York City that certain forms of recreation cannot be indulged in consistently with the maintenance of the beauty of a park, it is necessary to determine what forms of recreation can be allowed in a true park. For if it be conceded that beauty is an essential element of a park, then that which destroys the beauty destroys its park-likeness and transfers it to the category of playgrounds. There is no doubt that the mere quiet contemplation of the beauty of a park is a form of recreation in the original use of the word "recreation." The quiet, the rest, the fresh air, the separation from the noisy crowd, the sound of the birds, and a hundred other things in a park are re-creative. In a large park, the play of very young children, with their parents or nurses, the riding of horses on bridle paths, the limited use of pleasure vehicles, boating and skating on the lakes, etc. would seem to be forms of recreation appropriate to a park.

When we come to define a playground, we have an easier task and quickly perceive that a playground is not necessarily a park. A baseball field, which has no trees or flower beds and perhaps no grass, is a playground, but not a park. Many of New York City's small parks, so-called, are not in fact, parks at all, but are playgrounds, consisting of grassless enclosures, equipped with swings and other apparatus for physical exercise. Games which draw great and demonstrative throngs, sham battles such as were proposed for Central Park during the late war, military parades, and the like, are not appropriate forms of recreation for a park. The intensive use of a park by great and active throngs causes its physical deterior-

ation and the falling away of its park-like character, and the state of mind generated by loud and boisterous forms of recreation quickly leads to the destruction of the trees, shrubs, flowers, and other graces that give a park its park-like character.

From the foregoing it will appear that if, in the city's nomenclature, there has not been a judicious discrimination in the application of the words "park" and "playground", there is in fact a clear dividing line between them. Central Park was planned as a "park" within the best meaning of the word, and its use as a gigantic playground is inconsistent with its continuance as a park. All through the reports of the Commissioners of Central Park, prepared by Andrew H. Green, the founder of this Society, will be found running the recognition of recreation as a function of the park, but recreation within the bounds of order and propriety. In the report dated January 1, 1859, he says :

"The desire for healthful recreation and exercise and the taste for the natural beauties of the park, whether in its similitude to the garden, the forest, the field, develop and increase with the opportunity for their gratification. The Board at this early period, amid the bustle and business of forming the structure, clearly perceive that the high expectation of its beauty, as well as of its beneficial influence, must be disappointed unless *order and propriety* are maintained *supreme* over every foot of its surface."

In the report dated December 31, 1861 (p. 48) the admission of cricket clubs to play in the park is declared to be "obviously impossible." The park was created for its beauty and "whatever defaces or injures this picture makes it less attractive to the great mass of visitors and should, for the general good, be excluded."

In his report dated December 31, 1863 (p. 37) he speaks of the natural attractions of the park and says that they should not "be in anywise impaired by the undue intrusion of other amusements or by any pretense of utility."

In his report dated December 31, 1864 (p. 28) will be found the declaration that "military occupancy and exercise are inconsistent with the rules adopted for the government of the park, as well as with the objects for which the park itself was originally designed."

It cannot be insisted upon too strongly that parks and playgrounds have their individual characteristics, depending upon their location, environment and neighboring population and upon their original conceptions and intended uses; and future parks and playgrounds should be planned with their definite characters in view. In a well regulated house, the different rooms have their appointed uses and all minister to the common welfare of the family. So in a city, its parks and playgrounds, although used for different purposes, all contribute to the well-being of the municipal family.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST CARILLON

Now Being Cast for a New York Church

At the meeting of the Trustees of this Society on December 3, 1923, the Board took cognizance of the prospective installation in

the City of New York of the world's largest carillon by adopting the following resolution:

Whereas, The Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York City has purchased a carillon of 53 bells which is now being cast in England and which will be the largest carillon in the world; and

Whereas, The acquisition of such a group of church bells, besides promoting the religious purposes of the sacred edifice for which they are destined, will make a unique contribution to public education in a rare branch of musical art in the United States; and

Whereas, The Congress has heretofore wisely recognized the exceptional nature and purpose of carillon bells and has remitted the import duty upon them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society very respectfully requests the Congress, in the public interest, to extend similar consideration to the Park Avenue Baptist Church carillon, and to enact a law permitting its admission to this country free of duty.

At the meeting above referred to, the President recalled the interest which this Society has heretofore shown in the subject of bells as evidenced by the reference to the bells of Belgium, France and Japan in the Society's 24th Annual Report (pp. 375-376, 391-395) and to the cemetery of bells at Nijni Novgorod in our 28th Annual Report, (p. 191).

In connection with the Baptist Church carillon, the following statement of facts concerning carillons in America was presented by the President.

It is often said that New York enjoys the finest music in the world. A resident or visitor here may enjoy the finest performances of opera, of symphonic and choral organizations, chamber music and recitals by the finest artists in the world upon all instruments of recognized value. One exception must be taken to this broad statement, however, in that carillon concerts are practically unknown in this New World; and being unknown, such music has not yet attained to recognition on the part of American music lovers.

Starting with the fact that a carillon is composed of bells—a fact that nearly everyone knows, but beyond which scarcely any of even our highest cultured class have penetrated—a comprehensive idea of what a carillon is may be gained through dividing bells in general into various groups according to their usefulness.

Bells are known mainly through their functioning as signals, used, individually, or in small groups, such as fire, fog, clock, and church bells. Bells are also used in small groups with an artistic object in view, such as the sounding of the Cambridge Quarters from the Metropolitan Tower of New York city. Bells in groups of 8 or 10 are also swung, although rarely in this country, for ringing changes. Chimes are the most popular form of bells in this country, and the chimes of Trinity and Grace Churches are known throughout the country. And yet the music of chimes is at best but child's play as compared to that of a carillon. Chimes may be defined as a small number of bells, usually 8 or 10, which play only the notes of the diatonic scale, with one or two accidentals thrown in. With a limited

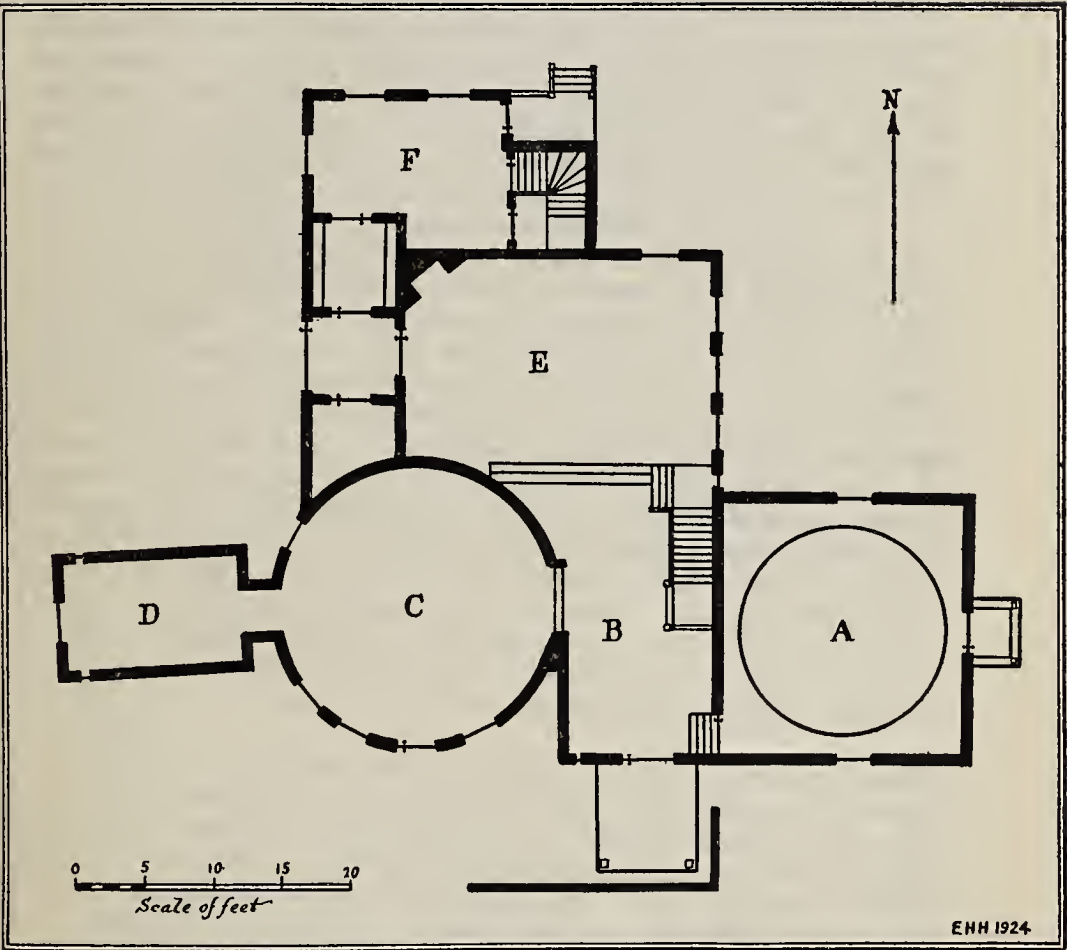


Plate 2

DRAPER OBSERVATORY HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON

See page 75

A First rotunda. B Hallway. C Second rotunda. D Transit room. E Dining room. F Kitchen

compass of only a tone or two more than a single octave, only the simplest tunes can be played, and then frequently with alterations. Only one note is struck at a time, and no attempt at chords can be successfully made with such limited resources.

A carillon might be defined as an organ of bells, since it is played with both hands and feet, from a console, or keydesk, containing rows of manual and pedal keys similar to an organ, but having bells instead of pipes. The compass of a true carillon comprises several complete octaves, in which practically all of the chromatic semitones are present. Up to the present time, the largest compass of any carillon is that of Ghent, Belgium, which contains 52 bells, or nearly four and a half octaves. The carillon which is being made for the Park Avenue Baptist Church of New York has 53 bells. The largest is 98 inches in diameter and weighs 20,720 pounds, while the smallest is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and weighs 10 pounds.

What is musically possible with such a complete instrument as a carillon as compared with the music obtained from chimes may be easily imagined. Yet at best a carillon may be compared to any fine, responsive instruments, such as a Steinway piano, and is consequently dependent upon the touch of a master to reveal its latent artistic soul. One hears in Belgium, where carillon music has been a national enthusiasm for centuries, artists trained to a very high degree in playing carillons. These men are called carilloneurs. In Malines, a city of 100,000 people, next to Cardinal Mercier himself, the City Carillonneur, Monsieur Josef Denyn, is most highly regarded and beloved by all of its citizens. And when one hears Denyn, the greatest carillonneur in the world, playing compositions by Bach, Handel, Schubert, Mendelssohn, etc., involving complex harmonies, modulations and great technical skill, one realizes for the first time that this is a form of musical beauty totally unknown in America.

Carillons are not made in this country, owing to the fact that the compass demanded, from two to four and a half octaves, is totally beyond the powers of our native bell-founders, and owing to the fact that the bells themselves must be very finely attuned, not only among themselves, but within themselves. The designing, casting and tuning of such bells is an art; and as a matter of fact, such bells can be obtained only from certain English firms, who guard their secrets with the utmost care.

Of the first importance is the necessity for every carillon bell to be in tune with itself. The tone of a bell is noticeably compound, and the various harmonics, or over tones, may be heard with ease. These harmonics should be accurately tuned to the principal or "strike-tone" of a bell. To state that the first tones of the harmonious series within a bell conform—i.e., in a correctly tuned bell—to three octaves, a third and a fifth, will mean much to the scientific man who at once recognizes an almost exact parallel of Nature's own arrangement of the harmonic series in ordinary tones. Unfortun-

ately, Nature cannot have a free hand with the harmonics within a bell, and these are at the mercy of the bell-founder.

When the harmonics of a bell are not correctly tuned, the bell sounds out of tune with itself, even when all the other bells are silent. If this be true, what is the artistic effect of sounding bells together, when none of them is in correct tune with itself. The average American has never heard anything better than our native chimes composed of native bells whose harmonics are sadly out of tune. Anyone who has ever heard music when it was out of tune knows how supremely important it is to have every note true with itself and in tune with all the other notes.

To correct the lack of appreciation, through ignorance, of carillon music in this country, it is necessary to have some good carillons where they can be heard. And to have good carillons, or carillons at all—since our native bell-founders cannot make them—it is necessary to import the bells.

Unfortunately, there is a heavy import duty of 40 per cent upon bells which are brought into this country, since they are classed as musical instruments. This heavy duty will act as a great handicap to the normal development of carillons in this country. And not only will this handicap carillons, but such an import duty will virtually strangle one of the finest influences for the general happiness and harmony possible for a community. A carrillon, hung in a tower, played properly, imparts an atmosphere of contentment and optimism to the thousands of people within a radius of at least a quarter of a mile. The carillons of Belgium and Holland have proven themselves of incalculable worth in respect to national patriotism and morale.

MARATHON STONE UNVEILED

On November 22, 1923, a marble stele from Marathon, a relic of the period of fourth century before Christ, was presented by Dr. John H. Finley to the College of the City of New York of which he was formerly President, and was dedicated with interesting ceremonies. (See plate 3).

On the preceding July 1, while walking from Marathon to Athens, Dr. Finley saw by the roadside near the historic Marathon Mound a marble monument about four feet high and three feet wide; and it occurred to him that the Marathon courier who, according to tradition, ran to Athens to report the great victory of the Greeks over the Persians and who fell dead when he had delivered his message, must have passed by that landmark. The next day, Dr. Finley copied the inscription on the stone. Finding that the stone was on the property of a monastery, Dr. Finley went with a Greek friend to see the Superior who said that his order would be glad to give it (declining to sell it), if the Ministry of Education which had control of all antiquities consented. Then Dr. Finley saw the Minister of Education, who called in his specialist on antiquities.

They were not able to identify the stone, but they expressed a willingness to permit the stone to go to America for the purpose named if it was not archæologically necessary to keep it at home. Dr. Finley next spoke to Dr. Hill, the distinguished head of the American school of classical studies in Athens, who promised to find out what its history was.

After an absence of six weeks in the Near East, Dr. Finley found on his return a letter from Dr. Hill telling him that the stele belonged to the period 300 to 350 B. C. and had a value as recalling an ancient league of which Marathon was a member. Dr. Finley then abandoned hope of getting the stone because he thought it was of such great historical value that it could not be sent away from Greece. But just before sailing from France he received the following cable from Mr. Morris, an American connected with the Near East Relief, who had been helpful in bringing about the gift:

Dr. John H. Finley, Paris, France.

The following letter is from M. Gonitas, the Prime Minister of Greece:

"We are glad to announce that the proposal of Dr. Finley as to the inscribed stele found by him at the Marathon mound has been approved by the archaeological service and the stone has been ceded to the United States for erection in the stadium of City College, New York.

"We are happy in the thought that this ancient monument from the sacred place of the heroes of Marathon will be erected in that great American stadium as a bond between the athletic youth of the greatest contemporary people and the glorious achievements of ancient Greek civilization."

The stone is now in our Piræus warehouse awaiting shipment by the first direct boat.

MORRIS.

The stone was shipped to New York in due course and dedicated as stated above.

RICHMOND HILL TABLET DEDICATED

On September 25, 1923, the Greenwich Village Historical Society dedicated a tablet purporting to mark the site of the Richmond Hill Mansion in New York City which was successively occupied by Washington, John Adams and Aaron Burr. The tablet is on the Butterick building at the corner of Macdougall and Spring streets; and as the mansion stood a tenth of a mile to the northwestward, the tablet is inaccurate in its initial statement. Following is the inscription, line for line:

Here is the Site of Richmond Hill Mansion Where
General Washington Made his Headquarters during
the Long Island Campaign in 1776, Where John Adams
Lived in 1789 and Aaron Burr in 1797. Here were
Entertained Alexander Hamilton, Thomas
Jefferson and Other Leaders of America and
Europe.

This tablet is raised in reverence for great deeds of the
past that it may be an altar to the faith of the future,
Calvin Coolidge.

Richmond Hill

Richmond Hill Mansion was Erected by Abraham Mortier 1760

Following Tenancy of John Adams and Aaron

Burr, Purchased by John Jacob Astor.

Last Important Tenant Egbert Benson.

Became a Theatre for the Production of Amateur

Plays 1842. Razed in 1849.

Butterick Building Erected on this Site in 1902.

Some of the distinguished Visitors to Richmond Hill Mansion Were

Lord Jeffrey Amherst

Dr. Bard

Baron Von Steuben

Envoy Van Birket

Dr. Hosack

Chancellor Livingston

Bishop Moore

Volney

Talleyrand

Jerome Bonaparte

Gilbert Stuart

John Vanderlyn

The Clintons

Joseph Brant

This Tablet Was Dedicated September 25, 1923,
By the Greenwich Village Historical Society

Richmond Hill was the name given to a sightly eminence upon whose crown, approximately in the block now bounded by Charlton, Varick, King and McDougal streets, Major Abraham Mortier of the English Army, about the year 1760, built the stately residence known as the Richmond Hill Mansion. As related hereafter, this historic building was subsequently removed to the middle of what is now Charlton street, about 150 feet east of Varick.

The property was part of the original grant from the Colonial government to Trinity Corporation, from which it was held under lease by Major Mortier.

The mansion had two stories, attic and basement, and on its front two porches supported by columns, the upper porch being covered by the pedimented projection of the roof. It commanded a beautiful prospect toward the Hudson river in one direction and toward the then distant city in another. The grounds were entered by a wide gateway, flanked by ornamental columns near the former termination of McDougall street, at what is now Van Dam street. North of the mansion, in the "triangle" bounded by Downing, Bedford and West Houston streets, was located, according to the recollection of Gov. Prosper M. Wetmore in Stone's History of New York, the beautiful sheet of water known as Burr's Pond. This pond, in winter, gave excitement and enjoyment to all the noisy urchins fond of skating, as testified by Gen. Wetmore from personal knowledge.

Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, Richmond Hill became a point of strategic value, like Bayard's Hill farther to the eastward and other natural eminences on the island and was strongly fortified by the earthworks on the eastern, northern and western sides, as appears from the British Headquarters map of 1781. On this map, the elevation is designated as Mortier's Hill.

In 1776 Washington made his headquarters in the mansion, removing thence to the Morris Mansion September 14, 1776, the day before the British took possession of the city.

In 1789, the first year under the Constitution, Vice President John Adams moved into the house, and under date of September

27 that year, Mrs. Adams, writing to her sister Mrs. Shaw, gives a delightful description of the situation. She says:

"I write to you, my dear sister, not from the disputed banks of the Potomac, the Susquehanna, or the Delaware, but from the peaceful borders of the Hudson; a situation where the hand of Nature has so lavishly displayed her beauties, that she has left scarcely anything for her handmaid, Art, to perform.

"The house in which we reside is situated upon a hill, the avenue to which is interspersed with forest trees, under which a shrubbery, rather too luxuriant and wild, has taken shelter, owing to its having been deprived, by death, some years since, of its original proprietor, who kept it in perfect order. In front of the house the noble Hudson rolls its majestic waves, bearing upon his bosom innumerable small vessels, which are constantly forwarding the rich products of the neighboring soil to the busy hand of a more extensive commerce. Beyond the Hudson rises to our view the fertile country of the Jerseys, covered with a golden harvest and pouring forth plenty, like the cornucopia of Ceres. On the right hand, an extensive plain presents us with a view of fields, covered with verdure, and pastures full of cattle. On the left, the city opens before us, intercepted only by clumps of trees and some rising ground which serves to heighten the beauty of the scene, by appearing to conceal a part. In the background is a large flower-garden, enclosed with a hedge, and some very handsome trees. On one side of it is a grove of pines and oaks, fit for contemplation.

" 'In this path,
How long soe'er the wanderer roves, each step
Shall wake fresh beauties; each last point present
A different picture, now, and each the same.'

"If my days of fancy and romance were not past, I could find here an ample field for indulgence; yet, amidst these delightful scenes of Nature, my heart pants for the society of my dear relatives and friends, who are too far removed from me."

In another letter, written a year later, to her friend, Mr. Brand-Hollis, living in England, she repeats and enlarges her description of the beauties of the scenery by which she was surrounded at her delightful residence at Richmond Hill, and when the removal of the Government from New York to Philadelphia required the official families to change their residences, the regrets of Mrs. Adams were feelingly expressed.

In May, 1797, the Trinity Corporation leased the property to Aaron Burr for 69 years. The grounds, which lay between Spring street on the south, Greenwich street on the west, Houston street on the north, and a line about 450 feet east of Varick street, then comprised about 27 acres. After Burr had leased a number of lots, he sold the lease of the main part of the balance to John Jacob Astor, in 1804 and later years. From 1806 to 1818 the premises, gradually diminished in size and attractiveness, were advertised for rent, and as time passed on, Richmond Hill sadly declined from its original estate.

Meanwhile, it had been the scene of many distinguished social gatherings. In addition to Washington, Adams and Burr, the mansion extended its hospitality to Talleyrand, Volney, Louis

Philippe, the Indian chief Brandt, senators, ambassadors and authors, and in a way represented the best and most distinguished social life of the period.

Of the character of the occupants and of the romances and tragedies of their lives, particularly of Burr and his daughter Theodosia, we have not space here to write. There is a dramatic contrast, however, between the decay and final disappearance of the mansion in which Burr lived on the estate where he perfected his pistol practice for the duel that ended Hamilton's life, and the continued existence of the house from which Hamilton departed on that fatal day in 1804 and which remains a cherished memorial, full of useful and active life.

By 1820, modern improvement had progressed so far that the hill had been brought down to the level of the adjacent streets. In 1822 a public garden, at which turtle feasts were a specialty, was opened on the grounds and it became a popular resort. The old house was preserved, but was moved to a new foundation, as before stated, in the middle of what is now Charlton street, about 150 feet east of Varick. About the year 1831, a new building was added to the rear of the former mansion and the whole converted into a temple of the muses under the title of the Richmond Hill theatre, of which Richard Russell was the manager. Before the theatre was opened, the management offered a prize for the best dedicatory poem and the winner was a man whose name is dear to all lovers of American poetry, Fitz Green Halleck. During the next ten years the theatre had a varied but generally descending career, being used intermittently as a theatre, circus and menagerie, and finally, in 1842, its doors were finally closed.

NEW YORK STATE RESERVATIONS

Alphabetical Order and Index

Following is a complete list of New York State Parks or Reservations of scenic, historic and scientific interest, arranged in alphabetical order, with page index of brief descriptions which follow. See general index in back of this Report for further references to some of them.

	Page
Adirondack Forest Preserve, Northern New York.....	48
Alleghany Park, Cattaraugus County.....	55
Battle Island Park, Granby, Oswego County.....	51
Bennington Battlefield Park, Wal'oomsac, Rensselaer County.....	46
* Bluff Point Park, Jerusalem, Yates County.....	54
Bronx River Parkway, New York City and Westchester Co.....	41
Brown (John) Farm, North Elba, Essex County.....	49
* Buttermilk Falls Park, Ithaca, Tompkins County.....	53
Catskill Forest Preserve, Delaware, Greene, Ulster and Sullivan Counties	45
Chittenango Falls Park, Cazenovia and Fenner, Madison County.....	52
Clark Reservation, De Witt, Onondaga County.....	52
Clinton House, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County.....	44
Crown Point Reservation, Crown Point, Essex County.....	48

	Page
Curtiss Game Preserve, Volney, Oswego County.....	51
Cuba Lake Reservation, Cuba, Allegany County.....	55
Enfield Falls Reservation, Enfield, Tompkins County.....	53
* Fillmore Glen Park, near Moravia, Cayuga County.....	52
Fire Island Park, Islip, Suffolk County.....	40
Fort Brewerton, Hastings, Oswego County.....	50
Grant Cottage, Mount McGregor, Saratoga County.....	47
Guy Park House, Amsterdam, Montgomery County.....	50
Herkimer Homestead, Danube, Herkimer County.....	50
Johnson (Sir Wiliam) Mansion, Johnstown, Fulton County.....	49
Knox's Headquarters, New Windsor, Orange County.....	43
Lake George Battleground Park, Caldwell, Warren County.....	47
* Lake George Park, Bolton, Warren County.....	48
Lester Park, Greenfield, Saratoga County.....	47
Letchworth Park, Genesee Falls, Wyoming Co., and Portage, Livingston County	54
Montcalm Park, Oswego, Oswego County.....	51
Mohansic Park, Yorktown, Westchester County.....	41
Newtown Battlefield Reservation, Elmira and Ashland, Chemung Co....	53
Niagara Falls Reservation, Niagara Falls, Niagara County.....	55
Palisades Interstate Park, Rockland and Orange Counties, N. Y., and Bergen County, N. J.....	42
Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, Westchester County.....	41
Saint Lawrence Reservation, Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties.....	49
Saratoga Battle Monument, Schuylerville, Saratoga County.....	47
Saratoga Springs Reservation, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County.....	46
Schuyler Mansion, Albany, Albany County.....	45
Senate House, Kingston, Ulster County.....	44
Spy Island, Mexico, Oswego County.....	51
Squaw Island, Canandaigua, Ontario County.....	54
Stark's Knob, Schuylerville, Saratoga County.....	47
Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, Stony Point, Rockland Co.....	43
* Taconic Tri-State Park, Copake, Columbia County.....	45
* Taghanic Falls Park, Ulysses, Tompkins County.....	52
Temple Hill, New Windsor, Orange County.....	44
Thacher Park, Guilderland and New Scotland, Albany Co.....	46
Washington's Headquarters, Newburg, Orange County.....	43
Watkins Glen Reservation, Watkins, Schuyler County.....	53
* Under Negotiation	

Chronological Order and Area

Following is a list of the same properties, arranged in order of their creation as State Parks, together with their area. The dates given are the dates of their first acquisition by the State and the areas* are those at the present time:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name and Location</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1849	Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, Orange Co.....	7
1883	Niagara Falls Reservation, Niagara Falls, Niagara County....	412
1885	Adirondack Forest Preserve, Northern New York §.....	1,847,193
1885	Catskill Forest Preserve, Catskill Mountains.....	146,835
1887	Senate House, Kingston, Ulster Co.....	1
1893	Fire Island Park, Islip, Suffolk Co.....	118
1895	Brown Farm, North Elba, Essex County.....	§
1895	Saratoga Battle Monument, Schuylerville, Saratoga County....	2

* Fractional acres are counted as whole acres

§ John Brown Farm is included in acreage of Adirondack Forest Preserve

New York State Reservations

<i>Year</i>	<i>Name and Location</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1896	Grant Cottage, Mount McGregor, Saratoga Co.....	1
1896	St. Lawrence Reservation, Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties	195
1897	Lake George Battleground, Caldwell, Warren Co.....	35
1897	Stony Point Battlefield Reservation, Stony Point, Rockland County	34
1900	Palisades Interstate Park, Orange and Rockland Counties....	36,407
1900	Clinton House, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.....	1
1903	Spy Island, Mexico, Oswego Co.....	1
1904	Fort Brewerton, Hastings, Oswego Co.....	1
1906	Watkins Glen, Watkins, Schuyler Co.....	104
1906	Johnson Mansion, Johnstown, Fulton Co.....	18
1907	Letchworth Park, Portage and Genesee Falls.....	1,000
1907	Bronx River Parkway, New York and Westchester Co.....	1,428
1908	Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, Westchester Co.....	1
1909	Saratoga Springs Reservation, Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County	600
1910	Crown Point Reservation, Crown Point, Essex Co.....	25
1911	Newtown Battlefield Reservation, Elmira and Ashland.....	188
1911	Schuyler Mansion, Albany, Albany Co.....	2
1913	Herkimer Homestead, Danube, Herkimer Co.....	135
1913	Montcalm Park, Oswego, Oswego Co.....	2
1913	Cuba Lake Reservation, Cuba, Allegany Co.....	385
1913	Bennington Battlefield, Walloomsac, Rensselaer Co.....	171
1914	Thacher Park, Guilderland and New Scotland, Albany Co....	400
1914	Lester Park, Greenfield, Saratoga Co.....	3
1915	Clark Reservation, De Witt, Onondaga Co.....	110
1916	Battle Island Park, Granby, Oswego Co.....	225
1916	Stark's Knob, Schuylerville, Saratoga Co.....	4
1917	Guy Park House, Amsterdam, Montgomery Co.....	5
1917	Temple Hill, New Windsor, Orange Co.....	1
1918	Curtiss Game Preserve, Volney, Oswego Co.....	27
1918	Mohansic Park, Yorktown, Westchester Co.....	1,100
1918	Squaw Island, Canandaigua, Ontario Co.....	1
1920	Enfield Falls Reservation, Enfield, Tompkins Co.....	400
1921	Allegany Park, Cattaraugus County.....	29,698
1922	Knox's Headquarters, New Windsor, Orange Co.....	50
1922	Chittenango Falls Park, Cazenovia and Fenner, Madison Co...	20
*1923	Taconic Tri-State Park, Copake, Columbia Co.....	40
*1923	Lake George (Tongue Mt.) Park, Bolton, Warren Co.....	185
*1923	Fillmore Glen, near Moravia, Cayuga Co.....	50
*1923	Taghanic Falls Park, Ulysses, Tompkins Co.....	50
*1923	Bluff Point Park, Jerusalem, Yates Co.....	100
*1923	Buttermilk Falls Park, Ithaca, Tompkins Co.....	55
		<hr/> 2,067,826

Geographical Order and Description

Following are brief descriptions of the properties named in the foregoing lists, arranged in geographical order, beginning at the southeastern part of the state, and going thence northward and westward.

Fire Island Park consists of about 118 acres of land on Fire Island and the adjacent shore, in the town of Islip, Suffolk county, on the south side of Long Island, originally contracted for by Governor Flower for a quarantine station in 1892, when a cholera epidemic was feared. The purchase was ratified by chapter 111 of

* Negotiations begun. Areas estimated.

the laws of 1893. By chapter 474 of the laws of 1908 it was created a State Park and was administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor. (See our 14th Annual Report.) By chapter 112 of the laws of 1924, chapter 474 of the laws of 1908 was repealed and jurisdiction of the park was transferred to the Long Island State Park Commission. (See page 101.)

Bronx River Parkway is a reservation of 1,428 acres along the Bronx river, from Bronx Park in New York City to Kensico Reservoir, north of White Plains, in Westchester county. In this calculation are included 1,152 acres described in the legislative act, 106 acres of adjacent streets, 11 acres of New York City land adjacent thereto and 159 acres of city land adjacent to the Kensico reservoir. It was created pursuant to chapter 594 of the laws of 1907 and subsequent acts. It is not strictly a State Park, as three-fourths of the property was paid for by the city and one-fourth by the county of Westchester; but it is administered by three commissioners appointed by the Governor; and the employees, for civil service purposes, are classified as State employees, although paid by the city and county jointly. The commissioners are Messrs. Madison Grant of New York, president; William W. Niles, of New York, vice-president; and Frank H. Bethell of Scarsdale, treasurer. The engineer and secretary is Mr. Jay Downer, whose postoffice address is Bronxville, N. Y. See general index for other references to this parkway in this report.

Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers is an ancient stone and brick building, erected 1682-1730 by the Lords of the Manor of Philipsborough as their manorial seat. It is situated in the midst of a park of an acre in extent at Warburton avenue, Dock street and Woodworth place, five minutes' walk from the New York Central Railroad station. It was given to the State by the late Mrs. William F. Cochran of Yonkers, who contributed \$50,000, and by the city of Yonkers, which gave an equity of equal value, and was accepted by chapter 168 of the laws of 1908, which placed it in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It contains a very valuable collection of colonial furniture and portraits of the Presidents of the United States by American artists loaned by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, and other relics of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. The history of the building is given in a book published by the Society and entitled "Philipse Manor Hall," and further details in our 13th and subsequent Annual Reports, particularly the 25th. For the names of the administrative committee and superintendent, see page 63, following.

Mohansic Park comprises about 1,100 acres of land in the town of Yorktown, County of Westchester, which were originally acquired by the State, pursuant to an act of 1907, for the Mohansic State Hospital and State Training School for Boys. As the work of erecting these institutions progressed, strong opposition to their location on the Croton water-shed, from which New York City

draws part of its water supply, developed. The result was that the work was abandoned and the property converted into a State Park pursuant to chapter 543 of the laws of 1918. At first, the reservation was put in charge of five commissioners appointed by the Governor. Chapter 659 of the laws of 1921 authorized the transfer of the jurisdiction of this reservation to the State Board of Estimate and Control with power to sell it in whole or in parts, but none of it was so sold or transferred. Chapter 276 of the laws of 1922 repealed chapter 659 of the laws of 1921 and conveyed the reservation to Westchester County. Chapter 292 of the laws of 1922 created the Westchester County Park Commission, which has jurisdiction over this park. (See our 23rd and 27th Annual Reports.) The Westchester County Park Commissioners are Messrs. William D. Baldwin, president, of Yorktown Heights John G. Agar of Premium Point, Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville, Charles M. Miller of Mount Vernon, Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, William J. Wallin of Yonkers and Felix M. Warburg of Greenburgh and Mrs. W. A. Read of Purchase and Mrs. Roberts Walker of Scarsdale. The Superintendent of Mohansic Lake Reservation is Mr. Albert N. Robson, Mohansic Park, Yorktown Heights.

The Palisades Interstate Park lies along the western side of the Hudson river in Bergen County, New Jersey, and Rockland and Orange counties, New York. It comprises 37,467 acres altogether, of which 1,060 acres are in New Jersey and 36,407 acres are in New York. The latter includes "Harriman State Park" in Rockland and Orange counties. The Palisades Interstate Park in New York was created by chapter 170 of the New York laws of 1900 and in New Jersey by chapter 87 of the New Jersey laws of 1900, as the result partly of the work of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Harriman State Park was added by Mrs. E. H. Harriman's gift, which was accepted by chapter 362 of the laws of 1910, and there have been other generous private gifts. (See our 5th Annual Report for original project and subsequent reports, particularly the 22nd, for description.) The properties are administered by two commissions, one for New York and another for New Jersey. The statutes of the two states provide that each commission shall be composed of ten commissioners appointed by the Governors by and with the consent of the Senates of the respective states. Five commissioners are required to be citizens and residents of the State of New York, and five citizens and residents of the State of New Jersey. It is the intent of the statutes that the personnel of the two commissions shall be identical. The New York commissioners are Messrs. J. Du Pratt White, president, of Nyack, N. Y.; Franklin W. Hopkins, vice-president, of Alpine, N. J.; George W. Perkins, Jr., secretary, of Riverdale, N. Y.; Edward L. Partridge, treasurer, of New York; Charles W. Baker, of Montclair, N. J.; W. Averell Harriman, of New York City; Richard V. Lindabury, of Newark, N. J.; William H. Porter,

of New York City; George T. Smith, of Jersey City, N. J., and Frederick C. Sutro, of Basking Ridge, N. J. The New Jersey commissioners are Richard V. Lindabury, president, of Newark, N. J.; Edward L. Partridge, vice-president, of New York City; George W. Perkins, Jr., secretary, of Riverdale, N. Y.; Frederick C. Sutro, treasurer, of Basking Ridge, N. J.; Charles W. Baker, of Montclair, N. J.; W. Averell Harriman, of New York City; Franklin W. Hopkins, of Alpine, N. J.; William H. Porter, of New York City; George T. Smith, of Jersey City, N. J., and J. Du Pratt White, of Nyack, N. Y. The general manager is Major William A. Welch, whose address is Iona Island, N. Y.

Stony Point Battlefield Reservation comprises 33.7 acres of State land on Stony Point peninsula, in Rockland County, on the west side of the Hudson river, about 35 miles north of New York City. It is famous as the scene of "Mad" Anthony Wayne's exploit when he captured the British works by a surprise assault on the night of July 15-16, 1779, and has many other associations with the Revolutionary War. (See historical sketches in our 5th and 25th Annual Reports, and references in this and intermediate Reports.) The property was taken as a State reservation at the instance of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society pursuant to chapter 764 of the laws of 1897, and is by law in the custody of this society. For the names of the administrative committee and the superintendent see pages 78 of this Report.

Washington's Headquarters in the City of Newburgh is an ancient building which was occupied by Washington as his headquarters from April 4, 1782, until August 18, 1783, while his inactive army lay in its cantonment at New Windsor awaiting the conclusion of the negotiations for peace with Great Britain. The house, which is a rough stone building one story high with a high shed roof, stands in the midst of a park of seven acres. It was built in 1750 by Jonathan Hasbrouck, and was long known as the Hasbrouck house. In the park is also a State museum containing Colonial and Revolutionary relics. The property was originally purchased by the Commissioners of the Land Office in 1849 but was not paid for until an appropriation was made for it by chapter 265 of the laws of 1850. This act placed the property in the custody of the village (now city) of Newburgh, but chapter 426 of the laws of 1874 provided for its administration by ten trustees appointed by the Governor. There have been several supplementary acts. (See our 13th Annual Report for history and description.) The present trustees are Messrs. John Deyo, president; Frank J. Jacobson, secretary; Thomas F. Balfe, William F. Cassedy, M. J. Dwyer, Charles Hanstein, William H. Kelly, Samuel V. Schoonmaker, Frederick Semff and S. L. Stewart, all of Newburgh. The superintendent is Mr. Robert McMeekin.

Knox's Headquarters is a stone house in the town of New Windsor Orange County, which stands about three and a quarter miles southwest of Washington's Headquarters in Newburgh, and

which was General Knox's headquarters at different times during the years 1779-1782. It was also used by General Greene for headquarters, and has many associations with the cantonment of the Continental Army in New Windsor. The house was erected by Col. Thomas Ellison, founder of the New Windsor family of that name, but was long known as the "John Ellison house at Vail's Gate." The headquarters and a tract of about 50 acres of land were given to the State by the Knox Headquarters Association, Inc., and accepted by chapter 172 of the laws of 1922. It is in the custody of the trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh. For names of trustees, see Washington's Headquarters. The committee in charge is composed of Messrs. John Deyo and S. V. Schoonmaker of Newburgh. (See our 18th Annual Report, pp. 220, 221; 20th Report, pp. 239, 240; and 27th Report, p. 128.)

Temple Hill is a parcel of land about 75 feet square with the monument thereon and a roadway 30 feet wide and 300 feet long leading to the public highway in the town of New Windsor, Orange County, about four miles southwest of Newburgh. The property derives its name from a wooden building called "the Temple," which was erected on this site by the Continental Army during the winter of 1782-83. The building disappeared soon after the War for Independence, but is commemorated by the monument above mentioned. The property was given to the State by the Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands and was accepted by chapter 326 of the laws of 1917. It is in the custody of the trustees of Washington's Headquarters at Newburgh, whose names are given on page 43 preceding. The superintendent is Mr. Robert McMeekin of Newburgh. See our 22nd Annual Report, pp. 299-302, and our 26th Report, pp. 258-259.

Clinton House in Poughkeepsie is a stone house which was occupied by Governor George Clinton as his executive mansion when the Legislature met in Poughkeepsie during the Revolution and at other times when his military duties took him to that place. The date of the erection is not known, but it was occupied in 1767 by Clear Everett, who is believed to have lived there many years. It was purchased pursuant to chapter 419 of the laws of 1900 and is in the custody of Mahwenawasigh Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Daniel W. Wilbur is regent. The superintendent is Mr. Harry Delamater. (See our 13th Annual Report.)

The Senate House is a stone and brick building in Kingston, Ulster County, erected in the early Colonial period, and occupied by the New York State Senate in 1777 when the Legislature was obliged to retire northward before the British. It was purchased by the State Trustees of Public Buildings pursuant to chapter 134 of the laws of 1887, and is administered, nominally, by the Trustees of Public Buildings, but actually by the Trustees of the Senate House Association, of which Hon. A. T. Clearwater of Kingston

is president. The superintendent is Kate E. Westbrook. (See our 13th Annual Report.) After negotiations extending over a period of five years, the Trustees of the Senate House Association succeeded in 1923 in having a substantial copper roof placed upon the building, replacing the old defective shingle roof. This was regarded as imperative for the reason that the trustees have collected and housed in the building a valuable collection of Colonial and pre-Colonial furniture, probably the largest collection of paintings by John Vanderlyn in existence, and the most remarkable collection of ancient Dutch kitchen furniture known.

Taconic Tri-State Park is a designated area of about 40,000 acres, of which 20,000 acres lie in the southwestern corner of Massachusetts, 11,000 acres in the northwestern corner of Connecticut, and 9,000 acres in New York adjacent to the foregoing, which it is proposed to have acquired by the three adjoining states for an interstate park and forest preserve. The project has been initiated by the gift of 40 acres of forest land to the State by Mr. Francis R. Masters of Copake Falls, and options have been secured for purchase of additional lands. (See index for reference to Bash-Bish Falls).

The Catskill Forest Preserve is composed of State lands aggregating 146,835 acres lying in Delaware, Greene, Sullivan and Ulster counties, in the Catskill Mountain region. It was created by chapter 283 of the laws of 1885 and subsequent acts, and forms part of the State Forest Preserve which is under the protection of section 7 of article VII of the Constitution. The cutting of its trees, therefore, is prohibited. It is administered by the Conservation Commission, whose headquarters are at Albany. The Conservation Commissioner is Hon. Alexander Macdonald and the Superintendent of Forests is Mr. Clifford R. Pettis. There is a sketch of the history of the State Forest Preserve in our 22d Annual Report, and references to it in other Reports.

The Schuyler Mansion at Albany was the house of Gen. Philip Schuyler, built in 1761. It stands in the midst of $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land at the head of Schuyler street on the corner of Clinton and Catherine streets. It has many historical associations with the Colonial and Revolutionary Periods, the owner having entertained here almost all the leading men of his time. After the battle of Saratoga, the defeated Gen. Burgoyne, Baron Riedesel, and other officers were lodged in the house, an extended history of which is given in our 17th Annual Report. The property was purchased by the State pursuant to chapters 38, 440 and 811 of the laws of 1911 and is administered by ten Trustees appointed by the Governor. The present commissioners are Mrs. Daniel Manning, President; Hon. James F. Tracey, Vice President; Mr. Samuel Hessberg, Treasurer; Mr. Edgar C. Leonard, Secretary; Dr. John M. Clarke, Mr. Robert Olcott, Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Parker Corning and Mrs. Elizabeth V. Colbert of Albany; and Mrs.

Alton Brooks Parker of New York. Mrs. Colbert succeeded Miss Georgina Schuyler of New York, who died December 25, 1923.

John Boyd Thacher Park comprises 400 acres of land situated in the Helderbergs in the towns of Guilderland and New Scotland, Albany county, about fifteen miles west of Albany. The greater part of it lies on the crest of the Helderberg escarpment commanding a magnificent view toward the north and east, while a smaller part borders on Thompson's lake, a mile to the westward. In addition to its scenic attractions, it is a favorite resort for the study of geology on account of its rock exposures and fossils, and has been visited by Agassiz, Lyell, and other leading scientists. It was given to the State by Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, a Trustee of this Society. The original gift of 350 acres was accepted by chapter 117 of the laws of 1914, and 50 acres additional bordering on Thompson's Lake were accepted by chapter 327 of the laws of 1920. The property is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The names of the administrative committee in charge and the superintendent are given on page 80 of this Report. See our 19th and 25th Annual Reports for detailed descriptions, and other references in all Reports subsequent to 1914.

Bennington Battlefield Park consists of 171 acres of land at Walloomsac in the town of Hoosick, county of Rensselaer, constituting part of the ground on which the battle of Bennington was fought August 16, 1777. It was purchased pursuant to chapter 716 of the laws of 1913 and chapter 728 of the laws of 1915, by the terms of which it is in the custody of the New York State Historical Association. The principal officers of the Association are Dr. Frank H. Severance of Buffalo, President; Dr. James G. Riggs of Oswego and Dr. James Sullivan of Albany, Vice Presidents; Mr. Alexander C. Flick of Albany, Corresponding Secretary; and Mr. Frederic B. Richards of Glens Falls, Recording Secretary and Treasurer. The Chairman of the local committee in charge is Mr. Frank L. Stevens of North Hoosick, N. Y.

The Saratoga Springs State Reservation comprises about 600 acres, including the famous mineral springs, at Saratoga. It embraces High Rock, Lincoln, Geyser and part of Congress Parks. Upon the property are 122 natural springs and wells having various medicinal properties. The waters can be drunk at the springs or at a central Drink Hall in the city of Saratoga Springs. On the reservation are three bath-houses for modern hydrotherapy. It was created by chapter 569 of the laws of 1909 and was at first administered by three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, namely, Mr. Spencer Trask of Saratoga, Mr. Edward M. Shepard of New York and Mr. F. N. Godfrey of Olean. By chapter 295 of the laws of 1916, the jurisdiction of the reservation was transferred to the State Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commissioner is Hon. Alexander Macdonald of Albany, and the local superintendent is Mr. John G. Jones of Saratoga Springs. Articles on this

subject will be found in our 14th, 15th, 16th and 21st Annual Reports, and references in other Reports.

Lester Park is about three acres of land in Greenfield, about three miles northwest of Saratoga Springs in Saratoga county, upon which is a remarkable ledge of Cambrian rocks exposing a reef of the fossil known as *Cryptozoon*. These are the remains of a marine plant which grew when that region was submerged under the ancient Cambrian sea. The property was given to the State in 1914 by Mr. Willard Lester and is in the custody of the State Museum, of which Dr. John M. Clarke of Albany is Director. Descriptions of the property are given in State Museum Bulletin No. 187 and in our 20th and 22d Annual Reports.

The Saratoga Battle Monument is situated at Schuylerville, in Saratoga county, about nine and one-half miles east-northeast from Saratoga Springs. It stands in the midst of about two acres of land on the site of Burgoyne's fortified camp on a hill overlooking the place of his surrender on October 17, 1777, and commemorates that event. The monument, erected by private contributions and state appropriations, was completed in June, 1883, and was accepted by the State by chapter 555 of the laws of 1895, which made an appropriation for the purchase of the land from the Saratoga Monument Association. The property is in the custody of the State Comptroller, Hon. James W. Fleming, of Albany. There is a description of the property in our 13th Annual Report.

Stark's Knob comprises a tract of about four acres, situated in Saratoga county, about a mile north of Schuylerville and ten miles east-northeast of Saratoga Springs. It includes volcanic remains which are unique in New York State and have historical associations with the Revolutionary War. It was given to the State in 1916 by the late Emerson McMillin, a Trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and is in the custody of the State Museum, of which Dr. John M. Clarke of Albany is Director. The property is described in State Museum Bulletin No. 177 and in our 20th and 22d Annual Reports.

Grant Cottage, on Mount McGregor, in Saratoga county, about eight miles north of Saratoga Springs, is the house in which President Grant died July 23, 1885. It is not owned by the State, but is maintained by it pursuant to chapter 667 of the laws of 1896. It belongs to the Mount McGregor Memorial Association, the principal officers of which are Mr. William J. Arkell, President, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. Thomas J. McConekey of Brooklyn, Commander of the New York State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic; Gen. Edward J. Westcott, Adjutant General of the National Guard of New York; Mr. Watson T. Dunmore of Utica, and Mr. Robert F. Knapp of Saratoga Springs. The custodian of the cottage is Mrs. Martha J. Clarke, whose address is Mount McGregor, N. Y. There is a brief description of the property in our 13th Annual Report.

Lake George Battleground Park comprises about 35 acres in

the town of Caldwell, and at the head of Lake George, and is part of the ground on which the battle of Lake George was fought on September 8, 1755, between the American Colonial forces under General William Johnson, and the French and Indians under command of Baron Dieskau. It was also the scene of many other historical events of the Colonial, Revolutionary and post-Revolutionary Periods. On it are very substantial remains of Fort George. A description and history of the site are given in our 5th and later Annual Reports. The initial purchase was made pursuant to chapter 279 of the laws of 1897 passed at the instance of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. In 1899, by appointment by the Comptroller, the Society made a topographical survey and further recommendations, resulting in an additional purchase pursuant to chapter 391 of the laws of 1900. By designation by the Comptroller, it is administered by the New York State Historical Association, the names of whose principal officers are given on page 46 preceding under the heading of the Bennington Battlefield Park. The Chairman of the local committee in charge is Dr. James Sullivan, Education Building, Albany. The caretaker is Mr. Stewart MacFarland of Glens Falls, and the resident caretaker is Mr. William Cheney, Dowling House, Lake George.

Lake George Park was authorized by an initial appropriation of \$75,000 made by chapter 693 of the laws of 1923 for "a park on Lake George, located in the central portion of the Lake George region, including Dome Island and the land in and contiguous to that portion of the lake commonly known as the Narrows of Lake George." (See our 28th Annual Report.) In 1923, Hon. George Foster Peabody gave the State about 170 acres on Prospect Mountain and Mrs. Stephen Loines gave 15 acres on Tongue Mountain. Another lot on Tongue Mountain and Turtle Island have been bought and negotiations for further purchases by the State are in progress. The park is administered by the State Conservation Commission.

Crown Point Reservation comprises twenty-five acres of land at Crown Point on Lake Champlain, including the earthworks and barracks erected during the French and Indian War and used also during the Revolutionary War. These are the most considerable military landmarks of those periods located in State Parks. The Crown Point Reservation was given to the State by Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and was accepted by chapter 151 of the laws of 1910. By designation by the Comptroller, it is in the custody of the New York State Historical Association, the names of whose principal officers are given on page 46 preceding under the heading of the Bennington Battlefield Park. The Chairman of the local committee in charge is Rev. C. C. St. Clare of Port Henry and the caretaker is Mr. Charles W. Saunders of Crown Point. A description of the property is given in our 15th Annual Report.

The Adirondack Forest Preserve comprises 1,847,193 acres of wild land in Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer,



Plate 3

THE MARATHON STONE

Dr. John H. Finley on road from Marathon to Athens standing by the ancient landmark which he procured for the College of the City of New York

See page 34

Lewis, Oneida, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren and Washington counties. It lies in Northern New York chiefly in the Adirondack Mountains. It was created by a series of laws beginning with chapter 283 of the laws of 1885 and forms the larger part of the State Forest Preserve, which includes the Catskill Forest Preserve (q. v.). The cutting of trees in the Forest Preserve is forbidden by section 7 of article VII of the Constitution. The Forest Preserve is administered by the State Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commissioner is Hon. Alexander Macdonald and the Superintendent of Forests is Mr. Clifford R. Pettis of Albany. There is an historical sketch of the Forest Preserve in our 18th Annual Report, and frequent references to it in our other Reports. See also reference to Mount Marcy and to Mountains Owned by the State in our 28th Report.

The John Brown Farm is a portion of the Adirondack Forest Preserve in North Elba, Essex county, comprising 243 acres of the farm of the famous abolitionist which were given to the State by Mr. Henry Clews and others in 1895 and accepted by chapter 116 of the laws of 1896. Upon the property are the farm house built by Brown in 1850, and his grave. It is administered by the State Conservation Commission (see preceding paragraph). The local caretaker is Mr. Guy W. Hughes, whose postoffice address is New-
man, N. Y.

The St. Lawrence Reservation comprises "all that part of the river St. Lawrence lying and being within the State, with the islands therein, and all that part of Lake Ontario adjacent to Jefferson county, including Chaumont bay, Guffins bay, Black River bay, and Henderson bay, with the islands therein, and all such lands along the shore thereof as are now owned by, or shall hereafter be acquired by the State." While the entire region is called the reservation, only ten areas aggregating 195 acres are actually owned by the State. It was created by chapter 802 of the laws of 1896 and is administered by the State Conservation Commission. Hon. Alexander Macdonald of Albany is the Conservation Commissioner, and Mr. A. E. Church of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., is the local forest ranger. There is a brief description of the reservation in our 13th Annual Report.

The Sir William Johnson Mansion in Johnstown is a baronial house built by Sir William Johnson in 1762. With the stone block-house and about 18 acres of land it was purchased by the State pursuant to chapter 681 of the laws of 1906, passed partly at the instance of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The mansion was occupied by Sir William until his death July 11, 1774, when it passed into the possession of his son Sir John Johnson. Much history of dramatic interest in connection with the Colonial and Revolutionary periods is connected with the property. It is in the custody of the Johnstown Historical Society whose principal officers are Mr. Jeremiah Keck, President; Mr. Fayette E. Moyer, Treasurer; Mr. Fred Linus Carroll, Corresponding Secretary; and

Mr. McIntyre Fraser, Secretary. The Superintendent is Mr. Fred Plamondon. There are references to the history of this landmark in our 9th, 11th and 13th Annual Reports.

Guy Park House is a building in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, which was formerly the house of Sir Guy Johnson, nephew of Sir William Johnson of Revolutionary fame. It stands upon a tract of land known in Colonial days as Guy Park Mile Square, from whence its name is derived. Appurtenant to the house are about five acres which were originally appropriated by the State for canal purposes on or about February 14, 1907, pursuant to chapter 147 of the laws of 1903. It was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Public Works, who was authorized by chapter 316 of the laws of 1917 to improve the property and to transfer its custody and maintenance to the Amsterdam Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but we have not been able to learn how much land has been transferred for this purpose. Chapter 662 of the laws of 1921 repealed chapter 316 of the laws of 1917, and committed Guy Park House to the care of five trustees appointed by the Governor, of whom three are required to be women. In making such appointments, the Governor is to consider nominations made by the Amsterdam chapter of the D. A. R. The Trustees are Mrs. I. L. W. Reynolds of Hagsman, N. Y., President; Miss Elizabeth Carmichael, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. Horace M. Hicks, Mrs. William G. Waldron, and Dr. P. J. Fitzgibbons, of Amsterdam. The caretaker is Mr. Michael Powers. There is a short historical sketch of the property in our 22d Annual Report.

The Herkimer Homestead is also in the Mohawk Valley, at Danube, about thirty miles west of Amsterdam. It comprises 135 acres of land, on the south side of the Mohawk river, upon which are the old house in which Gen. Nicholas Herkimer lived, the Herkimer family burying ground and the New York State monument to Gen. Herkimer. It was purchased pursuant to chapter 217 of the laws of 1913 and was originally placed under control of the German-American Alliance and the Daughters of the American Revolution. As a result of feelings engendered by the World War, the custody was transferred by law in 1918 to ten commissioners appointed by the Governor. See general index of this Report for reference to efforts to include the Steuben Society in the management of the property. The present commissioners are Col. E. H. Teall of Little Falls, Associate Member, vice Col. Frank West, deceased; Mrs. Charlotte A. Pitcher of Utica; Mr. Edward S. Van Valkenburg of Little Falls, Secretary; Hon. Ralph D. Earl of Herkimer, Treasurer; Miss Ella C. Ballinger of Fort Plain, Mrs. Estella F. Callan and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Le Roy of Ilion, Mrs. Delight E. R. Keller, and Mr. Eugene M. Walrath of Little Falls; and Mr. Clarence L. Fisher of Lyons Falls. (See our Twenty-third Annual Report and references there cited; also page 138 of our 28th Report.)

Fort Brewerton is an earthwork of the Colonial period, in the

town of Hastings, Oswego county, comprising one acre at the foot of Oneida Lake. It was purchased pursuant to chapter 653 of the laws of 1904, which placed it in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. See our Tenth and Nineteenth Annual Reports for history and page 90 of this Report for names of local committee.

The Curtiss Game Preserve comprises 27 acres of land in the town of Volney, Oswego County, and was willed to the State by H. Salem Curtiss for a game preserve and breeding place for game. It is on the right bank of the Oswego river about one mile south of the city of Fulton. It was accepted by chapter 286 of the laws of 1918 and is administered by the State Conservation Commission. Hon. Alexander Macdonald of Albany is Conservation Commissioner. There is no local superintendent and the State game protectors look out for the property. It is posted as a "State Refuge for Birds, Game, Fish, Trees and Plants" and hunting thereon is prohibited. See our 23rd Annual Report.

Battle Island Park comprises about 225 acres of land on the left bank of the Oswego river, in the town of Granby, Oswego county, about two miles north of Fulton and about eight miles south of Oswego. It includes a small island in the river called Battle Island, from the encounter which took place upon it and the adjacent shores on July 3, 1756, between Colonial troops led by Capt. John Bradstreet and a party of about 700 French and Indians. The details of the battle and an extended description of the property are given in our 21st Annual Report, and the names of the local administrative committee are given on page 90 of this Report. The property was given to the State by Mr. Frederick A. Emerick of Oswego, a trustee of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and was accepted by chapter 308 of the laws of 1916, which placed it in the custody of this Society.

Montcalm Park is a triangular piece of land comprising about two acres lying at the junction of Montcalm, Sixth and Schuyler streets in the city of Oswego, embracing part of the site of New Fort Oswego, formerly called Fort Pepperill, or Fort George. About two-thirds of the area, originally purchased for the State Normal and Training School and forming the gardens of that institution, was, by chapter 610 of the laws of 1913, created a public park by the name of Montcalm Park and placed in the custody of the Fort Oswego Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. About one-third was acquired later by the city and added to the park. The Honorary Regent of the custodian chapter is Miss Harriett E. Stevens, City Historian of Oswego, and the Regent is Mrs. O. V. Shepherd of that city. An historical sketch of the site is given in our 28th Annual Report. See also general index of this Report for current references to the park.

Spy Island, in the town of Mexico, Oswego county, is an island in Lake Ontario comprising about one acre. It was conveyed to the State pursuant to chapter 600 of the laws of 1903 in considera-

tion of the State making repairs in the amount of \$250. By chapter 399 of the laws of 1908 it was put in the care of the Silas Town Chapter, D. A. R., of which Mrs. C. I. Kingsbury of Mexico, N. Y., is regent. The superintendent is Mr. George A. Davis of Mexico. Our 13th and 28th Annual Reports contain descriptions and history of the island. On the island is the grave and monument of Silas Town, an American spy who watched the enemy's movements from the place in 1777 and performed other services for the Continental Army.

Chittenango Falls Park is a tract of about 20 acres on Chittenango creek, including Chittenango Falls, in the towns of Cazenovia and Fenner in Madison county, about three and a half miles north of Cazenovia village. It had been maintained at private expense for about 35 years by the Chittenango Falls Park Association, Inc., prior to its donation to the State in 1922 by that society. It was accepted by chapter 312 of the laws of 1922, which amended chapter 326 of the laws of 1887 incorporating the Chittenango Falls Park Association. It is in the custody of the State Museum, of which Dr. John M. Clarke of Albany is director. There is a description and history of the park in our 27th Annual Report.

Clark Reservation is situated in the southern part of the town of De Witt, about six miles southeast of the center of Syracuse, near the village of Jamesville. It comprises about 110 acres, including the Jamesville lake, called Kei-wai-koe, or Green lake, and other interesting geological features. Among the latter are abandoned escarpments, plunge basins of water-falls, pot-holes, gorges, etc. The Jamesville lake is a plunge-basin of extraordinary depth, filled with water of unusual clearness which has a deep emerald green color. The property was given to the State in 1915 by Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson (daughter of Gov. Myron H. Clark and a member of this Society) in memory of her family, and is in the custody of the State Museum, of which Dr. John M. Clarke is Director. There are descriptions of the property in State Museum Bulletin No. 177 and in our 20th Annual Report.

Fillmore Glen Park is mentioned in Senate bill, introductory No. 310, and Assembly bill No. 449, now pending, as a new State Park acquired pursuant to chapter 693 of the laws of 1923. It is situated near Moravia in Cayuga County. The jurisdiction over the park is in the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See p. 211.)

Taghanic Falls Park is mentioned in the same bill, referred to in the preceding paragraph, as a new State Park, created pursuant to chapter 693 of the laws of 1923. It is situated in the town of Ulysses, in Tompkins County, about eight and a half miles northwest of Ithaca, on Taghanic creek, near its debouchement into Cayuga lake. The waterfall has a clear drop of 215 feet, exceeding the height of Niagara Falls by 53 feet and being the highest waterfall east of the Rockies. The ravine is about a mile long with almost perpendicular sides about 350 or 400 feet high. Options have been secured for the purchase of most of it. A brief descrip-

tion of the property may be found in our 17th Annual Report, and further reference in our 22nd Report. See also page 138 following. The jurisdiction of the park is in the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See p. 137.)

Buttermilk Falls Park is situated about two miles south of Ithaca on the State road to Elmira and between Ithaca and Enfield Falls reservation. It is about a mile long and includes a series of waterfalls and cascades descending about 500 feet, one sloping fall being about 200 feet high. It has been owned by Hon. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, who have improved it with stairs, paths, guard-rails, etc., and who agreed to present it to the State if the State would take over Taghanic Falls ravine and point. Jennings Pond in Danby, N. Y., which is the source of Buttermilk creek, accompanies the gift. Buttermilk Falls Park is mentioned as a new State Park in Senate bill introductory No. 310 and Assembly bill No. 449 now pending in the Legislature.* Jurisdiction over the new park is in the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See p. 137.)

Enfield Falls Reservation comprises about 400 acres in the town of Enfield, Tompkins County, about four miles southwest of Ithaca, including Enfield Falls and a portion of the gorge of Butternut creek. It was given to the State by Hon. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca (the latter a Trustee of this Society). The State is about to exercise its options for the purchase of six additional parcels. It was accepted by chapter 343 of the laws of 1920, and is in charge of the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See p. 137.) The reservation is described in our 25th and 26th Annual Reports.

Watkins Glen Reservation comprises 103½ acres at the head of Seneca Lake, adjacent to the village of Watkins. It was created by chapter 676 of the laws of 1906 at the instance of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and was originally placed in its custody. It was transferred by chapter 731 of the laws of 1911 to a commission of five members appointed by the Governor. By chapter 495 of the laws of 1915 the number of commissioners was increased to seven. In 1924 it was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See page 137.) The superintendent is Mr. Herbert L. White of Watkins. The property is described in our 5th and 6th Annual Reports; in the 11th is a paper on its physiography; and in the 17th are details of the change of jurisdiction. Intermediate reports describe the development of the reservation.

Newtown Battlefield Reservation, in the towns of Elmira and Ashland, in Chemung County, comprises 188 acres situated five miles southeast of the City of Elmira. It overlooks the field of the battle fought on August 29, 1779, between the American forces under Gen. John Sullivan and the British and Indians under Joseph Brant. In 1879 the citizens of Elmira erected a stone monument on a plot donated by Alfred Searles. The monument having

*This bill became chapter 603 of the laws of 1924.

become insecure, the Legislature, by chapter 889 of the laws of 1911, appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of land around it, for the reconstruction of the monument, and for a roadway thereto, to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. In the fall of 1911 the monument collapsed, and by chapter 547 of the laws of 1912 the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 more for the same purpose. Mrs. Hattie F. Elliott, daughter of Mr. Searles, and citizens of Elmira donated additional land. The monument was rebuilt and dedicated on August 29, 1912. Chapter 167 of the laws of 1913 provided that the lands acquired by the State in 1911 and 1912 should be known as the Newtown Battlefield Reservation and should be administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor. The present commissioners are Mr. John M. Connelly, president; Mr. Alexander S. Diven, 212 East Water street, Elmira, secretary; Arthur W. Booth, M. D., Mr. John Brand and Mr. Henry C. Hamilton. Some details concerning the property are given in our 17th and 18th Annual Reports under the heading of "Sullivan's Monument."

Bluff Point Park is a promontory, 720 feet high, jutting southward between the main part of Keuka lake and its west branch in the town of Jerusalem, Yates County. It was bought from Mr. Paul Garrett and is mentioned in Senate bill introductory No. 310 and Assembly bill 449, now pending in the Legislature * as a new State Park acquired under chapter 693 of the laws of 1923. It comprises about 100 acres and is under the jurisdiction of the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See pages 137 and 140.)

Squaw Island is a small island in the northern end of Canandaigua lake at Canandaigua, interesting historically and also because of the presence of peculiar geological formations called "water biscuit." It was set aside in 1918 as one of the reservations of the State Museum, of which Dr. John M. Clarke of Albany is Director. There is a short description of it in our 24th Annual Report.

Letchworth Park comprises about 1,000 acres in the town of Portage, Livingston County, and the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming County, given to the State by Dr. William Pryor Letchworth through the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. It lies on both sides of the river and includes the three famous Portage Falls. In the park, besides the former residence of Dr. Letchworth (now called Glen Iris Inn) is a stone library and museum, several chalets, the grave and monument of Mary Jemison, "the White Woman of the Genesee," an Indian council house, a log cabin formerly belonging to one of Mary Jemison's daughters, and many other objects and places of interest. It was accepted by chapter 1 of the laws of 1907, by the provisions of which it is in the custody of this Society. See our 12th Annual Report for extended history and description, our 25th Report for a shorter description, and references in all subsequent Reports. See also

* This bill became chapter 603 of the laws of 1924.

page 91 of this Report for the names of the local committee and superintendent.

Cuba Lake Reservation consists of Cuba Lake and adjacent land in Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties, which formerly belonged to the State Canal system and which were turned over to the Conservation Commission for park purposes in 1913. The tract contained 498 acres when taken over by the Commission. Since then 132 acres of farm land have been sold and 19 acres acquired, leaving 385 acres, of which 277 are land under water. Cuba Lake is about two miles long. The land along the shore has been allotted into cottage sites which are leased by the Conservation Commission for short periods. The Conservation Commissioner is Hon. Alexander Macdonald of Albany, and the local caretaker is Mr. J. F. Olive of Cuba, N. Y.

Allegany Park is a designated area of about 65,000 acres, of which over 29,698 acres have been bought, appropriated or contracted for, lying in the southern part of Cattaraugus County between the Pennsylvania State line and the great loop formed by Tunungwant creek and the Allegany river. It was authorized by chapter 468 of the laws of 1921, which placed the administration in the hands of five commissioners, appointed by the Governor. By chapter 25 of the laws of 1923 the number of commissioners was increased to seven. The present commissioners are: Hon. A. T. Fancher of Salamanca, chairman; Mr. John P. Sullivan of Buffalo, secretary; Mr. Fred G. Kaiser of Dunkirk, Messrs. George C. Diehl, Chauncey J. Hamlin and Hamilton Ward of Buffalo and Mr. John B. McCabe of Salamanca. The superintendent is Mr. C. W. Remington of Quaker Bridge, N. Y. See descriptions in our 27th and subsequent Annual Reports.

Niagara Falls Reservation, the westernmost in the State, consists of 112 acres of land and 300 acres of land under water acquired by the State pursuant to chapter 336 of the laws of 1883 and subsequent acts for the preservation of the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls.* It is the first State reservation created by the appropriation of public moneys for purely æsthetic reasons and established an important precedent for the country in that respect. It is administered by five commissioners appointed by the Governor, namely, Hon. Alphonso T. Clearwater of Kingston, president; Messrs. Robert W. de Forest and Robert H. Gittins of New York City, Mr. Paul A. Schoellkopf of Niagara Falls and Mr. Ansley Wilcox of Buffalo. The superintendent and secretary is Mr. E. R. Waldenberger of Niagara Falls. There are many references to this reservation in the present and former Annual Reports.

* Negotiations are in progress for the extension of the park northward to and including Devil's Hole.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES CONCERNING STATE PARKS

In his annual message to the Legislature on January 2, 1924, Governor Smith said in regard to the subject of State Parks:

In April of last year I sent to your honorable bodies a recommendation for the development of our State Parks. I called particular attention to the desirability of extending and unifying these facilities, while there is still time and before the high cost of land and the destruction of scenery for commercial purposes have made the realization of a unified and adequate program impossible. I called your attention to the fact that the great rank and file of our people are visiting our forests and playgrounds in increasing numbers. At Palisades Park alone the figures will show for the year 1923 that close to 6,000,000 people visited the park. I called your attention to the need of supplying additional facilities of this kind for future generations and to the necessity of doing it while land is available at reasonable prices.

In accordance with this recommendation you appropriated something over \$1,350,000. At a future date I shall communicate with your honorable bodies giving you full account of where and how the money was spent with further suggestions for the development of the program.

On January 22, 1924, the Governor sent the following special message to the Legislature:

In my annual message I stated that I would communicate with your honorable bodies and inform you about the details of the expenditure of money appropriated last year for park purposes and make recommendations for the further development of the State park policy, entered upon at that time.

Last year I pointed out that the State was fortunate in having available a plan for the extension and unification of its State park facilities covering a period of approximately ten years. This plan was drafted by a committee which included commissioners from practically every one of our scattered State park agencies, and from the principal organizations interested in recreation and outdoor life. This program called for a bond issue. Owing to the necessity of providing first for a bond issue for State hospitals I recommended to you that the bond issue for parks be postponed, and that in the meantime provision be made for starting the park program with a substantial appropriation out of current revenues.

In accordance with this recommendation you appropriated substantial sums for the first year's work on the new park program. I am glad to say that real progress has been made with these funds. The tremendous demands upon Palisades Park for immediate additional facilities have been met. Some eighteen thousand additional acres of land in the Allegany park area have been bought or contracted for, at reasonable prices. Some of the finest sites on the Niagara river, north of the Niagara State reservation have been acquired as part of the plan to extend this reservation to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Additional facilities have been provided at Letchworth Park, including camping facilities for people who cannot afford to stay at the inn. Three of the finest scenic areas of the Finger Lakes region are being acquired, one of them through the generous gift of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Treman.

The special appropriation for the Watkins Glen reservation has made it possible to complete this reservation so that no additional funds other than for maintenance will be required. Substantial improvements have been made at the Enfield Falls reservation. In Westchester, the County Park Commission acting as the agent for the State has made splendid progress in acquiring rights of way and park, picnic and parking facilities for the extension of the Bronx parkway reservation from the Kensico dam to the bridge which is being built from Peekskill to Bear mountain. In many cases these rights of

way and lands have been acquired by gift. At Saratoga the State reservation has been extended by the purchase of substantial areas of adjoining land and the State nursery has also been extended. Through the generous gift of a parcel of land at Copake Falls by Mr. Francis R. Masters, a beginning has been made of the proposed tri-state park in the Taconic mountain region and arrangements are being made for the purchase of land adjoining the parcel given to the State by Mr. Masters. Bills are being introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts so that this state also can cooperate with us toward the purchase of the entire Taconic region.

At Lake George the State has received a generous gift of a substantial part of Prospect mountain from Mr. George Foster Peabody and a gift of land on the Tongue mountain peninsula from Mrs. Stephen Loines. Several acres of land have been purchased adjoining the Lake George battlefield and other purchases are about to be made by the State on the Tongue mountain peninsula. Substantial improvements were made in the John Boyd Thacher Park. In addition to these extensions and improvements, gifts of land and money for park purposes in different sections of the State are awaiting further action from the State, and negotiations have been entered into with the federal government for the transfer of certain abandoned lighthouse sites and for the transfer of federal land on Fire Island for State Park purposes.

Arrangements have also been made under separate statutes recommended to you for the transfer of idle and unappropriated State lands to municipalities for park purposes. Under these provisions a number of desirable playgrounds and parks have been created in New York City and elsewhere.

In order to carry on this program in the course of the next year and to insure its completion, I recommend:

First. The passage of the bill creating a State Park Council composed of the heads of the larger parks and park organizations to acts as a co-ordinating, planning and estimate making agency for all of the present and proposed parks and to carry on officially the work which has been unofficially done by the park committee of the New York State association. The bill creating a State Park Council has been endorsed by practically all the park commissions of the State and has been widely approved by the press and by recreational organizations. The benefits of a unified State Park program cannot be realized without an official central planning agency in the State government.

Second. The passage of a bill creating a regional Long Island State park commission in place of the present Fire Island State park commission. It is essential that there be a regional commission for Long Island to carry out the comprehensive program which has been developed. This program is of vital interest not only to people in Nassau and Suffolk counties, but also to people of New York City, who are pressing out into Long Island for recreational facilities. If the residents of Nassau and Suffolk counties are not to be overrun and the people of New York city and Long Island are to be afforded recreational facilities, the park and parkway plans which have been developed must be put under way immediately. The head of this new commission will be a member of the State Park Council, so that the program on Long Island may be co-ordinated with the general park program and with other functions of State government at Albany.

Third. The adoption of a bill abolishing the Bronx Parkway Commission to take effect when the Bronx parkway is completed, which ought to be on January 1, 1925. The part of the Bronx parkway in New York city would be transferred under this bill to the ownership and management of New York City and the part of the Bronx parkway in Westchester county would be transferred to the ownership and would be maintained in the future by Westchester county. The extension of this parkway to connect with the Bear mountain bridge is part of the State park program and as indicated before is already under way with State funds. I believe that this affords a solution of the whole Bronx parkway question which has been in controversy for some years and a solution which will be agreeable to all parties concerned.

Fourth. The adoption of the conservation fund bill which sets up a fund

out of receipts from hunting licenses, part of which is available for the purchase of land and streams for fishing and hunting purposes. This bill passed both houses last year, but was vetoed by me by reason of a technical defect which was not discovered until after the close of the session. This defect has been corrected and the bill will again be introduced.

Fifth. Passage of a bill which will be presented to you to enable the conservation commission to purchase forest preersve lands out of receipts from the sale of timber cut down in connection with river regulating districts.

Sixth. The provision either in the revised highway map or else separately for the reconstruction of roads into the Allegany park, the Letchworth park, the Taconic park region at Copake falls and over Tongue mountain at Lake George. The Superintendent of Public Works has strongly recommended these improvements as part of the county highway system. Without such roads some of the finest park areas of the State are not easily accessible. It is useless for the State to develop these parks unless proper approaches are provided with co-operation of the counties.

Seventh. Consideration of the creation of a single regional Finger Lakes park commission in place of the two present State park commissions in this section, the head of such regional commission to be represented in the State park council.

At a later date I shall communicate with you on the subject of the method of financing required to complete this program.

By adopting this program you will insure a unified State park system in a measure adequate for the great population of the New York of the future.

ALFRED E. SMITH.

In a special message to the Legislature dated February 4, 1924, making recommendation concerning the consolidations of State Departments effected in 1923 and making further recommendations, Governor Smith said:

It is clear that the time has come when we must have some central control and planning for our parks and places of scenic, scientific and historical interest. Each one now goes its own way, without reference to what the others are doing. At the present time each of these properties scrambles for its own appropriation, and, of course, the larger ones are best provided for. What is even more important, under present conditions, there is no way of working out intelligently, excepting through private enterprise and informal conference, any kind of a State park and recreational policy to meet the growing recreational and forest needs of the State.

There are over forty State parks and places of scenic, scientific and historic interest, not including the Indian reservations. These properties are scattered around under every possible kind of supervision. The greatest areas are, of course, under the Conservation Commission. Other properties are under separate boards and commissions, some of them consisting of local residents and others consisting of commissioners who do not live in the vicinity and rarely ever visit the parks. Some of them are under the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and the New York Historical Society and others are under the Department of Education, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Comptroller. These parks and properties have been established not only by the State itself but also through private initiative, local efforts and gifts. They have been turned over to the State, one by one, without reference to any central plan of organization, administration, financing or use. I rejoice with the other people in the State that we possess so many properties of this kind and so many public spirited people who have established these properties and have in many instances managed them well as a public duty at considerable personal sacrifice.

The logical method of producing some cooperation and unity in this field is to maintain local boards and commissions, but to have them brought together

in the Conservation Commission for purposes of planning and budget making. In order to make some start in the direction of such unified planning and central direction of State parks I recommend to you the adoption of a bill which provides for the establishment in the Conservation Commission of a State Park Council. In a separate message on the development of the State park program I have called your attention to this recommendation. I suggest that this new State Park Council prepare estimates for all of the park properties in the State, excepting those under the Conservation Commission and excepting maintenance.

STATE COUNCIL OF PARKS

In pursuance of Governor's recommendations, Senator Nathan Straus, Jr., and Assemblyman F. Trubee Davison introduced in the Legislature on January 22, 1924, a bill (Senate introductory No. 308, Assembly 442) "to amend the Conservation Law in relation to the establishment of a State Council of Parks and defining its powers and duties, and making an appropriation therefor." It is similar in its general intent to the bill introduced in the Legislature of 1923 and which only passed the Senate. It provides that the State Council of Parks shall consist of the Conservation Commissioner, and the executive heads of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, the Allegany State Park Commission, the Niagara State Reservation Commission, the Westchester County Park Commission, the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the State Museum, the Finger Lakes State Park Commission, if created, (otherwise a resident of the Finger Lakes region), and the Long Island State Park Commission. No member of the Council except the Secretary is to receive any compensation, but they are to be reimbursed for their actual expenses.

The Council is to act as a central advisory agency for all lands, parks and places of historic, scientific and scenic interest supported in whole or in part by State funds, which are not by law under the authority and control of the Conservation Commission. It is to formulate plans for the management and improvement of the properties under its jurisdiction and for the establishment of a uniform park policy for the State so far as practicable. It is to plan for connections between such properties and is given the power to recommend to the Superintendent of Public Works the construction of new State and County highways and the improvement of existing highways. It is expected to act as a clearing house for information on park planning and administrative matters, give information concerning parks and recreation to counties, towns, cities and villages, and to advise as to connections and relations between State and local parks. The bill also provides that the Council shall administer such new parks as may, by law, be placed under its jurisdiction.

The existing governing bodies of the parks are to continue, subject to the provisions of the act. The Council is to prepare the annual budget for legislative appropriations for the State Parks;

its headquarters are to be in Albany, and it is to make an annual report to the Legislature.*

STATE CONSERVATION FUND

Another recommendation contained in Governor Smith's message of January 22 is embodied in the bill (S. 304) introduced by Senator Ellwood M. Rabenold, "to amend the State Finance Law, in relation to establishing a Conservation Fund and regulating credits thereto and payments therefrom." It adds to article VI of chapter 58 of the laws of 1909 a new section, numbered 104, which provides that all moneys belonging to the State received from any source by the State Conservation Commission and all moneys appropriated for carrying out any of the provisions of the Conservation Law shall be placed to the credit of a fund called the Conservation Fund. Half of the money received from licenses is to be applied to the purchase of lands and waters or rights therein for fish and game refuges, or for public fishing and shooting. The other half of moneys received from licenses and all other moneys not otherwise especially appropriated are applicable to the expenses of the Conservation Commission after appropriation by the Legislature. The capital fund of the State reservation at Saratoga Springs and the receipts on account of the Cuba Lake reservation are excepted from the terms of the bill.†

HIGHWAY ACCESS TO STATE PARKS

The recommendation of the Governor's message of January 22 in regard to the improvement of highways leading to State Parks has been embodied in a bill (S. 311, A. 524) introduced by Senator Straus and Assemblyman McGinnies on January 23.‡ It amends section 122 of the Highway Law by adding to the designations of County Highways to be constructed and improved at the joint expense of the State and counties, the following routes:

- In Wyoming County, the Letchworth Park connection;
- In Cattaraugus County, the Allegany State Park connection;
- In Warren County, Bolton Landing-Sabbath Day Point and Hague routes;
- In Columbia County, the Copake Iron Works Bash Bish Falls route.

On February 5, Assemblyman William J. Hickey of Buffalo introduced a bill (A. 746)† directing the Superintendent of Public Works to "construct a boulevard at Letchworth Park, commencing at a point at the easterly end of the bridge crossing the Genesee river at the village of Portageville, running thence along the north and easterly side of the river, under the easterly end of the Erie railroad bridge to a point on the easterly side of the river where the bridge crosses the river at Saint Helena, crossing the said bridge,

* The bill became chapter 189 of the laws of 1924.

† The bill passed the Senate but remained in Assembly committee.

‡ The bill became a law.

thence southerly and westerly along and upon the High Banks of the river, through Letchworth Park and under the Erie railroad bridge, and to the westerly end of the aforesaid bridge at Portageville." The bill vests jurisdiction over the boulevard in the Board of Public Works, and appropriates \$500,000 for its construction. This bill was introduced without consultation with the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society which has jurisdiction over Letchworth Park.*

BOND ISSUE FOR STATE PARKS

The Governor's plan for financing the State Parks under the new arrangement contemplated in his special message of January 22, appeared in two bills introduced in the Legislature on that date, one providing for a bond issue of \$15,000,000, and the other making current appropriations aggregating \$850,000 for use until the bond issue could be authorized by popular referendum.

The bond issue bill† (S. 309, A. 450) introduced by Senator Straus and by Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies in their respective branches of the Legislature, provides for a referendum to the people at the election in November, 1924, of the proposal to issue bonds to the amount of \$15,000,000 for State Parks. It allocates the proceeds of the bond issue as follows: To the State Forest Preserve, \$5,000,000; to the Palisades Interstate Park, \$3,500,000; to Allegany State Park, \$2,000,000; to the State Reservation at Niagara, \$1,000,000; to the parks and parkway at Westchester County, between the Bronx River Parkway and the Bear Mountain bridge across the Hudson river, \$1,000,000; to the State Park System on Long Island, \$1,000,000; to Letchworth Park, \$500,000; to the Finger Lake Parks, \$500,000; and to the Saratoga Springs Reservation, Taconic Park, the Tongue Mountain Peninsula Park at Lake George, and other State Parks, \$500,000. The moneys, when appropriated by the Legislature after the approval of the referendum by the people, are to be expended under the direction of the various commissions and bodies in charge of the different parks, those for Letchworth Park to be expended by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

The proceeds of the bonds are to be applicable to the development, improvement and extension of State Parks, including the acquisition of lands or waters or both for the extension or establishment thereof, and for surveys, examination of titles and other necessary expenses incidental to the acquisition of such lands, provided that no part of the sum set aside for the State Forest preserve shall be used for any other purpose than for the acquisition of lands within the Forest Preserve counties.‡

* The bill remained in committee.

† This bill is similar to the one introduced in the Legislature of 1923 but which was not then pressed for passage in deference to the Governor's wish to give preference to the bill for a bond issue for State hospitals.

‡ The bill became chapter 602 of the laws of 1924.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATION FOR STATE PARKS

In order to provide for the continued development, improvement and extension of certain State Parks, pending the approval of the proposed bond issue, Senator Strauss and Assemblyman McGinnies on January 22 introduced a bill (S. 310, A. 449) appropriating the following sums:

Allegany State Park.....	\$100,000
Saratoga Springs State Reservation.....	75,000
Niagara Falls State Reservation.....	100,000
Westchester County Parkway, from Kensico reservoir to Bear Mountain Bridge.....	100,000
Lake George Park, Tongue Mountain, etc.....	75,000
Long Island Parks and Parkways.....	200,000
Letchworth Park.....	75,000
Finger Lakes Parks.....	75,000
Taconic Park.....	25,000
Other State Parks.....	25,000
	<hr/>
	\$850,000

The bill provides that the funds shall be expended as follows:

For the Palisades Interstate Park, by the Palisades Interstate Park Commission;

For Allegany State Park, by the commissioners of that park;

For Saratoga Springs, by the Conservation Commission;

For Niagara Falls Reservation, by the commissioners of that reservation;

For the parkway between Kensico reservoir and Bear Mountain bridge, by the Westchester County Park Commission;

For Tongue Mountain Park, by the Conservation Commission;

For the Long Island Parks, by the Long Island State Park Commission;

For Letchworth Park, by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society;

For the Finger Lakes Parks, by the Finger Lakes State Park Commission;

For Taconic Park in Columbia and Dutchess Counties, by the State Council of Parks;

And for the other State Parks, by the State Council of Parks.

A provision of special interest is that which requires that the moneys appropriated for the Niagara Falls Reservation shall be used for the purpose of acquiring lands for the extension of the reservation along the Niagara river from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

The bill empowers the Conservation Commission; the State Council of Parks; the Finger Lakes State Park Commission; the Commissioners of the Allegany State Park; the Commissioners of the State reservation at Niagara; the Westchester County Park Commission; the Long Island State Park Commission, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society on behalf of the State to

accept gifts and devises of property and to receive gifts, contributions or bequests of money for State Park purposes and all such property so given is to be the property of the State. Such moneys, unless otherwise provided by the terms of the gift are to be deposited by the respective commissions, council or society to which it is made to its account, with a depository to be approved by the comptroller, and such deposits are to be subject to the order of such commission, council or society, respectively.

The bill also contains provisions for taking property by condemnation proceedings, etc.*

ANDRE MONUMENT AT TAPPAN

The Andre Monument at Tappan, N. Y., owned by the Society, stands on a circular plot of land fifty-one feet in diameter on a slight eminence just outside the village. It was erected by Cyrus W. Field and dedicated October 2, 1879, to mark the place where Major John Andre of the British army was executed during the War for Independence. The Society purchased this property November 13, 1905, in response to public sentiment expressed in the New York Times just prior to that time. To the monument, which cost about \$1,500, we have added at a cost of about \$100 a tablet commemorating Washington's fortitude at one of the most critical periods of the Revolutionary War.

The circumstances of the erection of the monument are briefly stated in our Tenth Annual Report at pages 85-88 and our Eleventh Annual Report at pages 67-70. The deed by which the property was conveyed to the Society and other facts relating to the chain of title are given in our Twenty-first Report at pages 113-121. Interesting references to Andre's prison-house in Tappan, the history of which is directly connected with this site but which is private property, are to be found in our Twenty-third Report at pages 118-121.

Our standing committee in charge of this property consists of Mr. Frank R. Crumbie of Nyack and Hon. S. H. Thayer of Yonkers.

PHILIPSE MANOR HALL

Administration

Philipse Manor Hall at Yonkers, which is briefly described on page 41 preceding, is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The local committee in charge of the administration of the property for the Trustees is composed of Hon. Stephen H. Thayer, Chairman; Miss Mary Marshall Butler, Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, Mr. Hampton D. Ewing, Miss Elizabeth P. Hale, and Dr. Nathan A. Warren, all of Yonkers.

The custody of the Manor Hall involves the care of 7681 square feet of sidewalks, about an acre of lawn, 260 feet of hedge, some

*The bill became chapter 603 of the laws of 1924.

large flower beds, about 7000 square feet of floor space, and 51 windows containing 9,892 panes of glass, not to mention the valuable contents of the building, including Mr. Cochran's \$500,000 loan collection of paintings and furniture.

In view of the historic nature of the building and the value of its contents, the use of portable electric heaters for temporary use, including afternoon teas, has been disapproved. The regular heating apparatus is in a detached building from which steam for the Manor Hall radiators is obtained.

During the year ended December 31, 1923, the Society expended \$3,992.66 of State funds on the maintenance and upkeep of the property, and obligated private resources to the extent of \$5,500 for repairs, of which \$2,906.73 was paid before December 31 and the balance soon after that date. These private funds were generously contributed by Mr. Alexander Smith Cochran, whose earlier donations enabled the Society to restore the historic building after his mother, Mrs. William F. Cochran, had given the property to the State (see pages 19 and 41 preceding).

The repairs, which were begun on August 27, required the closing of the building to the public from September 21 until December 26, in order to expedite the work. They included the painting of the exterior and interior walls and floors, the kalsomining of the ceilings, minor repairs of the woodwork and electric fixtures, the cleaning of several pictures and the mending of their frames, etc. During the summer fresh soil and fertilizer were added to the grounds and the lawns and flower beds kept in attractive condition.

Meetings and Visitors

Philipse Manor Hall, the only property in our care lying within city bounds, has an all-year season, quite irrespective of the calendar seasons. There is a constant attendance of visitors, and on patriotic holidays, like Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and Independence Day, special exercises are held there, usually under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The total number of visitors during the past year was somewhat diminished by the necessity of excluding the public for about three months during the repairs above mentioned. The average for the other months, however, was more than usual. A sight-seeing corporation which runs omnibuses regularly from New York to West Point during the summer made regular stops at the Manor Hall, and occasionally special parties came in large numbers. On May 12, 1923, a party of about 350 historical pilgrims from the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under the leadership of Dr. Edward H. Hall, stopped for an hour at the Manor Hall en route to the "Washington Irving country" farther northward; and on August 4 a sight-seeing party from New York University visited

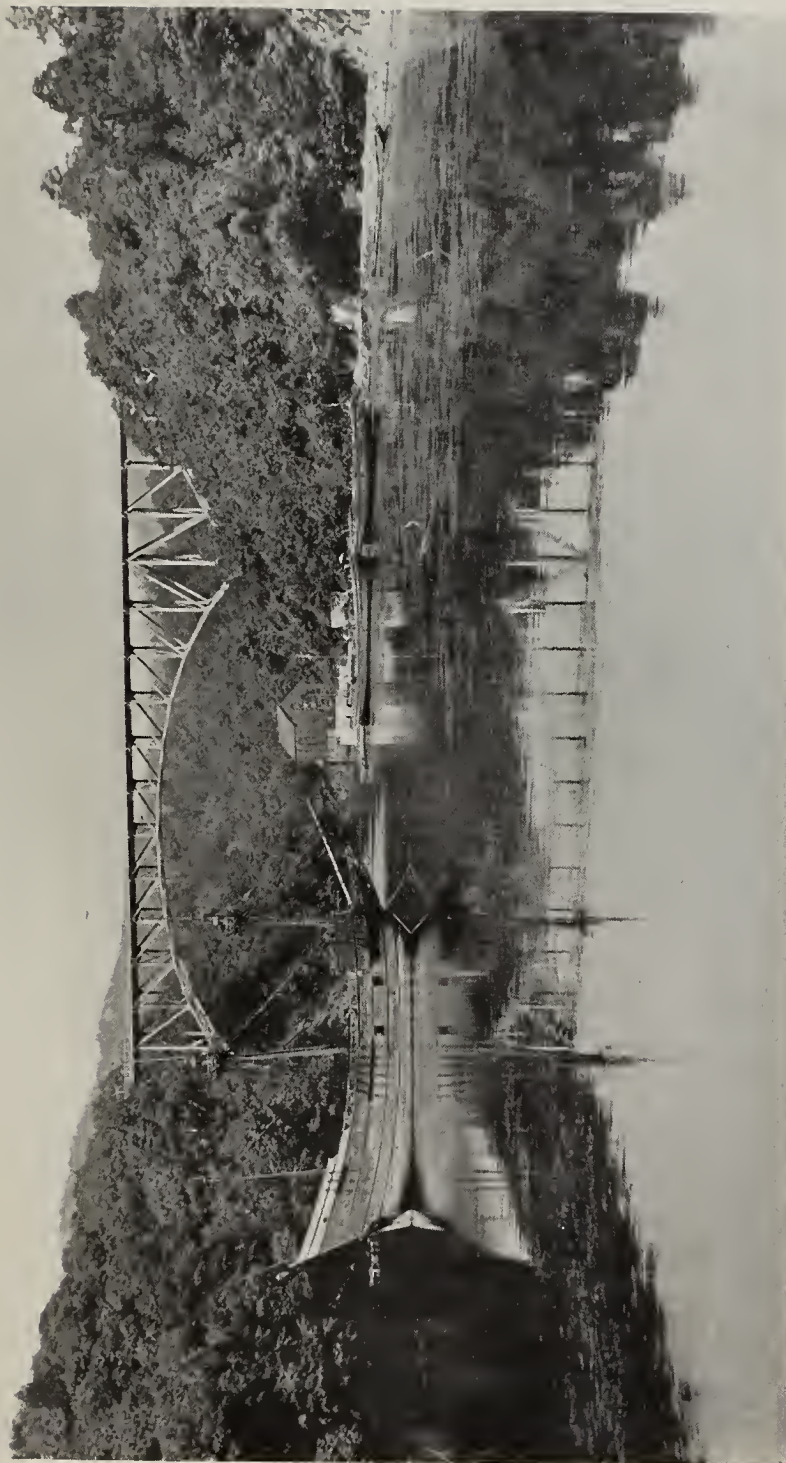


Plate 4

HALF MOON REPLICA IN POPOLOPEN CREEK

the building. The visitors' register shows that during the year people came from

Alabama	Kentucky	New York	West Virginia
California	Louisiana	North Carolina	Wisconsin
Connecticut	Maine	Ohio	Canada
Dist. of Col.	Maryland	Oregon	Argentina
Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania	England
Georgia	Michigan	Rhode Island	Italy
Indiana	Minnesota	Texas	Japan
Illinois	Missouri	Utah	Korea
Iowa	New Hampshire	Vermont	India
Kansas	New Jersey	Washington	Hawaii

and doubtless there were visitors from many other states and countries who did not sign their names.

Flemish Table Presented by Theodore Gilman

During the summer of 1923 Mr. Theodore Gilman of Yonkers presented to the Manor Hall a table imported by him from Flanders about the year 1884, which has great interest, not only on account of its age and artistic pattern, but also on account of its resemblance to a communion table presented to the Dutch Reformed Church at Sleepy Hollow by Frederick Philipse in the days of the Manor. Following are the circumstances of Mr. Gilman's gift: At the time of the purchase of the table, about forty years ago, Mr. Gilman was interested in the history of Flanders and Picardy, and as his brother Benjamin Ives Gilman was then traveling in Europe, he commissioned him to buy some articles connected with the old times of Northern France. His brother visited several cities of Belgium and adjacent territory and explored various old curiosity shops to fulfill the commission. A dealer in one of the cities there took him into a garret and showed him an old table, dust-covered, but in good condition, and claimed it was 300 years old. Mr. B. I. Gilman effected the purchase of it and had the table shipped to his brother in Yonkers.

After it was put in order and installed in Mr. Theodore Gilman's home, he chanced to be reading Rev. Robert Bolton's history of Westchester County, and to his surprise he saw on page 527 of Volume I an engraving of the communion table presented by Frederick Philipse to the Dutch Reformed Church at Sleepy Hollow. His surprise was due to the fact that the Communion Table was very like the drawing table he had just received from Flanders. The Sleepy Hollow Church was built by "Frederick Phillipse and Catherine Van Cortlandt, his wife, in 1699." Mr. Bolton writes: "The pulpit and Helig Avondonaal (Holy Communion Table) were, like the brick, originally imported from Holland." So it would appear that the table now presented to Manor Hall and the Communion Table presented by Frederick Phillipse to the Sleepy Hollow Church came from the same country, Holland or Flanders, and were of the same pattern and probably of the same age. The donor thought his table would be an appropriate addition to the treasures now in Manor Hall, and

that it should have its resting place in the Manor Hall built by Frederick Phillipse.

The Communion Table presented by Frederick Phillipse is a larger specimen of the class called drawing tables, and somewhat better finished than the Gilman table. The wood of the latter table is oak, which was the common wood of that day, and has the appearance of being the older of the two. Its dimensions are as follows: The top measures 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 8 inches, and the height is 2 feet 11 inches. The Sleepy Hollow table is highly treasured by the pastor and people of the Reformed Church of Tarrytown, where it was transferred some years ago for safer keeping. It is understood and agreed that if ever the church catches fire, the first thing to be removed to safety is the old Communion Table.

There are several specimens of drawing tables in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, some with modern tops of elaborate and expensive inlaid work. The top of the table given by Mr. Gilman looks as if it were of later date than the rest of the table. It is thought to have been roughly made from an old church door. The bulbous legs of this table, so often seen in support of heavy furniture of the style of late 16th Century, give it an air of dignity and make it suitable to occupy the center of one of the rooms of Manor Hall, in which are still preserved the ceilings, fireplace, windows and woodwork constructed in Colonial times.

In the inventory of household goods in the "Great Chamber of Gilling Castle," Yorkshire, England, made for Sir William and Sir Thomas Fairfax, Knights, 1594-5, is listed: "One drawing table, carved, of three leaves." It may be identified as being the same still in the Great Chamber. In the "Dyninge Room" of the same castle was also listed "One drawing table of three leaves." This establishes the period of the three-leaved or drawing table as the close of the 16th Century.

The drawing table referred to in the Fairfax inventory is commonly known as the "shovel board" table, from the game of shovel board which was beloved of Henry VIII and Charles II. The coins called shovel boards, with which this game is played, are mentioned by Shakespeare in the first scene of the first act of "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

The term "Great Chamber" used in the Fairfax inventory is also used by Shakespeare in the same play, act first and scene first, showing it had a local and special meaning at the time when Shakespeare wrote. It described the chief room in a castle or house of the rich used on state occasions. That play is the only one of Shakespeare's writings which deals with home and common life as it existed in his time.

The three leaves are used for elongating the table as occasion requires. They are contrived so that when closed the two end leaves slip under the third, which occupies the middle portion. When the two under leaves are drawn out, the third or top leaf

falls into the middle space, and the top of the table is extended nearly three times.

Drawing tables were not popular in the Colonies, says Luke Vincent Lockwood. There appear to be no specimens of the heavy Holland style among the collections of early Colonial furniture.

The taste for the ponderous Dutch furniture of the 16th Century was soon displaced and in the 17th Century and later light and elegant designs became the ruling and popular fashion under French and Italian influence.

Furniture and Paintings Bequeathed by Rufus King

Another valuable gift to the Society for the Manor Hall was made by the late Rufus King of Yonkers, who died on February 7, 1924. Mr. King, who came of old New England stock, was born in New York City on June 8, 1842. He was the son of Rufus Sylvester and Phœbe Odell King; grandson of Abraham Odell (1760-1820), who served in Colonel Van Bergen's regiment of Westchester County militia and Col. Albert Pawling's regiment of New York levies during the War for Independence, and a great grandson of John King, Jr. (1727-1792), who was an Associator of Suffolk County. As a lad, Rufus King studied at Mount Washington Collegiate Institute in New York City and then entered New York University, where he was a special course student and member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. A few years later he became associated with the banking firm of James G. King's Sons in New York and held the position until 1872. For the past forty years he has lived in Yonkers. He was deeply interested in the study of genealogy and was a frequent contributor to its literature, both in this country and England. He was closely identified with the social and literary activities of Yonkers. He was one of the founders of the Yonkers Historical and Library Association; an early member of the Anthropological Society and the first president of the Amackassin Club. He was also a life member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and honorary member of the Suffolk County Historical Society, and for many years a member of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Among the bequests made by his will was the following:

"Third: I give and bequeath to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society the following articles now in my residence, No. 222 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., to be deposited in Philipsburg Manor Hall, in the City of Yonkers, as a permanent addition to its historical collection:

1. My large mahogany desk.
 2. The Jonathan Odell (1730-1818) gate-legged table.
 3. The painting of the Jonathan Odell house on North Broadway near Irvington.
 4. The painting of the Sleepy Hollow Church.
 5. The portrait of Ann Maria Van Wart, the wife of William H. Vermilyea.
- I direct, however, that my niece, Mary Louise King, shall have possession and use of the above-mentioned articles for and during her natural life.

Mr. King also bequeathed \$2,000 to St. John's Church, Yonkers, and set aside a fund of \$10,000 for the benefit of the building fund

Philipse Manor Hall

of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of No. 226 West Fifty-eighth street, New York City, to become available upon the death of the testator's niece, Mary Louise King, who inherited \$12,000 and the residue of the estate.

Financial Statement

A statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Cochran Fund on account of the Manor Hall is included in the financial statement of the Society's fund on page 19 preceding.

Following is a statement of receipts and disbursements of State funds during the year ended December 31, 1923:

Chapter 106, Laws of 1922, Part I

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$4,200 00
CREDIT		
General disbursements before reported.....	\$429 53	
15. Fennell & Bros., manure.....	55 00	
16. S. H. Thayer, paid for wire fence, etc.....	14 45	
17. Williams & Cullinan, repairing boiler.....	19 25	
18. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co., October.....	19 48	
19-20. N. Y. Telephone Co., Dec. and Jan.....	11 45	
21. Yonkers W. L. & P. Co., November.....	8 88	
22. G. A. Bailey, house repairs.....	128 35	
23. F. B. Mee, roof repairs.....	159 94	
24. Robert Cummings, plants and planting.....	43 50	
25. N. Y. Telephone Co., February and tolls.....	7 55	
26-27. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co., Nov. and Dec.....	15 56	
28. John F. Collins, plumbing.....	16 45	
29. Hudson Fuel Co., coal.....	58 50	
30. Palisade Electric Co., repairs.....	3 22	
31. S. H. Thayer, water rent, 9/30/22 to 3/31/23.....	8 48	
Lapsed	41	
	<hr/>	\$1,000 00
<i>(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)</i>		
Before reported	\$1,333 30	
Ethelbert Belknap, Supt. Dec. 1922-June 1923	875 00	
Bertha Schadtler, Janitor Dec. 1922-June 1923	466 62	
John Murphy, Watchman Dec. 1922-June 1923	525 00	
Lapsed	08	\$3,200 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$4,200 00

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part I

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$4,200 00
CREDIT		
1. Hays & Randolph Co., coal.....	\$304 50	
2-4. N. Y. Telephone Co., July, Aug., Sept.....	25 54	
5. S. H. Thayer, paid for labor, etc.....	38 52	
6. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co., July service.....	3 36	
7. John F. Collins, plumbing.....	27 03	
8. S. H. Thayer, paid watchman, etc.....	11 15	
9. S. H. Thayer, paid for gas and water.....	8 92	
10-11. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co., service 7/3 to 9/29....	10 80	
12-13. N. Y. Telephone Co., service 9/15 to 11/15....	13 22	
14-15. Yonkers E. L. & P. Co., service Oct. and Nov....	46 30	
	<hr/>	
		\$489 34

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Ethelbert Backnap, Supt. July-Oct. 1923....	\$500 00
Bertha Schadtler, janitor, July-Oct. 1923....	266 64
John Murphy, watchman, July-Oct. 1923....	300 00

Balance with State Treasurer Dec. 31, 1923.....	1,066 64
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\$1,555 98

\$2,644 02

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK

Bequest of Mrs. Edward H. Dixon

During the months of July and August, 1921, Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon of Hastings-on-Hudson, widow of Edward H. Dixon and daughter of John William Draper, the famous astronomer, physicist and author, conferred with the representatives of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in regard to devising her real estate at Hastings to the Society in trust as a memorial of her father. Although she did not propose to leave a capital fund for the maintenance of the memorial, yet as the charter of the Society provides that its property shall be free from taxation, and as Mrs. Dixon gave assurance that the income from the rentable cottages, hereinafter mentioned, would be adequate for that purpose, the Trustees consented to accept the trust. Under date of August 15, 1921, Dr. George F. Kunz, the President of the Society, communicated to Mrs. Dixon

"* * * this Society's willingness to accept the bequest, with the Society's purpose faithfully to carry out the proposed trust, if received, its great respect for the memory of the distinguished scientist in whose memory it is to be given, and its deep appreciation of the generous motives which prompt the donor."

The President added:

"I need not tell you how deeply we appreciate all the tender and generous sentiments which your proposed bequest expresses. The Park will be a beautiful and ever-living memorial of your distinguished father and of his noble work for the benefit of his fellowmen. If, as has been so truly said, 'his name is written on the sunbeam', I think it may be said with equal truth that your proposed bequest will transmit a sunbeam of happiness to many generations yet to come who will enjoy the Park.

"In thinking of your father's great scientific work, we cannot forget also the extraordinary heritage of intellect and character that he transmitted to his children and through them to children's children. What a wonderful family tree and how its fruit has nourished the people of the earth!

"It is very lovely of you to recall the early and fast friendship of your father and the Founder of this Society. How pleasing it must be to their spirits to know of what you contemplate doing. The trust which you propose to commit to us derives an added significance from that thought."

Mrs. Dixon died at her residence, the Observatory at Hastings-on-Hudson, on September 3, 1923, and by her will, dated November 3, 1921, devised her real estate to the Society in the following terms. (See plates 1 and 2.)

Draper Memorial Park

Thirty-second: I give and devise to "The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society" of the State of New York and its successors the real estate as shown on the accompanying map, bearing date July 8, 1902 showing sub-division of lands of the estate of John William Draper, deceased as Parcel "A" and "B" situate in the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson, Town of Greenburgh, County of Westchester and State of New York, subject however to the life estate hereinafter set forth as to certain houses, their outbuildings and lots, forming part of such real estate, which houses are known as Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Avenue, in trust nevertheless for the following uses and purposes: I direct that the aforesaid real estate shall be held by the said "The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society" and its successors in trust as a Park and to be named and called "The John William Draper Memorial Park" and to be held as such forever. Provided, however, that the buildings thereon may be used as hereinafter set forth, viz: That the Observatory Cottage, my present residence, with the furniture not otherwise disposed of, pictures, ornaments, bric-a-brac, rugs, curtains, fossils and historical articles, not otherwise disposed of, shall be used as a High Art Museum or reading room or library, as the said Society shall deem most desirable. And that the houses known as Nos. 1 and 2 Washington Avenue and the house known as the "Forge Cottage" on Broadway be rented as private residences and the income thereof be used for repairs and for the improvement and maintenance and support and beautifying of the said property so held in trust. I further direct and make a part of the said trust herein that at no time whatever shall there be erected or permitted in said John William Draper Memorial Park any place or places, any house or houses or buildings of amusement of whatsoever kind, sort, or description, either for gain or otherwise, except such buildings as an historical or high art museum, reading room or library, and I direct that the said present houses on said estate, with the exception of the Observatory cottage, my present residence, shall each be used and occupied as a private residence. It is my desire that said memorial park shall be held and used as a place for the quiet and proper enjoyment of the citizens forever.

I also direct that such part of the large black walnut tree, situated on my said property, hereby given as a park, which tree is known by the name of the "Treaty Tree," shall be carefully preserved and particularly cared for as long as it shall live, by the aforesaid Society.

I further direct that during the life of my niece Antonia C. Maury, the use and income of the one-half of the house known as No. 5 Washington Avenue with its immediate lot and outbuildings adjoining the property hereinbefore described as to be held by the said Society shall be given free of charge to my said niece. At the death of my said niece, the one-half known as No. 5 of the double house on Washington avenue with the appurtenances thereto shall revert to and form part of the trust given to the said Society.

Thirty-third: I further direct that during the life time of my Nephew John W. Draper, formerly known as John W. Draper Maury, the use and income of the half known as No. 3 of the double house on Washington Avenue with its immediate lot and outbuildings and adjoining the property hereinbefore described as to be held by aforesaid Society shall be given free of charge to my said nephew and at the death of my said nephew the half of the said double house known as No. 3 Washington Avenue with the appurtenances thereto shall revert to and form part of the trust given to the said Society for the aforesaid Memorial Park to my father, John William Draper.

Thirty-fourth: I further direct that during the life time of my niece Carlotta J. Maury the use and income of the half known as No. 4 of the double house, its lot and buildings on Washington Avenue adjoining the property hereinbefore described to be held by said Society, shall be given free of charge to my said niece and at the death of my said niece Carlotta J. Maury, the said half known as No. 4 of the double house on Washington Avenue and its immediate lot and buildings shall revert to and form part of the trust given to said Society for the aforesaid Memorial Park to my father John William Draper.

Thirty-fifth: Upon the death of my said nieces, Antonia C. Maury and Carlotta J. Maury and of my nephew John W. Draper, formerly known as John W. Draper Maury, I direct that the income of the property theretofore held as a life estate by such decedent shall upon reverting to said Society be used for repairs and for the maintenance and support and for the beautifying of the property held in trust by the said Society as a memorial park to my father John William Draper.

The Draper Family

Before describing the property thus given, a few details of family history may be mentioned in order to an understanding of the significance of the memorial, and of the relations of certain persons mentioned in connection with it.

The family ancestry through maternal lines goes back to an ancient and noble Portuguese family named Paiva, of which the book "Arquivo Heraldico-Geneologico do Portugal e do Brazil", published in Lisbon in 1872 by Viscount Sanches de Baena, says:

"Paiva: A most ancient family whose beginning is a very illustrious one, since it springs from D. Arnaldo Baião. It took the name from the borough of Paiva, and the first person who bore it was John Soares of Paiva, fifth grandson of the aforesaid Arnaldo, because that borough or its lordship fell to his lot."

A descendant of that family, Antonio de Paiva Pereira, went from Portugal to Brazil with Dom John VI., and helped his son Don Pedro I. to establish Brazil as an independent monarchy. His statue, according to the elder Agassiz, stood in the days of the empire at one end of the House of Parliament in Rio de Janeiro facing that of another famous patriot. The Emperor Dom Pedro II. was one of many notable visitors to the Draper place at Hastings, where he was entertained in 1876.

Carlotta Joaquina de Paiva Pereira married an English gentleman, Dr. Daniel Gardner, and their daughter, Antonio Coetana de Paiva Pereira Gardner, married John William Draper in whose name the Memorial Park is established.

John William Draper was the son of John Christopher Draper, a Wesleyan clergyman who was a dear friend of the Wesleys and who was interested in scientific subjects. John William was born at St. Helen's near Liverpool, Eng., May 5, 1811, and died at Hastings-on-Hudson January 4, 1882. He came to the United States in 1832 with his mother and sister Catherine and lectured at William and Mary College and later at Hampton Sidney College in Virginia. In 1839 he was appointed a Professor in New York University and was Founder and President of the Medical College of that University which was then in 14th street. When he came to New York, he met in his boarding house Andrew H. Green, a fellow boarder who had recently come to New York from Worcester, Mass., and they formed a strong and life-long friendship. The park which Prof. Draper's daughter has now established is given in trust to the society which Mr. Green founded. Prof. Draper's most important

Draper Memorial Park

researches were in regard to the chemical phenomena of light in both the organic and inorganic worlds. Following Daguerre's discovery of photography in 1839, Prof. Draper gave much attention to this branch of science, and made the first photograph of the human face, that of his sister Catherine. In 1840 he made the first photograph of the moon. In 1875 he received both the gold and silver Rumford Medals from the American Academy of Sciences for researches in radiant energy. Although Professor Draper was honored as one of the greatest physicists of his time, his genius was so versatile that his fame as an author is equally great. His "Scientific Memoirs", "Conflict Between Religion and Science," "History of the Civil War in America," and, above all, "The Intellectual Development of Europe," were epoch-making books. "The Intellectual Development," was world famous, and was translated into all the European and many Asiatic languages, — as Arabic, Chinese and Japanese — in all seventeen different versions.

John William Draper (1811–1882) had six children, namely: (1) John Christopher, (2) Henry, (3) Virginia, (4) Daniel, (5) Antonia, and (6) William, of whom only Daniel survives.

(1) John Christopher Draper, M.D., LL.D., who was born March 31, 1835, and died December 20, 1885, was distinguished in the field of medicine. At different times he was House Physician and Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, Professor of Chemistry at New York University and Cooper Union, and Professor of Natural Sciences at the College of the City of New York. He was the author of several valuable works. He married Charlotte Merriman and died without issue.

(2) Henry Draper, LL.D., who was born March 7, 1837, and died November 20, 1882, devoted himself to astronomy, astronomical photography and spectrum analysis. Assisted by his brother Daniel, he designed and built the Observatory at Hastings in which he made the mirror for his reflecting telescope, including the grinding, polishing, silvering and mounting. A description of his process in making the mirror was published by the Smithsonian Institute in 1865 and became a standard authority on the subject. In 1877 he announced the discovery of oxygen in the sun. His photographs of eclipses, nebulae and the spectra of various stars were invaluable contributions to science. His original papers were principally devoted to researches concerning the chemistry of heavenly bodies. His wife Mary Anna, daughter of Courtland Palmer, assisted him in his scientific work. He left no children. When it is remembered that Henry as well as his father performed most of their wonderful work in the Observatory at Hastings, the historical significance of the Memorial Park is increased.

(3) Virginia Draper married in 1865 the Rev. Mytton Maury, D.D., who was born near Liverpool, Eng., was educated in American colleges, both in divinity and science, and was a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Besides being rector of parishes in New York Diocese, he was Acting Professor of Physics and

Analytical Chemistry in New York University for a while. He was editor of Maury's Geographical Series and other works.

Dr. Maury had four children, namely, Antonia C. de P. P., Sarah Mytton, John William Draper, and Carlotta J., three of whom are living at Hastings and are distinguished in science. Miss Antonia C. de P. P. Maury is an astronomer and is connected with Harvard University. Sarah Mytton Maury died in childhood. John William Draper Maury, M.D., changed his name to John William Draper. He is a physician, surgeon and biologist with office at No. 9 East 40th street, New York City. Carlotta J. Maury, Ph.D., is a research geologist and was Paleontologist to the Brazilian Government. She has travelled extensively.

(4) Daniel Draper, Ph.D., who was born April 2, 1841, and is now living, was Meteorologist of the City of New York from 1868 to 1911, having secured his appointment through the good offices of Andrew H. Green when the latter was Comptroller of Central Park. Dr. Draper assisted his father in his lectures and was his amanuensis in the preparation of his father's "History of the Civil War in America." He designed and manufactured a complete set of important self-recording meteorological instruments, and his studies of the movements of storms foreshadowed the present system of weather forecasts. He helped his brother Henry in designing and building the Observatory at Hastings, and also in grinding the mirror for Henry's telescope. He recently told the Secretary of this Society that the power for grinding the mirror was furnished by an old-fashioned tread-mill which the brothers took turns treading. One would tread the mill while the other attended to the grinding, and then they would reverse the occupations. Dr. Draper married Ann Maury Ludlow and has three children, namely, Dorothy C. Draper, wife of Mr. Berthold Nye; Prof. John William Draper of the University of Maine; and Miss Harriet M. Draper.

(5) Antonia Draper was born about 1848 and died September 3, 1923. She married Edward Hazard Dixon and had one child, Nathan Fellows Dixon, who died in infancy. She lived in the Observatory as more fully mentioned hereafter and was the donor of John William Draper Memorial Park.

(6) William Draper was the sixth child of John William Draper (1811-1882). He was born October 13, 1843, and died September 23, 1858.

The Draper Estate

In the winter of 1847-48, John William Draper (1811-1882) purchased a tract of about twenty acres in Hastings, bounded on the north by what is now Washington avenue, and on the east by what is now called Broadway. It was virtually a Christmas present to his wife. The land, which slopes toward the north and west, lies at an elevation of about 200 feet above the Hudson river, of which it commands a beautiful view. He subsequently gave to the village of Hastings a strip of land now forming half of the width of

Draper Memorial Park

Washington avenue. When Prof. Draper died he left his entire estate to his sister Catherine for life. She survived him twenty years. His executor, Dr. Daniel Draper, then had the property divided into four approximately equal parcels, distinguished by the letters "A", "B", "C" and "D", as indicated on a map of the estate made July 8, 1902. Parcel "A" was conveyed to Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon, parcel "B" to Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper (widow of Prof. Henry Draper), parcel "C" to the heirs of Mrs. Virginia Draper Maury, and parcel "D" to Dr. Daniel Draper. By an indenture made July 25, 1902, Mrs. Mary Anna Palmer Draper conveyed parcel "B" to Mrs. Antonia Draper Dixon, so that Mrs. Dixon owned parcels "A" and "B". Dr. Carlotta J. Maury sold her one-third interest in parcel "C" to her brother, so that two-thirds of parcel "C" now belong to Dr. John William Draper (formerly Maury) and one-third to Miss Antonia C. de P. P. Maury. Parcel "D" is owned by Dr. Daniel Draper, who lives in the residence which he built upon it. Dr. John William Draper (formerly Maury) lives in the homestead on parcel "C".

The Quarry Injunction

For future reference, in case occasion should arise, mention may here be made to a suit which Prof. John W. Draper brought in the Supreme Court of Westchester County in 1870 against William M. Sands, John Q. Sands and Charles T. Cromwell for damages sustained by him in consequence of the operation of a marble quarry adjacent to his property, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from further operation of the quarry injurious to his property. By order of the court of March 26, 1870, the action was referred to Henry Nicoll, Esq., as sole referee who, in an order dated June 9, 1871, found for the plaintiff.

It appears from the findings of the referee that since 1847, Prof. Draper had owned a tract of land containing about 20 acres, situated at an elevation of about 200 feet above the surface of the Hudson river, with its surface sloping toward the north and west. Upon purchasing this property, Prof. Draper erected buildings, fence and walls, and brought the place to a high state of cultivation and improvement. On the property adjoining Prof. Draper on the west there was, at the time of the latter's purchase, a marble quarry, which the owner, Cromwell, leased to one Smith about six years before the referee's report, and Smith underlet it to the defendants Sands. During those six years the defendants Sands had worked the quarry to within fourteen feet of the line of Prof. Draper's property and for a distance of a hundred feet or more along the same. The quarry was about 75 feet deep. Prof. Draper's land, which sloped toward the quarry, had a depth of soil from three to fifteen feet. Along the westerly line of Prof. Draper's land was a stone wall about 4 feet high and 2½ feet thick. The effect of the quarry excavation was to cause a portion of the Draper land, about 118 feet

in width, to crack and subside, and the stone wall to slide into the excavation. The Draper property was thus made unsafe for a distance of 25 feet from its boundary.

The referee found that Prof. Draper's premises had sustained damages of \$500 and that in consequence of the careless blasting, etc., his land and buildings had further been damaged to the extent of \$100. He therefore awarded damages of \$600 in favor of Prof. Draper and against the defendants Sands and ordered a perpetual injunction restraining them from removing any material in such a manner as to cause the plaintiff's land to fall away, and also restraining them from blasting in such a manner as to throw fragments of stone on the plaintiff's premises or otherwise injuring his land or buildings.

The plaintiff's complaint against Cromwell was dismissed with costs and half of the fee of the referee. The defendants Sands had to pay the damages, \$600, and the plaintiff's costs and disbursements amounting to \$363.75.

The court adopted the report of the referee and decreed accordingly.

The Park Described

John William Draper Memorial Park comprises parcels "A" and "B" as indicated on the map of 1902, and embraces 9.11 acres. Its assessed valuation on the School Tax bill for 1923 is stated at \$33,000, but on other tax lists is put nearer \$40,000. (See plates 1 and 2).

It is partly covered with handsome trees—black walnuts, poplars, etc. One black walnut tree on the boundary line between parcels "B" and "C" is the "Treaty Tree" referred to in Mrs. Dixon's will and commended to the Society's special care. It is fifteen feet in circumference at the height of the breast, and has an enormous spread of branches. It is obviously very old. Mrs. Dixon spent about \$1,000 on its preservation, of which \$500 was for an irrigation system and \$500 for tree-surgery, etc.

On the property are three single and two double residential buildings as follows:

The Observatory, the Forge Cottage and No. 1 Draper Terrace (single), Nos. 2 and 3 Draper Terrace (double), and Nos. 4 and 5 Draper Terrace (double).

The Observatory, which was Mrs. Dixon's residence and which is to be preserved as a Museum, is an irregular shaped building, about 48 by 64 feet in size, mostly one-story high, which began with the original Observatory called "the old Observatory." The latter, about 19 feet square, and one story high, forms the southeastern corner of the house. It contained the Newtonian telescope and still has its original dome and aperture. In it are the pedestal, gallery platform, stairs and other objects used by Prof. Draper in making his observations, but the telescope was given to Harvard University after his death. On the southern side of the New-

Draper Memorial Park

tonian dome room Prof. Draper conducted his experiments concerning the effect of light on growing vegetation. The window, with its black shutters and the little slit through which, by means of a heliograph, he introduced a beam of light, are visible from the outside. In the course of time Prof. Draper and his sons built a more commodious observatory adjacent to the old one. In this was the large equatorial telescope which was also presented to Harvard University. A fire partly destroyed the new observatory, and the dome is gone; but the rotunda, about 20 feet in diameter, one story high, with low ceiling, forms the round room now used as a parlor. Adjoining the equatorial dome room on the west is a transit room, built of brick, about 9 by 14 feet in size. It contained the transit instruments now at Harvard. In the western ends of its northern and southern walls are long narrow apertures through which Prof. Draper made observations, assisted by a heliograph fastened to an iron post which still stands 26 feet south of the southern wall. The post is so placed that a ray passing from the heliograph through the slit in the wall would lie in a true north-and-south meridian. In order to accomplish this, the walls of the transit room are built at a slight angle from the rectangular lines of the other portions of the building. In the transit room are the mahogany desk (formerly at New York University) at which Prof. Draper did his literary work, and the chair in which he sat. North of the rotunda and the hall which lies between it and the old observatory, is a long room with a lower floor level which was the work-shop, and which Mrs. Dixon converted into an attractive dining room. The front hall was the old photographic room, and there is a little aperture in its south wall at the west side of the doorway, which was used for photographic purposes. Adjacent to the dining room is a pantry, which was the old engine room, and a small kitchen. Above the dining room and kitchen Mrs. Dixon built a second story which contains three bedrooms and a bath room. Above this is a small attic.

The Observatory was not originally used as a residence. Prof. Draper lived in the homestead on parcel "C," and he and his sons came to the Observatory to do their work, often bringing with them their distinguished guests.

The Forge Cottage stands east of the Observatory near Broadway. Part of it is a forge of pre-Revolutionary times. Mrs. Dixon thought it dated from 1738. Modern additions have not entirely concealed the original structure, and on the west side the ancient stone wall with dried mud for plaster is still visible. There is a garage belonging to the cottage.

No. 1 Draper Terrace is a single cottage on the corner of Broadway and Washington ave., fronting the latter, and bears the number of 130 Washington avenue. It has a garage close by.

Nos. 2 and 3 Draper Terrace are a double cottage distinguished also by the numbers of 128 and 126 Washington avenue, respec-

tively. Admiral Farragut occupied No. 2 Draper Terrace for a while, and it is called the Farragut cottage. There is a shed behind each half of the cottage.

Nos. 4 and 5 Draper Terrace are likewise a double cottage, also distinguished by the numbers 124 and 122 Washington avenue respectively. No. 4 has a small garage.

The cottages are two-story, brick-lined, frame structures, erected by Prof. Draper about sixty years ago.

Administration

The committee in charge of the administration of the park in behalf of the Trustees is composed of Dr. Frederick G. Zinsser, Chairman; Mr. S. Dana Kittredge, Vice Chairman; Dr. Edward H. Hall, Secretary; Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, Mr. R. A. Gushee, Miss Antonia C. Maury, Dr. Carlotta J. Maury, Dr. John W. Draper, Col. Henry W. Sackett and Dr. Albert Shaw. Messrs. Delavan, Sackett and Hall reside in New York and the others in Hastings-on-Hudson.

Since the property came into the care of the Society, the roof of the Observatory has been resingled and the Treaty Tree has received expert surgical treatment. Further improvements and plans for public use of the park are held in abeyance until the administration of the estate has been completed, and certain important questions concerning exemption from taxation, etc., can be settled. Meanwhile, the property is being carefully guarded and cared for.

One important duty of the Society will be to provide for the occupancy and care of the Observatory and for the admission of the public thereto. As a museum, the observatory will contain many objects of great historical interest in connection with the work of the Professors Draper: and the "old Observatory", with the apparatus used by Prof. Draper, is susceptible of most interesting treatment, presenting, as it does, such marked contrast with the great observatories which have been erected since that date.

Among the letters of sympathy which Mrs. Dixon received upon her father's death was one from a distinguished scientist who said of him, "His name is written upon the sunbeam", and before her own death, she expressed to the Secretary of the Society the wish that at the entrance to the park which she intended to create by her will, a tablet, bearing the following inscription, should be erected:

JOHN WILLIAM DRAPER MEMORIAL PARK

1811-1882

"His name is written on the sunbeam"

The carrying out of that wish will be another duty of the Society.

STONY POINT BATTLEFIELD RESERVATION

Administration

Stony Point Battlefield Reservation comprises about 34 acres of scenic and historic property belonging to the State on the West side of the Hudson river about 35 miles north of New York City. It is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. (See short description of the property on page 43 preceding.)

The Society's administrative committee is composed of Hon. George A. Blauvelt, of Monsey, Chairman; Mr. Henry K. Bush-Brown, formerly of Newburgh, now of Washington, D. C.; Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn and Dr. Edward L. Partridge of New York, Hon. C. A. Pugsley of Peekskill and the Secretary. The keeper is Mrs. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, whose address is Stony Point, N. Y.

During the year ended December 31, 1923, the Society expended State funds to the amount of \$1,554.95 on this property. With this meager sum, the reservation has been kept in very good condition, considering its extent and nature, including, as it does, a keeper's house and museum, five open pavilions or summer-houses, a row of eight concrete bath-houses on the beach, a steamboat dock, a public toilet with running water, several drinking fountains, one large and several small flag-staffs, several mounted cannon on Revolutionary redoubts, 3,800 feet of water pipe, 6,850 linear feet of roadway, and several paths.

With the exception of the salary of the keeper and the wages of one workman (the latter only part of the year) the expenditures have been mainly for water-supply, plumbing and crushed stone for roads. On September 1, 1923, the main flag-pole was struck by lightning and needs replacement, and the keeper's house needs re-painting and other repairs which we have been unable to make for lack of funds.

In the Fall of 1923, Messrs. Reginald P. Bolton and William L. Calver, archaeologists, of this Society, made some preliminary excavations near the bathing beach and found abundant evidence of Indian occupation in prehistoric times.

Visitors

The total number of visitors to the park during the year 1923 is estimated to have been 61,584,—the largest number in the history of the reservation. This number is arrived at by taking the number actually counted every day by the keeper and adding 25 per cent for the probable number of visitors not seen. On this basis, the number of visitors during the past twenty years has been as follows:

Stony Point Battlefield

79

1904.....	14,821	1912.....	16,011	1920.....	26,886
1905.....	17,600	1913.....	18,259	1921.....	47,438
1906.....	18,224	1914.....	14,554	1922.....	49,805
1907.....	15,966	1915.....	19,262	1923.....	61,584
1908.....	23,644	1916.....	16,439		
1909.....	31,064	1917.....	33,219		
1910.....	16,043	1918.....	24,049		
1911.....	20,872	1919.....	26,705	Total.....	512,445

The visitors in 1923 included 24 excursions which came by steamboat, rail and omnibus, and which were composed mostly of fraternities, such as Free Masons and Knights of Pythias, and of Sunday Schools and other church organizations desiring a comparatively quiet time. Some members of a men's club from a Brooklyn church were apparently intoxicated, used profane language and were disorderly, but otherwise the conduct of visitors was unexceptionable. The Brooklyn organization was duly notified of the misbehaviour of its members and informed that visitors of that character were not desired.

Financial Statement

Following is a statement of State funds disbursed during the year ended December 31, 1923:

Chapter 106, Laws of 1922, Part 1

DEBIT	
Appropriation	\$2,080.00
CREDIT	
Disbursements before reported.....	\$480.38
12-17, Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, Dec. 1922 to March, 1923, both inclusive.....	14.50
18. Alfred Demarest, plumbing.....	8.50
19. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, June.....	1.91
20. Pierre Gilleo, labor, June.....	95.00
21. Wm. B. Smith, patrolling.....	3.50
Lapsed	96.21
	<u>\$700.00</u>

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)	
Before reported	\$680 00
Sarah G. Ten Eyck, keeper, Dec. 1922 to Jan. 1923	420 00
Pierre Gilleo, labor, Apr. and May, 1923.....	186 84
Lapsed	93 16
	<u>\$2,080 00</u>

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT	
Appropriation	\$2,080 00

John Boyd Thacher Park

CREDIT	
1. Wm. B. Smith, labor, July.....	\$3 50
2. Alfred Demarest, plumbing	8 85
3. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, July.....	2 25
4. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, August.....	2 25
5. John Ambrey, hauling crushed stone.....	75 00
6-7. Alfred Demarest, plumbing.....	12 75
8. Haverstraw Water Supply Co. 6/30 to 9/5.....	19 12
9. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, Sept.....	2 25
10. Alfred Demarest, plumber.....	12 00
11. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, October.....	2 25
12. Haverstraw Water Supply Co. 9/5-11/15.....	2 23
13. Sarah G. Ten Eyck, telephone, November.....	2 25
	\$144 70

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Sarah G. Ten Eyck, keeper, July-Nov. 1923...	\$300 00		
Pierre Gilleo, labor, July-October.....	380 00	680 00	824 70
Balance with State Treasurer Dec. 31, 1923.....			\$1,255 30

JOHN BOYD THACHER PARK

Administration

John Boyd Thacher Park, comprising 400 acres of land belonging to the State in the towns of New Scotland and Guilderland, Albany county, is briefly described on page 46 preceding. It is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The Society's administrative committee for this property is comprised of Hon. Ellis J. Staley, Chairman, Hon. Benjamin W. Arnold, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John Boyd Thacher and Hon. James F. Tracey of Albany, and Herbert L. Bridgman, LL.D., of New York. The Superintendent is Mr. John H. Cook, whose address is John Boyd Thacher Park, East Berne, Albany County, N. Y.

During the year ended December 31, 1923, State funds to the amount of \$5,301.70 were expended on this property, as stated more particularly hereafter.

Weather Conditions and Visitors

The weather during 1923 was favorable for outdoor recreation, and there appeared to be a larger number of visitors than in any previous year. The provision of camping facilities for the first time proved to be a popular feature of the park, and an enlargement of these accommodations would seem to be warranted as soon as funds are available.

The year opened with two feet of snow covering the park during January and February.

In March there were signs of melting, but the snow carpet was so thick that two snow-shoeing and skiing parties visited the park in the early part of the month.

April was dry and cold. The roads were opened for horses on April 5 and the first automobile of the season entered on April 9. On the night of the 18th several inches of snow fell but almost disappeared the following day. On the 21st a maximum temperature of 84° brought thirty visitors to the park, and from that date the number increased throughout the spring and summer. The first camping permit was issued April 22.

May was cool and mostly fair, with some late frosts which damaged vegetables, flowers and budding trees. During the night of the 9th-10th about two inches of snow fell. On May 3, classes in geology from Williams college visited the park and examined the formations of the main cliff. On May 30 there were over 250 automobiles and more than 1200 persons in the park.

June was generally cold and dry, and vegetation was backward.

July was very dry until the 28th, and the streams of the park were all dried up.

August was exceptionally fair and there was a large number of visitors.

September was a pleasant month and the attendance was large. During the first three days, including Labor Day, the camping facilities were overtaxed.

The weather during October was dry and cool, consistent with the earlier months of the season. The only water supply on the used section of the park, namely, the well on the Administration Grounds, went dry on the 15th but recovered its depth slowly so that on the 19th we were again able to draw water by priming the pump. On the night of the 23d-24th a steady rain fell and, for the first time since the first week in July, Outlet Creek was running under the bridge at the entrance of the park. After the middle of the month the weekday attendance at the park fell off noticeably. The attendance on Sundays remained about as large as usual.

November was very rainy and the first snow fell on the 8th. Automobiles continued to arrive until the 18th, and visitors on foot until the 24th, when a hard snowstorm blocked the roads so that even the rural mail carrier could not cover his route. A heavy rain on the 30th removed most of the snow and made the roads muddy.

December was an average winter month, part of which was favorable for work in the forests, gathering fire wood for the coming season's campfires.

Maintenance and Improvements

Chapter 225 of the laws of 1923, being the general appropriation bill for the support of the government, appropriated the following sums for John Boyd Thacher Park for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1923: For Superintendent, \$1200; for temporary services, \$500; for maintenance and operation, \$750.

John Boyd Thacher Park

Chapter 693 of the laws of 1923, which made special appropriations "for the development, improvement and extension of certain parks within the state," included the following provisions:

For the John Boyd Thacher Park, \$20,000, which sum shall be available only for the acquisition of lands for the extension of such park or for the development and improvement of such park as now existing and so extended, or for both, and shall be expended under the direction of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Lands for the extension of Letchworth Park and the John Boyd Thacher Park, for the acquisition of which appropriation is made by this act, shall be acquired by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by purchase, or by the appropriation of such lands in the manner provided by section 59 of the Conservation Law for the appropriation of certain park lands by the Conservation Commission; and such Society is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire such lands in the manner provided by such section and all the provisions of such section shall, so far as practicable, apply to the acquisition of such lands in the same manner and with the same effect as though such Society and the lands hereby authorized to be acquired were mentioned in such section.

The funds made available by chapter 225 above mentioned have been insufficient for any suitable developments or improvements. They provide only for a meagre salary for the Superintendent for a small amount of patrolling, a little labor, and for cottage rent, traveling expenses and incidentals.

For reasons stated below, we have used thus far only \$2,603.69 of the \$20,000 appropriated by chapter 693. That amount has been expended as follows: On improving the Rock road and Outlet creek channel at the entrance to the park, \$1,465.42; for the extension of the parking space for automobiles near the top of the Indian Ladder road, \$213.55; for road around the parking place, \$260.00; for crushed stone and binder, \$254.56; for foundation for ice house, \$254.16; for grading camp-sites, \$43.50; for Cave entrance and Crevice path, \$42.00; and for miscellaneous purposes, \$70.50.

The improvement of the Rock road entrance was necessitated by the frequent flooding of the roadway by Outlet Creek at that point in former times. To prevent this, the channel was slightly changed, the banks raised, the abutments of the bridge rebuilt, the floor relaid, and suitable guard rails erected. The road is now protected against ordinary floods of this stream.

The extension of the parking space for automobiles has been sufficient for ordinary requirements, but not enough for extraordinary occasions and anticipated increased traffic.

Enough fallen rock has been removed at the mouth of Hailes cavern to prevent the water which comes from the underground channel from depositing silt and forming a pool there.

The use of the greater part of the funds appropriated by chapter 693 was delayed for some time by differences of interpretation of the law by the Society and various State authorities. Of prime necessity is the repair of the now uninhabitable building in the park for an administration building or the erection of a new building.

Plans for a new building, prepared by the State Architect, are now under consideration and it is hoped that its erection will be begun this spring.

An option and agreement have been entered into with the owner for the purchase of about 5.8 acres of land adjacent to the face of the cliffs by means of which the Society expects to secure for the State the ownership of an interesting part of the Bear Trail which it does not own. For this purpose, a party from the State Engineer's office made the necessary survey during the first week of December, 1923.

In regard to future improvements, as we have said before, the provision of a suitable headquarters for the park administration within the park boundaries is of pressing importance. The Superintendent now lives in a small rented cottage half a mile from the park entrance.

A stable and wagon shed are necessary for the shelter of the live stock and rolling stock of the park.

There should be a small tool house at some convenient center in the park where the tools can be readily accessible.

A good ice house is a necessity in order to preserve during the summer the ice that may be harvested in winter.

The most practical source of water supply for the park is to purchase the water rights of a group of springs up-stream from the Park in the valley of Outlet Creek about half a mile west of the Administration grounds and to purchase either the intervening land or a right of way over the intervening property for a pipe line. A water supply is absolutely necessary for the domestic use of the Superintendent's family and the public using the park. On September 18 a surveying party from the State Engineer's office arrived at the park and surveyed a line for this proposed water supply.

A sewage disposal plant is a natural corollary of any domestic habitation within the park.

There should be several public toilets erected in different parts of the park. These can be built progressively and it is suggested that one be installed at once.

There should be several summer houses or open shelters for the public in different parts of the Park to afford refuge from rain and intense heat, these structures to be built with rough stone pillars and shingled roof and varying in size and expensiveness as at Stony Point Reservation. It is suggested that one be built at once and that others be built as additional funds are available.

With the increased use of the park, additional parking spaces for automobiles will be required. The present parking space should be immediately enlarged and plans made for further enlargement under subsequent appropriations.

There is a growing demand for public camping facilities and it is suggested that larger provision than now exist be made at once and that these provisions be added to from year to year. These

accommodations should consist of fireplaces for cooking and rubbish disposal; lean-to's for shelters and platforms for tents.

Roads and trails of the park will require considerable expenditures both for construction and protection. Protective features will consist of guard rails along certain trails and possibly some protecting stone walls.

There is considerable need for adequate signs in different parts of the park setting forth the regulations of the park and warning the public against certain dangers, as, for instance, the danger of approaching too near the edge of the cliffs.

Sooner or later there must be a building for a labor center which can be used by the foreman as his residence and as a boarding house for help brought in from outside the park. The lodging of laborers within the park is necessary for economy of time and wages.

Also, eventually, there should be an inn for the accommodation of the public upon terms and under regulations of the custodian society. This can be made self-sustaining after the original structure is erected.

In this connection, a garage for holding automobiles over night will be an indispensable necessity.

There are several tracts of land which it is highly desirable to add to the park. Two or three of them lie between separated parcels of the present park and others lie adjacent thereto and should be acquired for purposes of reforestation and protection of water supply.

The foregoing improvements will be undertaken as soon as adequate funds are available.

Miscellaneous Notes

There were four bids for the use of the bungalow during the season of 1923, for the sale of light refreshments, ranging from \$100 to \$152.50. The concession was let at the latter figures to Mr. Walter J. Keenholts of Altamont, who served the public from Saturday, May 26, to Sunday, September 9, both inclusive.

The camp maintained by the Albany Boys Club on Thompson Lake was opened on July 2, 1923 and closed a successful season on August 28. There were eighty boys in camp during the season and 3512 meals were served. Mr. Jay Fairlee was in charge of the camp.

On Sunday, August 26, 1923, Thomas Romano, aged eight years, who was spending the summer at Feeney's camp adjacent to the park, fell from the second ledge of the Indian Ladder and sustained serious injuries. With several other boys he attempted to climb the ladder, but slipped and fell forty feet to the rocks below. Men at the camp carried him to the roadway and he was placed in a passing automobile and taken to a hospital in Albany, where he fortunately recovered.

The small herd of deer which first made its appearance in the autumn of 1922, appeared again in November, 1923. The deer, half-a-dozen in number, live in the park and its environs under the protection given them by the park and adjacent game preserve.

Financial Statement

Following is a statement of State moneys disbursed on account of the park during the year ending December 31, 1923:

Chapter 106, Laws of 1922, Part 1

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$2,450 00

CREDIT		
General disbursements before reported.....	\$364 78	
12. Alice G. Cook, rent, Dec. 1922.....	15 00	
13. John H. Cook, travel, telephone, etc.....	19 83	
14. John H. Cook, filling ice house.....	36 00	
15. Alice G. Cook, rent, March, 1923.....	16 50	
16. John H. Cook, travel, telephone, etc.....	17 55	
17. John H. Cook, labor, etc.....	51 83	
18. Alice G. Cook, rent, April.....	16 50	
19. Thomas Taylor, labor.....	30 00	
20. Alice G. Cook, rent, May.....	16 50	
21. J. H. Cook, paid for labor, etc.....	46 05	
22. W. J. Keenholts, carpenter work.....	13 20	
23. Theo. T. Taylor, use of team.....	8 40	
24. J. H. Cook, paid for labor, etc.....	84 76	
25. Alice G. Cook, rent, June.....	16 50	
26-27. E. G. Crannell, lumber and coal.....	92 28	
28. E. H. Hall, travel.....	14 32	
	<hr/>	\$860 00

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Before reported	\$722 00	
John H. Cook, Supt. Dec. 1922—June, 1923...	700 00	
Albertus Hallenbeck, foreman, April-June, 1923	168 00	1,590 00
		<hr/>
		\$2,450 00

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT		
Appropriation		\$2,450 00

CREDIT		
1. J. H. Cook, disbursements.....	\$47 94	
2. Frederick Rendo, patrolling, July.....	18 00	
3. Thomas Taylor, patrolling.....	21 00	
4. Alice G. Cook, rent, July.....	16 50	
5. J. & J. Doran, lantern and mantles.....	8 70	
6. A. Hallenbeck, rent of horse.....	30 00	
7. W. J. Keenholts, labor.....	34 00	
8. F. S. Lape, paint.....	16 40	
9. Theodore Taylor, labor.....	17 63	
10. Wing & Son, fuses, etc.....	9 95	
11. Frederick Rendo, patrolling, August.....	12 00	

John Boyd Thacher Park

12. Thomas Taylor, patrolling.....	\$12.00
13. Alice G. Cook, rent, August.....	16 50
14. J. H. Cook, disbursements.....	31 06
15. A. Hallenbeck, rent of horse.....	30 00
16-18. Patrols	48 75
19. Alice G. Cook, rent, September.....	16 50
20. J. H. Cook, disbursements.....	47 06
21-23. Patrolmen	33 00
24. Alice G. Cook, rent, October.....	16 50
25. E. H. Hall, travel.....	12 36
26. Alice G. Cook, rent, November.....	16 50
27. John H. Cook, travel, etc.....	75 24
28. Henry Klees, kerosene.....	7 25

 \$594 84

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

J. H. Cook, Supt. July-Nov., 1923.....	\$500 00		
A. Hallenbeck, foreman, July-Nov., 1923...	78 00	\$578 00	\$1,172 84

 Balance with State Treasurer December 31, 1923..... \$1,277 16

Chapter 693, Laws of 1923

DEBIT

Appropriation \$20,000 00

CREDIT

1. E. G. Crannell, lumber.....	\$86 76
2. Floyd E. Gibbs, sluice pipe.....	54 25
3. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	21 00
4-6. Labor and trucking.....	101 00
7. Joseph Snyder, shovels, etc.....	13 70
8-16. Labor.	396 36
17. E. J. Dougherty, pipe, etc.....	6 10
18. Plank & Righter, sand and cement.....	51 00
19-20. Teaming and Trucking.....	30 75
21. Standard Oil Co., asphalt, etc.....	216 30
22-26. Labor	190 50
27. J. H. Cook, paid labor, etc.....	27 55
28. George S. Brockum, labor.....	28 50
29. Good Roads Machinery Co., I-beams.....	75 80
30. Frederick Rendo, labor.....	16 50
31. Standard Oil Co., freight.....	19 51
32-35. Labor	151 00
36. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	30 00
37. Henry Klees, cement and sand.....	39 70
38. Plank & Righter, cement and sand.....	39 45
39-42. Labor	156 50
43. George S. Brockum, labor.....	42 00
44. E. G. Crannell, lumber.....	90 81
45. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	30 00
46. Plank & Righter, cement and sand.....	18 75
47. Frederick Rendo, labor.....	36 00
48. Frederick Rendo, gravel.....	18 80
49. Frederick Rendo, Jr., teaming.....	49 00
50. Eugene Sand, lumber and cement.....	24 00
51-53. Labor and teaming.....	162 00
54. G. S. Brockum, carpenter work and labor.....	19 80
55. E. G. Crannell, lumber.....	45. 00

Diamond Island Park

87

56. N. D. Gallup, nails.....	\$6 00	
57. A. Hallenbeck, horse hire.....	9 00	
58. Thos. Taylor, carpenter work and labor.....	21 30	
	<hr/>	
	\$2,324 69	
<i>(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)</i>		
A. Hallenbeck, foreman, Aug.-Nov., 1923.....	279 00	\$2,603 69
	<hr/>	
Balance with State Treasurer Dec. 31, 1923.....		<u>\$17,396 31</u>

General Account

DEBIT

W. J. Keenholts, use of Bungalow, season of 1923.....	\$152 50
Sale of ice to W. J. Keenholts.....	9 45
	<hr/>
	\$161 95

CREDIT

Paid State Treasurer.....	\$161 95
	<hr/>

DIAMOND ISLAND PARK

Administration and Use

Diamond Island Park is a lovely island of 1.54 acres, more or less, in Lake George, devised to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by the late Mrs. Katrina Trask Peabody (formerly Mrs. Spencer Trask) of Saratoga Springs, who died on January 7, 1922. A detailed description of the island is given in our 28th Annual Report at pages 96-100.

The administrative committee of the Society is composed of Mr. H. J. Gabb, Mrs. Henry Fontaine Nash, and Mr. Henry W. Sisson of Lake George; Hon. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs, and Mr. Adolph S. Ochs of New York City, Mr. Sisson is Chairman, having succeeded Mr. Charles J. Peabody who died February 24, 1924.

During the summer of 1923, the public was invited by means of newspaper advertisements and posters to use the island for picnicking. The newspaper notice read as follows:

VISITORS ARE INVITED

DIAMOND ISLAND is situated about three miles from the Village of Lake George, and is maintained by the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, for the pleasures of visitors.

All are welcome to use it for picnic purposes, provided they carry their firewood (as no cutting of trees is permitted) and also that they burn or remove all refuse.

Committee in charge: Charles J. Peabody, Chairman; Mrs. Henry F. Nash, Secretary; Adolph S. Ochs, Henry W. Sisson, Henry J. Gabb, and George Foster Peabody.

The poster, which was placed in conspicuous places on the island, read as follows:

VISITORS WELCOME

To prevent fires, it is undesirable that Diamond Island be used for night camping; therefore it is prohibited; but day visitors are cordially invited to make use of the Island, provided fires are built only in the furnaces provided, and the fuel is brought.

Diamond Island Park

No Cutting of Trees Permitted

Visitors are requested to aid the Society in maintaining an orderly recreation center by removing all that remains of lunches, including boxes and papers.

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

Committee in Charge of Diamond Island:

Charles J. Peabody, Chairman

Mrs. Henry F. Nash

Adolph S. Ochs

George Foster Peabody

Henry W. Sisson

Henry J. Gabb

In response to these public invitations and requests, the island was freely used by picnickers during the summer, and most of the visitors manifested their appreciation by a cordial compliance with the regulations. Some parties, however, did not remove their rubbish, so that at times the island looked unkempt; and it may become necessary to employ measures of supervision for the enforcement of the rules. During the last season, the cooperation of proprietors of motor boats who took excursionists to the island was enlisted in the effort to secure observance of the regulations; and at the request of the Society, State Conservation Commissioner Alexander Macdonald requested Mr. Alvin Winslow, State Game Protector at Lake George, to convey information to campers relative to keeping the island tidy at all times.

The increased use of the island has made a proper dock quite necessary for the accommodation of the public, and after studying the formation of the shores and the exposures to the wind, the committee has planned to construct a landing place in the small bay near the south end of the island.

The expenses of maintenance have thus far been contributed very generously by members of the Diamond Island Committee (see page 22 preceding) and a gift has been promised for the dock; but subscriptions from others are invited. Contributions for this purpose may be sent either to the committee or to the Treasurer of the Society, and will be kept in a special Diamond Island fund for this particular use.

Exemption from Taxation

Owing to unforeseen delays in the transfer of Diamond Island to the Society, the taxes for the year 1922 became due and payable before application could be made for the exemption of the property under the Society's charter. Under dates of June 18 and 28, 1923, formal application was made to the county and town authorities respectively for such exemption, the applications being accompanied by the following certificate:

I, Edward Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, hereby certify:

That on January 7, 1922, Katrina Trask Peabody of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., died, and that at the time of her death she was the owner of Diamond



RUINS OF STERLING, N. Y., IRON FURNACE

See page 117

Island in Lake George, by virtue of an indenture of conveyance from Caroline A. Paine and Arthur R. Paine recorded at page 288 in liber 91 of deeds in the office of the County Clerk of Warren County;

That by her last will and testament, recorded at page 58 in book No. 50 of wills in the office of the Surrogate of Saratoga county, the said Katrina Trask Peabody did give, devise and bequeath the said Diamond Island to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in the following words, to wit: "Sixth: I give, devise and bequeath Diamond Island in Lake George, owned by me, to the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society, and its successors."

That the said American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, having its headquarters at No. 154 Nassau street in the City of New York, was incorporated by chapter 166 of the laws of 1895 of the State of New York, as amended by chapter 392 of the laws of 1898 and chapter 385 of the laws of 1901, by the terms of section two of which acts it is provided that the property of the Society "shall be exempt from taxation within the State of New York."

And that at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the said Society held in the City of New York on May 28, 1923, it was voted "that the bill of the Warren County Treasurer for taxes on Diamond Island for the year 1922, amounting with penalty and interest, to \$33.12, be approved for payment; and that the Secretary be authorized to make formal application to the proper authorities of Warren County for the exemption of the property from taxation hereafter in accordance with the provisions of chapter 166 of the laws of 1895 and acts amendatory thereof incorporating this Society."

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL,
Secretary of the American Scenic and
Historic Preservation Society.

State of New York }
County of New York } ss.:

Personally appeared before me this 18th day of June, 1923, Edward Hageman Hall, to me known and known by me to be the signer of the foregoing certificate, who, being duly sworn, did declare the statements therein contained to be true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN S. COLLINS,
Notary Public Kings Co., etc.

Under date of Lake George, June 29, 1923, Mr. Leon L. Staats, Supervisor of the Town of Caldwell, wrote to the Secretary of the Society as follows:

"Sir: Your letter of the 28th, regarding the exemption of Diamond Island received, and in reply would say, that this property has already been placed on the exempt list. No further action on your part will be necessary.

Very truly yours,

LEON L. STAATS,
Supervisor, Town of Caldwell"

The tax bill stated the acreage of the island at 2. acres, and gave it an assessed valuation of \$1200.

FORT BREWERTON

Administration and Use

Fort Brewerton is a State Reservation of one acre in the town of Hastings, Oswego county, on the Oneida river near Oneida lake. It is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. A brief description of it is given on page 50 preceding.

Battle Island Park

The local committee in charge of its administration is composed of Hon. Thomas P. Kingsford, Chairman, and Mr. Frederick A. Emerick, both of Oswego, and Mr. J. Elet Milton of Brewerton.

The Society has a fund of nearly \$1500 (see page 22 preceding) for the improvement of this interesting property, but it is not enough for the purpose, and it has been hoped that the State would furnish at least an equal amount, so that the property might be surrounded with a substantial fence or stone wall, and be cleaned up and suitably marked to indicate its historic character.

Even in its unkempt state, it is a landmark of great interest and has many visitors. The earthworks of the old Colonial fort, laid out on the plan of an eight-pointed star, and the moat, are plainly recognizable. Besides the erection of the fence and sign, before mentioned, the moat ought to be cleaned out and the earth which has washed away from the embankments during the past 168 years replaced, so that the breastworks may present their original appearance. This historic acre lies adjacent to a principal highway, and the many thousands of people who pass it every year would be instructed and interested if it were put in proper condition and its historical significance suitably indicated.

BATTLE ISLAND PARK

Administration, Use and Improvement

Battle Island Park of 225 acres on the Oswego river, in the town of Granby, Oswego county, is described in the list of State Parks on page 51 preceding. It was given to the State by Mr. Frederick A. Emerick of Oswego. It is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

The Society's administrative committee in charge of the park is composed of Mr. Frederick A. Emerick, Chairman, and Messrs. John C. Churchill and Stanley P. Emerick of Oswego; and Messrs. J. Harroun Howe and Elmer E. Morrill of Fulton.

Situated as it is between the cities of Fulton and Oswego, and readily accessible by railroad, trolley, highway and river, it forms a delightful and convenient outdoor resort for large numbers of people.

This enjoyment is provided free of expense either to the visitors or to the State government by the generous donor of the park, who is Chairman of the committee in charge. During the past several years large sums have been spent on the improvement of this property. These improvements include an eighteen-hole golf course which is used by many people with evident enjoyment.

As all the chestnut trees upon the wooded area of about eighty acres were killed by the recent chestnut blight and had become a menace both to human life and to the health of other trees, arrangements have been made for their removal, and the work is in progress. Many young trees, all conifers, have been planted during the past year, and steps have been taken to make this park a bird sanctuary.



Plate 6

RUINS OF IRON FURNACE AT SOUTHFIELDS, N. Y.

See page 121

LETCHWORTH PARK

Administration

Letchworth Park is a tract of about 1000 acres including the three Portage Falls on the Genesee river in the town of Genesee Falls, Wyoming county, and the town of Portage, Livingston county. It was given to the State by the late Dr. William Pryor Letchworth, and is by law in the custody of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Citations to fuller descriptions of the park are given under the heading of Letchworth Park in the list of State Parks on page 54 preceding.

The committee of the Society in charge of the local administration of the park is composed of Mr. Wolcott J. Humphrey of Warsaw, Chairman; Mr. Edward H. Letchworth and Hon. Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, Hon. Harvey F. Remington of Rochester, Hon. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca, Hon. Thomas P. Kingsford of Oswego, and Dr. Herbert L. Bridgman, Mr. Ogden P. Letchworth and Capt. N. Taylor Phillips of New York. The Dendrologist of the park is Mr. George B. Sudworth of Washington, D. C., of the United States Forest Service; and the Superintendent is Mr. John R. Lingenfelter, whose address is Letchworth Park, Castile P. O., N. Y.

During the year 1923 we expended upon the park \$16,354.75 of State moneys and \$1,425.80 of the Society's money, as stated on pages 19 to 21 of this Report. Since July 1, 1923, the Society has been working with State appropriations of \$15,200.00 made by the regular appropriation bill, chapter 225 of the laws of 1923; and \$75,000.00 provided by the special park appropriation bill, chapter 693 of the laws of 1923. The latter act contains these provisions:

For Letchworth Park, \$75,000, which sum shall be available only for the acquisition of lands for the extension of such park, or for the development and improvement of such park as now existing and so extended, or for both, and shall be expended under the direction of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Lands for the extension of Letchworth Park and the John Boyd Thacher Park, for the acquisition of which appropriation is made by this act, shall be acquired by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society by purchase, or by appropriation of such lands in the manner provided by section 59 of the Conservation Law for the appropriation of certain park lands by the Conservation Commission; and such Society is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire such lands in the manner provided by such section, and all the provisions of such section shall, so far as practicable, apply to the acquisition of such lands in the same manner and with the same effect as though such society and the land hereby authorized to be acquired were mentioned in such section.

Most of the expenditures during the past year have been for ordinary maintenance and for necessary repairs to buildings and roads. The repairs to the buildings have been mainly painting and carpenter work. Much work on the roads, however, has been in the nature of permanent improvement. In April the regrading of the

Letchworth Park

hill on the road from the Museum building to the picnic grounds at the Middle Fall was finished. The crown of the hill has been lowered four feet, and a retaining wall 120 feet long and 4 feet high indicates the amount of fill below. A guard rail protects this place. The old turning place was leveled and seeded, and ornamental shrubbery planted in the vicinity. Later in the season, the road to the Lower Falls was graveled. Other work included repair of gutters, sluices, guard rails, stone walls, etc.; the care of the lawns; the clearing out of the forests, and the usual work in connection with the nursery and the arboretum plantations. The latter included the erection of a new 8,000-gallon water tank in the nursery to replace the old one which was blown down.

During March and April, the force was occupied in thinning the trees in the plantations and hauling away the trees that were removed. The thinning was completed in block No. 1 (white pine), No. 2 (pine and fir), No. 3 (Scotch pine), No. 17 (Scotch pine), No. 19 (Jack pine) and No. 20 (white pine), No. 24 (western yellow pine and Jack pine), No. 25 (Scotch pine), No. 26 (white and Scotch pine) and No. 27 (Scotch and Austrian pine). Other planting was done after the forest fire mentioned on page 93 following.

The usual amount of farming was done including the planting of twenty acres of buckwheat and 22 acres of oats.

In October the buckwheat was threshed, yielding 498 bushels, which was traded for oats. The latter, added to 416 bushels of oats raised in the park, is sufficient to feed the horses for a year.

Visitors

Although the season of 1923 was rather cool, as will appear from the weather report given hereafter, the weather was on the whole favorable for outdoor recreation and Letchworth Park proved itself to be an increasingly popular attraction. Among the earliest visitors was a party of students from the State College of Forestry at Syracuse University who came on April 4. There were especially large numbers on Saturday, May 26, the centennial anniversary of Dr. Letchworth's birth; Sunday, May 27; and Wednesday, May 30, Memorial Day.

On Saturday, May 26, the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of the donor of the park was celebrated under the auspices of the William Pryor Letchworth Memorial Association. Since Dr. Letchworth's death, this Association, which is composed mainly of old friends, neighbors and admirers of the philanthropist, has held an annual gathering at the park. The weather was ideal for the exercises last year. The sky was unclouded and the atmosphere mild. The trees were clothed in fresh verdure; the apple trees a-bloom; the birds vocal; and the air vibrant with the cadence of the rainbow-spanned waterfalls. The company sat in a circle under a great

spreading maple tree, and listened to several short addresses and the singing of some Indian songs by two accomplished young women, accompanied on the piano.

After a very cold April, with the thermometer at 2 degrees below zero on the 1st, the season of 1923 at Letchworth Park opened with a beautiful May. The Glen Iris residence was opened for the accommodation of the public under the management of Mr. Charles Baeder of Geneseo, an experienced hotel manager, who has managed the "Inn" so satisfactorily in years past. The management of Glen Iris is not let as a "concession" to Mr. Baeder, but the price of meals and lodgings is regulated by our Committee at a price which is believed only fairly to compensate him for caring for the public. The Inn was closed for the season on Sunday, October 14.

In June a refreshment stand was opened near the Middle Fall where ice cream and soda water were sold. The number of patrons showed that it was much needed.

Camping Inaugurated

A new feature of the park was the camping which was inaugurated in the plateau near the Lower Falls. Tents and cots were installed and the necessary fire, water and toilet facilities arranged in June, and on July 7 the camp-ground was opened. The campers on July 27 included twenty-two boys from the Bradford, Pa., Y. M. C. A. On August 1, eighty-eight persons were camping there. During the brief period during which the camp-ground was available, there were 352 campers. All expressed uniform satisfaction and it is evident that the popularity of this healthful form of recreation will necessitate larger facilities the coming season.

Accidents and Forest Fire

There were two automobile accidents in the latter part of May, neither of which was serious. One large car overturned, and the axle of another was broken, but nobody was injured.

In July a Packard car, standing on the level from which the stairs descend to the Lower Falls, went over the embankment, fell about 200 feet, and was smashed. The car was unoccupied. The owner had loosened the brakes in order to push it out of the sun, but it ran away from him and plunged through the guard rail.

On April 14 a bad fire, presumably caused by locomotive sparks, burned all of block No. 38 and portions of blocks No. 39 and 40 which were planted in 1917 with red and Austrian pine, Engelman spruce, and arbor vitae, and Lawson cypress. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and about 4000 trees were destroyed before the fire was extinguished. Subsequently arrangements were made with the Erie Railroad Co. to have one of their men and one of the park men patrol the railroad's right of way during March, April, May and October, by which it is hoped that fires in our

plantations may be avoided in the future. In October, the conifer blocks were replanted with 1500 black spruce and 1500 Engelmann spruce, spaced about eight feet apart. Between these two blocks, hardwood trees were planted to minimize the danger from fire.

On July 11, 1923, the State Industrial Board awarded \$1,820.24 to Charles Torpey who, while working at Letchworth Park in the pay of the State in November, 1920, cut off a thumb while chopping wood. The award was for "50% loss of the use of left hand less \$150 wages paid; 122 weeks disability at \$14.92 per week, total \$1,820.24, covering the period from Nov. 30, 1920, to April 3, 1923." The Chairman took the necessary steps to defend the action during its long pendency and many hearings, as the unfortunate accident appeared to be nobody's fault but that of the injured man. The award was paid by the State out of the insurance fund.

Proposed Developments

In our last Annual Report was outlined the developments planned for Letchworth Park, which may be briefly summarized as follows:

First, a public inn, with garage and outdoor swimming pool, near Cole's Cliff, about half a mile northeast of the Glen Iris ground;

Second, three highways: One, an approach to the park from the westward, connecting with the Portage-Castile highway; another, along the left bank from Inspiration Point to the Lower Falls; and a third on the right bank from Portage station on the Erie railroad to a point a short distance above the Middle Fall; and

Third, a bridge across the Genesee river, connecting the last mentioned road with the park road on the left bank.

As we have intimated before, the construction of the new inn is a pressing need for public accommodation. The so-called Glen Iris Inn was formerly Dr. Letchworth's private residence, and even with its alterations for public use, is altogether inadequate to meet the popular demand of those who wish to spend several days in the romantic precincts of the park. The site selected for the new inn is remote enough from other popular features of the park to give it an air of seclusion; and yet it is readily accessible from the park's main thoroughfare, and commands a superb prospect of the gorge, both upstream and downstream. Plans for the inn are now under consideration. While its details are being worked out, an important preliminary step has been taken in the acquisition, by the public-spirited Chairman of the Letchworth Park Committee, of 120 acres of land which adjoins the park a short distance beyond the Nursery and which contains valuable springs. The latter will yield an ample supply of water for the inn, and will create a pond from which ice can be harvested for both the old and new inns. After the proper survey of this parcel, Mr. Humphrey will convey the property at cost price, which was \$6,300, so that it may always be used in connection with the park.

Of the three highways mentioned as the second group of developments, excellent progress has been made with the preparation for the road connecting the west end of the park with the Portageville-Castile highway. Mr. Thomas J. Morrison, Division Engineer of the State Engineer's office for the western part of the State, visited the park on June 29, and after the survey of the road, the contract was duly advertised and let. This connection is a prime necessity in order to accommodate the ever increasing automobile traffic which at the present time dangerously congests the present approach from Castile. When completed, it will make a scenically beautiful approach to and into the park, by a road having easy grades and moderate curves. (See page 60 in regard to bills pending in the Legislature providing for highways connecting with Letchworth Park.)

Genesee River Storage Reservoir

On July 19, 1923, Hon. Charles N. Cadle, who was Superintendent of Public Works under Governor Miller, and Mr. Connor, attorney, of Mount Morris, called on the Chairman of the Letchworth Park Committee in regard to the project of the Rochester Gas & Electric Co., to erect a dam at Mount Morris, about sixteen miles downstream from the park, for the purpose of developing water power. The company proposes to erect a reservoir between Mount Morris and the park with a high-flow line of 760 feet above sea-level. As the natural pool at the foot of the Lower Fall in the park has a level of 766 feet, it appears that the high water of the proposed reservoir would not set back quite as far as the fall. Beginning a short distance below the fall, the first effect of the reservoir will be to cover the now partly exposed rocky bed of the stream, and farther down to raise the water along the steep sides of the gorge a maximum of 8.4 feet within the bounds of the lower section of the park. The projectors represent that this reservoir would not only be a source of hydraulic energy, but it would, in large measure, regulate the flow of the stream so as to prevent damaging floods at Mt. Morris and below and would make a lake about sixteen miles long which might be used for canoeing. Several other interviews followed that of July 19, and the Society, with the aid of technical advice, is making further inquiry into the bearing of the project on the park.

Museum Additions

Miss Caroline Bishop, librarian and curator of the museum, reports that during September, a valuable collection of articles which had been lost apparently for nearly or quite forty years, was restored to the museum. The articles were found at the Pratt & Letchworth works in Buffalo, which passed into other hands a short time ago. The articles include, besides a few of minor importance, a short gown ornamented with ninety-five silver brooches, a child's tunic elaborately trimmed with over sixty of the same kind of

brooches, a broadcloth skirt with a broad border of bead work at the bottom, a quantity of wampum, and most important of all, a beautiful beaded sash worn by Solomon O'Bail on the occasion of the Indian Council held at Glen Iris in 1872. The short gown belonged to Polly Doxtator, who was born near Portage station in Livingston county in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Other additions to the Museum collection include the following: Mrs. A. J. Wood of Perry, N. Y., presented a case of mounted birds, which include a scarlet tanager, a Baltimore oriole, a red-breasted grosbeak, an indigo bunting, a cedar waxwing, a red cross-bill, and several warblers and vireos.

Mr. Chauncey Dodge, of Flint, Michigan, sent a fine pair of bison's horns from Montana; and Mrs. John S. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y., presented a mounted deer's head.

The influence of the statue of Mary Jemison in Letchworth Park in arousing interest in her history was illustrated during the past year by the dedication of another statue of her on Saturday, October 13, in front of the Catholic Church in Buchanan Valley, Pa., near the place she was captured by the Indians. The statue was erected through the efforts of Rev. Will Whalen, pastor of the Old Jesuit Mission at that place, whose postoffice address is Orrtanna, Penn.

Meteorological Report

Following is a record of the meteorological conditions at Letchworth Park for the year ended December 31, 1923, as observed by John R. Lingenfelter at the United States Meteorological Station established at the park at Lauterbrunnen, at an elevation of 1,260 feet above sea level:

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Mean maximum temperature	35.9	28.6	42.4	54.4	66.1	73.6
Mean minimum temperature	14.0	13.2	12.4	28.2	36.4	51.6
Mean temperature	24.7	20.4	27.4	41.3	51.2	62.6
Maximum temperature	47	42	59	77	80	87
Minimum temperature	13	-9	-3	-3	23	31
Precipitation, inches	2.38	0.36	0.61	0.40	0.56	2.08
Days of over .01" precipitation	10	3	5	2	5	5
Snowfall, inches	42.4	0.08	T	0.02
Days clear	7	9	11	16	21	25
Days partly cloudy	5	8	8	3	2	2
Days cloudy	19	11	12	11	8	3
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Mean maximum temperature	79.2	77.7	73.5	59.5	56.5	43.1
Mean minimum temperature	53.9	50.5	48.7	33.8	28.5	27.1
Mean temperature	66.6	64.1	61.1	46.6	37.5	35.1
Maximum temperature	85	90	85	80	64	59
Minimum temperature	42	34	27	20	18	11
Precipitation, inches	5.32	T	3.24	1.58	1.94	0.99
Days of over .01" precipitation	7	..	4	2	4	7
Snowfall, inches	T	T	4
Days clear	22	23	22	19	8	3
Days partly cloudy	8	8	6	5	3	5
Days cloudy	1	..	2	7	19	23

The total precipitation for the year was 19.46 inches. "T" stands for trace.

January was characterized by a very severe snow-storm which came from the east, shifted to the west, and terminated with a blizzard. Snow blocked all the roads and made traffic almost impossible. There was heavy sleet on the 24th and thick fog on the 27th.

February opened with fourteen days of very fine, cold weather. The ice harvest from Silver Lake began, yielding ice of clear, good quality 18 inches thick. Very strong winds on the 14th and 15th drifted the snow, blocked the roads, and caused an ice jam in the Genesee river gorge at St. Helena. Robins were seen on the 28th. The prevailing winds during the month were west.

March brought increasingly warm weather and the ice went out of the river on the 4th. The water was very high, doing much damage on the flats along the river. Blue birds appeared on the 12th. Wild geese were seen flying north on the 15th and returning on the 28th.

April was very cold, the temperature going down to 2 below zero on the 1st, and there were frequent snow flurries. Distant thunder was heard on the 20th, and a killing frost occurred on the 23rd and 24th.

May was generally cold, the first part being very uncomfortable with snow on the 9th and 10th. The latter part was cold and very dry, and all farm work was backward.

June was very hot and dry, and the drought was hard on all growing crops. A thunder storm on the 26th relieved the situation temporarily. The river was getting very low.

July was very cold, with plenty of rain. There were thunder storms on the 3d, 16th, 21st, 24th and 31st. Hay was harvested in good condition but wheat and oats did not look so favorable. Buckwheat looked fine. Trees were all in full leaf but did not look as thrifty as they should for this time of the year.

August was another very cold month at times. Corn and potatoes were injured by frost on the 23d. The drought continued, causing the drying up of wells and small streams, and making the river very low.

September continued very dry with no rain until a light fall on the 20th. This was followed on the 25th by a very heavy rainfall and hail, doing a great amount of damage to roads and crops.

October was also a very dry month, with only a trifle more than an inch and a half of rainfall. There were auroras on the 15th, a general freeze on the 20th, and hail on the 30th. On account of the drought the town of Castile was obliged to shut off its water supply after 7 p. m. each day to conserve its reservoirs. All springs were very low, and many of them dry; and many farmers had to haul water from distant streams for their stock. Wild geese were seen going south on the 17th.

November was generally fair and pleasant. The ground was fairly covered with snow on the 8th, but there was less than an inch of rainfall and the drought continued. Winter wheat looked fine.

Letchworth Park

The apple crop was all harvested and the fruit was in very good condition. Wild geese were seen going south.

December was very mild, compared with the same month in 1922; but there was much very cloudy and misty weather. On the 28th there was quite a snow-storm from the west, which blocked the roads for a short time.

Financial Statement

Statements of the Letchworth Legacy and the Helen Hall Vail Fund are given among the statements of the Society's funds on pages preceding.

Following is a statement of State moneys received and disbursed on account of Letchworth Park during the year ended December 31, 1923:

Chapter 106, Laws of 1922, Part 1

DEBIT

Appropriation		\$12,340 00
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CREDIT

General disbursements before reported.....		\$3,453 58
47-49. Labor.....		205 00
50. W. A. Bennett, horse-shoeing and wagon repair.....		65 90
51. John E. Eddy, fuel.....		11 54
52. Elitsac Mfg. Co., cement, dump board, etc.....		26 75
53. Gates & Alcox, auto repair.....		14 25
54. J. R. Lingenfelter, postage, etc.....		4 40
55. Lucas & Wheeler, gasoline, etc.....		49 95
56. Elbert G. Randall, hardware, etc.....		11 45
57. Rochester Telephone Co., December.....		4 44
58. S. P. Townsend, lawn mower repair.....		1 55
59. American Bluestone Co., dynamiting & grading.....		32 00
60. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing.....		58 90
61-65. Laborers, January.....		235 96
66. Ewart & Lake, fuel.....		9 94
67. E. G. Randall, horse blankets, etc.....		16 50
68. Rochester Telephone Co., December, and tolls..		4 24
69. R. F. Shornstein, catering.....		6 75
70-71. Laborers, February.....		282 75
72. Ewart & Lake, fuel.....		36 00
73. Floyd Lindsay, cutting ice.....		34 20
74. Rochester Telephone Co., January and tolls....		4 54
75-77. Laborers.....		215 00
78. Hopkins & Son, feed and milling.....		57 10
79. Lucas & Wheeler, gasoline, hardware, etc.....		71 56
80. Rochester Telephone Co., March.....		4 86
81-82. Labor.....		150 00
83. Elitsac Mfg. Co., saw-filing.....		4 88
84. W. J. Humphrey, travel.....		81 40
85. Lucas & Wheeler, hardware.....		55 48
86. Rochester Telephone Co., April.....		4 74
87-88. Labor		293 00
89. Charles Drake, grain drill hire.....		10 00
90-94. Labor.....		576 84
95. W. A. Bennett, horse-shoeing.....		23 70

Letchworth Park

99

96-97. Seed and fertilizer.....	\$88 80
98. E. H. Hall, travel.....	35 54
99. M. A. Hopkins, grinding oats.....	30 05
100. J. R. Lingenfelter, travel, postage, etc.....	9 76
101. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing, etc.....	133 81
102. J. B. Lyon Co., printing.....	8 93
103. E. G. Crannell, harness, etc.....	32 36
104. Rochester Telephone Co., May.....	4 83
105. R. H. Scott, veterinary.....	17 00
106. S. L. Strivings, seed oats.....	47 00
107. Elitsac Mfg. Co., painting.....	126 35
108-110. Labor.....	558 00
111. John E. Eddy, coal.....	107 19
112. Elitsac Mfg. Co., mill work.....	10 50
113. Ewart & Lake, buckwheat seed.....	27 00
114. Gates & Alcox, auto parts.....	11 00
115. Kellogg Bros., kerosene, etc.....	18 30
116. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for engine, saw, etc....	154 87
117. Lucas & Wheeler, paint, etc.....	111 68
118. E. G. Randall, plow points, etc.....	19 55
119. Rochester Telephone Co.....	4 78
120. Royce & Wright Co., blankets, etc.....	14 70
121. S. P. Townsend Co., lawn mower.....	400 00
122. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for labor.....	536 00
Lapsed	1,212 85
	<hr/>
	\$9,840 00

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

Before reported.....	\$1,041 65		
J. R. Lingenfelter, Supt. Dec. 1922-June, 1923	933 35		
Caroline Bishop, librarian, ditto.....	525 00	2,500 00	\$12,340 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 1

DEBIT

Appropriation.....	\$15,200 00
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CREDIT

1. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman, July.....	\$75 00
2-4. Labor.....	721 72
5. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for express, etc.....	58 72
6. Rochester Telephone Co., July service.....	4 27
7. George Guest, labor, August.....	50 00
8. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman, August.....	75 00
9-12. Labor	1,158 00
13. J. E. Eddy, fertilizer.....	29 00
14. Fischer Press, stationery.....	9 25
15. Gates & Alcox, auto repairs, etc.....	15 65
16. W. J. Humphrey, travel.....	29 17
17. J. R. Lingenfelter, travel.....	14 15
18. Lucas & Wheeler, gasoline, hardware, etc.....	82 21
19. Rochester Telephone Co., August service.....	5 14
20. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman, September.....	75 00
21-25. Labor	728 00
26. Clarence Bush, painting	150 00
27. Elitsac Mfg. Co., labor and materials.....	719 02
28. Elitsac Mfg. Co., shingling barn.....	375 00
29. Gates & Alcox, auto repairs.....	16 11
30. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid freight, etc.....	67 54

Letchworth Park

31. E. G. Randall, hardware, etc.....	\$45 41
32. Rochester Telephone Co., September service....	4 99
33-35. Laborers	622 00
36. W. A. Bennett, farrier and blacksmith.....	69 85
37. Frank N. Davis, shingling.....	16 00
38. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber.....	112 59
39. Geo. A. Huffman, threshing.....	74 76
40. J. B. Lyon Co., printing.....	4 88
41. Rochester Telephone Co., October.....	4 74
42. Clair Lathrop, labor.....	22 67
43. A. C. Lingenfelter, foreman, November.....	75 00
44. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for labor.....	508 00
45. Thomas Petherick, labor.....	85 00
46. Elitsac Mfg. Co., lumber, cement, paint.....	137 55
47. Gates & Alcox, auto repair.....	14 50
48. Kellogg Bros., kerosene and salt.....	21 35
49. Lucas & Wheeler, plumbing, gasoline, etc.....	314 41
50. E. J. Paulson, electric fixtures and labor.....	48 78
51. Rochester Telephone Co., November service.....	4 05
	<hr/>
	\$6,644 48

(Salaries paid direct by State Treasurer)

J. R. Lingenfelter, Supt. July-Nov. 1923.....	\$666 65
Caroline Bishop, librarian, July-Nov. 1923....	375 00

1,041 65

\$7,686 13

Balance with State Treasurer, December 31, 1923..... \$7,513 87

Chapter 225, Laws of 1923, Part 5

	DEBIT	
Appropriation		\$1,052 08
	CREDIT	
Elitsac Mfg. Co., painting and repair of Glen Iris...	\$1,050 00	
Lapsed	2 08	
	<hr/>	\$1,052 08
		<hr/> <hr/>

Chapter 693, Laws of 1923

	DEBIT	
Appropriation		\$75,000 00
	CREDIT	
1. Carnie-Goudie Mfg. Co., tents, etc.....	\$139 56	
2. J. R. Lingenfelter, paid for labor.....	260 00	
3. J. E. Eddy, drain tile.....	45 50	
4. Elitsac Mfg. Co., hardware, etc.....	174 68	
5. J. E. Eddy, sewer pipe.....	29 50	
6. Carnie-Goudie Mfg. Co., tents and cots.....	279 12	
7-11. Newspaper advertisements	58 34	
	<hr/>	986 70
		<hr/> <hr/>
Balance with State Treasurer, December 31, 1923.....		<u><u>\$74,013 30</u></u>

LONG ISLAND STATE PARK COMMISSION

To carry out a recommendation of the Governor's message of January 22, Senator Straus and Assemblyman Davison on that day introduced in their respective bodies, a bill (S. 314, A. 529)* "to provide for the location, creation, acquisition and improvement by the State, of parks, parkways, and boulevards in the counties of Nassau and Suffolk, providing for the cost, management and maintenance thereof; creating a commission therefor, and defining the powers and duties of such commission." It provides that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint the Long Island State Park Commission of three members, who shall be reimbursed for expenses but shall receive no salaries. The commission is given power to sue in the name of the State and several other attributes of such a body, including the adoption of ordinances for the government of the public reservation in its care; and the employment of police to enforce such ordinances. The commission is to have jurisdiction over all State parks, parkways and boulevards now existing or hereafter created in Nassau and Suffolk counties. Public utilities, including railroads, omnibuses, telephone and telegraph lines, etc., are forbidden to pass over any property in the jurisdiction of the commission without the commission's consent.

The commission is empowered to accept gifts of money or real estate for State park purposes; to purchase real estate by agreement or acquire it by condemnation; to accept rights and titles to real estate that may be conveyed to the State by the United States government; and to apply to the proper State authorities for the transfer to the commission of State lands under water adjacent to upland under its jurisdiction. In connection with the latter, the Commissioners of the Land Office or other authorities are authorized to make such transfer. The bill became chapter 112 of the laws of 1924, and the Governor appointed as commissioners Hon. Robert Moses of New York, President, for six years; Hon. Clifford L. Jackson of Hampton Bays, for four years; and Hon. Townsend Scudder of Glen Head, for two years.

LONG ISLAND NOTES

Gift of Bird Sanctuary by W. Emlen Roosevelt

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Audubon Societies in the American Museum of Natural History on October 29, 1923, Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the Association, announced that Mr. W. Emlen Roosevelt had given to that organization a tract of 11½ acres of land at Oyster Bay for a bird sanctuary.

*Here and elsewhere in this Report, the numbers of legislative bills are introductory numbers, "A" standing for Assembly and "S" for Senate.

The donor is a cousin of the late President Roosevelt, and the bird sanctuary adjoins the cemetery in which is the President's last resting place. The association plans to erect around the property an iron fence of a character to exclude cats and other predatory animals; to place within it a fountain and pool for birds; and to plant it with trees and shrubs which, according to the terms of the gift, must be from Long Island. The sanctuary already contains many trees and bushes upon which birds like to feed, but it is planned to put in more blackberry bushes, etc. The association will supply an ornithologist as a caretaker of the sanctuary. There is a house nearby which will be rented to provide rooms for bird students and perhaps accommodations for those who wish to stay there to make an extended study of birds. The public will be admitted on certain occasions.

Organized Ceremonies at Roosevelt's Grave Forbidden

In June, 1923, the directors of the corporation that has charge of Young's Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay, in which President Roosevelt is buried, announced that no more organized celebrations and services at the grave and on land adjoining the cemetery would be permitted. This decision was not due to any untoward incident, but to the fact that the cemetery is not designed to accommodate the great crowds drawn by organized celebrations on Decoration Day, Flag Day and similar occasions. Mr. Edward M. Townsend, President of the Young's Memorial Cemetery Association, explained that President Roosevelt's family and other owners of lots in the cemetery are deeply touched by the evidence of respect which the large numbers of visitors give, and they welcome the silent tributes of those who come for a few moments of quiet thought beside the grave; but they prefer that the tributes should be limited to those of that character. The cemetery also has its physical limitations. The narrow paths of the cemetery are too small to permit the congregation of large companies, and it was the expressed wish of Mr. Roosevelt when he chose the plot in this place that his grave should be left in peace and free from public ceremony. Therefore, after careful consideration, the directors of the cemetery have decided in accord with the wishes of the family and other plot owners, to permit no organized celebration or services either in the cemetery or on the land adjoining the cemetery, where speeches or music are a part of the program.

Walt Whitman School at Woodbury

In our 25th Annual Report, in describing the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Walt Whitman, we described, among other landmarks, the school in the Woodbury district of the town of Oyster Bay, N. Y., in which Whitman taught in 1838. We are interested to learn from the Rev. Lloyd F. Worley, M.A., minister

of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Woodbury, that during the past year considerable work has been done on the old building in order to preserve it. The funds were contributed locally, principally by Mr. Philip L. Goodwin, Mr. Victor Morawetz, Mr. Richard Babcock and Mr. H. R. Winthrop. Most of the labor was performed by the local troop of Boy Scouts. The building was raised up and a good foundation put underneath it; and it was painted and the roof was repaired. While before it was likely to fall to pieces in a few years it is now in quite good condition.

Proposed Hempstead Plains Preserve

During the past year, this Society has continued to advocate the creation of a public reservation at Hempstead Plains, Long Island, for the preservation of a specimen of prairie vegetation which is unique in the east. The tract, which Mr. Norman Taylor of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden has designated as desirable for this purpose, is north-northeast of Hicksville station, east of the Jericho-Hicksville concrete road, and just west of the Long Island Railroad from Hicksville to Syossett. His reasons for selecting this site are as follows: It is near main highways, such as the Jericho Turnpike and the proposed cross-island road from Oyster Bay to Amityville. This will ensure its use by a large contingent of visitors, although it is not directly on either of these highways, which is some insurance against fires and roadside vandalism. It has a very nearly complete representation of the native Hempstead plains vegetation in an unspoiled state, as the land appears never to have been plowed. There is little of the plains of which this is still true. There is no other prairie-like vegetation east of the Alleghanies. The contact of the plains and the surrounding forest should be included in the proposed reservation, as it is well illustrated in the site selected. Also one of the trees on this contact happens to be the black jack oak (*Quercus marylandica*) which is one of the rare oaks of Long Island.

The site combines recreational and scientific interest in about equal measure and with the encroachment of the city this will be increasingly true. For people who can afford golf, the plains are already available. Three more large courses were or are to be opened this year east of Garden City. But for the day trippers there will soon be none of this great open prairie left, unless some such tract as the proposed reservation is secured very shortly.

It is thought that this reservation should include not less than forty acres and more if possible. It is owned by Mrs. Sarah Jones, the estate of John D. Hewlett, and the estate of Lorenz Weiher. One owner offers to sell at \$500 an acre.

Old Houses in Southold, L. I.

Last summer, during the public discussion of the age of certain old houses in Brooklyn, Mrs. W. L. Hazen of Mount Vernon, N. Y., wrote to the New York Times (July 31, 1923) that she was

personally acquainted with two houses in her home town of Southold, L. I., which were older than the Brooklyn houses referred to. She says that the oldest house in the village of Southold was built by Rev. John Young, who organized the First Presbyterian Church of Southold in 1640. It was recently purchased by someone from the city and somewhat remodeled, although its exterior remains very much the same. The other "oldest house" in Southold bears the date 1640 over its doorway and is now occupied by its owner, Mr. D. H. Horton. This place has also undergone some changes, and has, in addition, been moved from its original site. This house was used for many years to house the Southold Savings Bank and later the Post Office.

"A History of Southold," by the Rev. Ephraim Whitaker is cited in confirmation of the foregoing historical statements.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARKS

Commissioners

During the past year Westchester county has made remarkable progress in the development of her county park system by the joint acts of the Supervisors of the county and the Westchester County Park Commission. The latter body, created by chapter 292 of the laws of 1922, is composed of the following members:

Mr. William D. Baldwin of Yorktown, President; Mr. John G. Agar of New Rochelle, Mr. Arthur W. Lawrence of Bronxville, Mr. Charles M. Miller of Mount Vernon, Mr. Cornelius A. Pugsley of Peekskill, Mrs. William A. Read of Purchase, Mrs. Roberts Walker of Scarsdale, Mr. William J. Wallin of Yonkers and Mr. Felix M. Warburg of Greenburgh. Mr. Jay Downer is Chief Engineer and Mr. J. W. Howorth, Secretary.

Manursing Island Park

The easternmost of the new Westchester county parks is on Manursing Island, lying in Long Island Sound, in the town of Rye, just within the New York State line. The park has an area of approximately 160 acres of upland and salt meadow including a portion of the southerly end of the island and the salt meadows, tidal creek and small islands between the island and the mainland. By dredging and filling the back lands, bathing facilities can be provided for large numbers of people with provision for boating and other water sports in the interior lake or lagoon.

Glen Islands Park

Glen Islands Park, acquired by the Westchester County Parks Commission in 1923 for \$500,000, is an irregular group of islets about half a mile long and three-eighths of a mile wide, lying in Long Island sound near the mainland of New Rochelle. It is just

north of the New York City line. It comprises about 102 acres, most of which are well wooded. It was purchased by John H. Starin over a quarter of a century ago and for many years was conducted as a popular amusement resort in connection with the Starin Line of steamboats running from New York City. The County authorities, it is said, will begin making improvements on the island at once, and it will be opened to the public this Spring. There will probably be a public bath house and a refreshment pavilion, but there will be no private concessions and no entrance fees. A bridge will probably be built to the island from Pelham Road, New Rochelle, as the island can now be reached only by ferry. The uplands are admirably adapted to recreational uses and attractive promenades with magnificent views of the Sound.

Hutchinson River Parkway

Hutchinson River Parkway, of the Westchester County Parks system, comprises 257 acres lying along the river from which it is named. It will provide a connection between Pelham Bay Park at the southerly boundary of Westchester County, extending across Boston Road in Pelham and intercepting the Hutchinson River a short distance above the head of navigation; thence following the river will include controlling strips of land along both sides of the river in Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle and Eastchester. There will be wide park areas particularly in Mount Vernon, for local use and at the northerly end a splendid wooded tract of about 115 acres lying adjacent to Mount Vernon in the town of Eastchester and in the City of New Rochelle. This parkway will provide an important traffic route and insure the protection of the Hutchinson River and adjacent lowlands, which are now becoming a dumping ground for refuse.

State Parkway Extension

The State Park Appropriation Bill, Chapter 693 of the Laws of 1923, contained an initial appropriation of \$125,000 for the purchase of land for a State Parkway to extend the Bronx River Parkway from the Kensico Dam through Mohansic Park to the easterly approach of the Bear Mountain Bridge at Roa Hook, a distance of about twenty-seven miles. The control or management of this parkway is vested by law in the Westchester County Park Commission. The route of this parkway is from Kensico Dam to Hawthorne, where a connection will be made with the Saw Mill River Parkway; thence through Briarcliff to Echo Lake and along the Pocantico Valley to Millwood, and thence to the old Croton Dam; crossing Croton Lake at this point the parkway will follow the northerly shore of Croton Lake for one mile, deflecting northerly to pass through Mohansic Park. Thence it will cross to the valley of Peekskill Creek and follow the Creek to the shore

line of the Hudson at Roa Hook which will be followed to Bear Mountain Bridge, spanning the Hudson to Palisades Interstate Park.

Dunwoodie Park and Connections

The plans of the Westchester County Park Commission include a park at Dunwoodie, in Tibbitts brook valley, in the City of Yonkers, with parkway connections from Van Cortlandt Park in New York City via Tibbetts brook and Neperhan Heights to the Saw Mill river valley at Tuckahoe road. Primarily designed as a new traffic connection between Saw Mill River Road at Tuckahoe Road and the City of New York at Van Cortlandt Park, the park at Dunwoodie, including adjacent streets and other public lands, comprises an area of 424 acres. This area, extending northward from Van Cortlandt Park, lies between Rumsey Road on the west and the old Croton Aqueduct on the east. Tibbitts Brook flows southward through the center of this valley, forming Peckham's Lake lying southward from Dunwoodie Station of the New York Central, Putnam Division. This valley has well-wooded slopes and was saved from spoliation by being held for a long period in one ownership prior to its acquisition by Westchester County. Recreational areas for both field and water sports can be readily developed.

Saw Mill River Parkway

The Supervisors of Westchester County have approved the acquisition of a parkway from Tuckahoe Road through the Saw Mill Valley to Hawthorne. This parkway will include an area of about 745 acres, consisting principally of strips of land lying on both sides of the Saw Mill River, affording protection from pollution of the stream and spoliation of the valley lands. This parkway will also provide a future traffic route and right of way for trunk sewer or other public utilities. The total area of these valley lands, including adjacent streets, New York City Aqueduct and Yonkers water works lands within the lines of the reservation, will be approximately 874 acres. These lands, together with the parks at Dunwoodie and at Woodlands Lake, will complete a through park and parkway system from Van Cortlandt Park to a connection with the State Parkway near Hawthorne, a distance of more than sixteen miles with an area of approximately 1610 acres.

Silver Lake Park

Silver Lake, or St. Mary's Lake, as it is sometimes called, lies on the boundary between the City of White Plains and the town of Harrison and is one of the most picturesque small lakes in Westchester county. On the White Plains side is a rocky, heavily wooded area, ideal for park purposes but inaccessible and difficult of development for business or residential use. The park area aggregates 261 acres including the parkway connection to Westchester

Avenue. This tract connects with the reservoir lands of the City of White Plains, having an area of more than 300 acres which join lands of the City of New York near Kensico Dam. With these water shed lands available, a splendid park and forest preserve can be developed comprising more than 600 acres.

Woodlands Lake Park

One of the most picturesque sections of the Saw Mill River Valley is in the vicinity of Woodlands Lake where the village lines of Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry and Irving join. The park includes an area of about 223 acres lying west of Saw Mill River Road and surrounding Woodlands Lake, an attractive sheet of water formed by an old stone mill dam. This property was formerly included in the Irvington estate of Cyrus W. Field, known as Ardsley. West of the lake the slope rises rapidly to a height from which splendid views of the hilly country are obtainable.

Kingsland Point Park

Kingsland Point Park, a water-front park on the Hudson River in the village of North Tarrytown, consists of approximately 93 acres with 1,000 feet of sandy beach along the Hudson River. The principal portion of the area lies east of the New York Central Railroad, north and south of the Pocantico River and adjacent to the historic Philipse Manor property. (See reference to Castle Philipse on Page 114 following.)

Croton Point Park

The announcement made in September, 1923, that the Westchester County Park Commission had contracted for the purchase of Croton Point for a public park was not only a matter for public congratulation, but it was also a source of peculiar satisfaction to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, which had advocated the taking of this peninsula for public purposes for the past eight years.

Croton Point is a sandy peninsula, projecting from the left or east bank of the Hudson river, about thirty-one miles north of 42d street, New York City. Like Italy, it is shaped somewhat like a boot, with the toe pointing down-stream. Geologically, it is believed to have been built up by sediment brought down by the Croton river immediately succeeding the recession of the ice front and while the region stood 120 feet lower than at the present time. This means that the sand plain, now sixty feet above tide, was originally built sixty feet under water.

The extensive shell deposits on Croton Point have been objects of interest to both paleontologists and archeologists, who hold various views as to the manner of their occurrence. The absence of artifacts from certain portions of the deposits at the northern end

of the point, the great abundance of very young forms in the bed, and the occurrence of four other species of marine shells among the oyster shells, have led paleontologists to think that they are the remains of an ancient oyster bed and not the refuse heaps or kitchen-middens of the Indians. In Bulletin No. 84 of the State Museum, at page 187, Prof. J. Backus Woodworth of Harvard University expresses the opinion that the shells form part of a talus washed down from an old shell heap at the top of the bluff, and quotes Prof. A. W. Grabau, formerly of Columbia University, as agreeing with that interpretation. In Bulletin No. 239-240 of the State Museum, at pages 182-183, Miss Winifred Goldring, in discussing the pleistocene fauna of the Hudson valley, expresses the opinion that the shells are the remains of a natural bed, and gives her reasons for thinking so. She quotes Mr. Arthur C. Parker, State Archeologist, as concurring in that view. On the other hand, Mr. M. R. Harrington of the Museum of the American Indian is of the opinion that the heaps are of Indian origin, although the large deposits at the north end of the point yield but few relics. He thinks that the north end was a place for drying the shell-fish in summer for winter use, while the principal village stood at the south end of the peninsula. At the latter place, certain portions of the shell heaps have yielded an abundance of arrow points, pottery, bones of food animals, and other articles of Indian origin. Some parts of this deposit are quite old and yield archaic specimens which differ somewhat from those left by later Indians. Mr. Harrington says that the Kitchawank people found here by the whites were not Mohegans but members of the Wappinger confederacy. The Mohicans lay north of them on the Hudson river but the Mohegans were far east of them in eastern Connecticut. More than twenty years ago Mr. Harrington mapped and partially explored the site of the Indian "castle" and cemetery on Croton Neck for the American Museum of Natural History, but the report has not yet been printed.

The history of Croton Point is given at some length, with a landmark map, in our 22d Annual Report, and needs not to be repeated, further than to say that it abounds with reminiscences of the Indians and of the Revolutionary War.

At the meeting of the Trustees of this Society held on October 29, 1923, Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, who first suggested Croton Point Park to the Board on November 27, 1916, reviewed the efforts made to attain this much desired end. He said that his interest in Croton Point began almost with his life, and he had always desired to have it preserved for public use. In 1916, when he heard that the property was coming on the market, he learned that it comprised 760 acres of upland, 45 acres of swamp and 225 acres of land under water and he obtained an option on it for \$250,000. The Board appointed Dr. Delavan, Mr. J. Adams Brown and Judge Stephen H. Thayer a committee, and efforts were made to enlist the interest

of residents along the Hudson. The late George W. Perkins intimated that if the property were bought, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission would take over the support. A man who lost his son on the Lusitania thought favorably of acquiring the property for a memorial park and placing his son's monument there, but gave up the idea in consequence of the war's developments. Then a syndicate bought it for \$141,000 and sold it to the Cadillac Co. Dr. Delavan kept in touch with the purchasers, and after years of work to keep up public interest, went to Mr. John G. Agar, a member of the Westchester County Parks Commission, who received the suggestion for a public park with sympathetic interest and assisted Dr. Delavan in communicating with his colleagues on the commission. Finally, the proposal of seven years ago was brought to a happy consummation, and on October 19, 1923, Mr. Jay Downer wrote to Dr. Delavan that the Commission had contracted to buy about 300 acres for \$350,000 and the first payment of \$10,000 had been made. He said the Commission hoped to acquire seventy-five acres more.

Because of existing leases, the transfer of the title to the new park had not been made at the time of writing this report, but was soon to be effected. The park commission, in recommending the purchase, said that the tract has over four miles of shore front, and includes the well known Croton Beach. Other beaches on this property need only to be cleaned up to be made available for the enjoyment of the public. For a great waterfront park and playground this tract is unique. It extends southwesterly into the Tappan Zee for a distance of nearly two miles from the Harmon Railroad Station (where the New York Central exchanges steam and electric power.) The soil is sandy and in addition to its beaches and wooded slopes, there are level meadows and wooded plateaus at an elevation of fifty to seventy feet above the river. With extensive bathing facilities, there will also be space for cottages, camps, playgrounds, baseball fields, boating and picnicking. Large numbers of people can be accommodated without crowding.

At our Trustees' meeting on October 29, 1923, Dr. Delavan suggested the desirability of acquiring and properly housing in Croton Point Park the large collection of Indian relics made from that area by the late Dr. George Jackson Fisher and it is to be hoped that this suggestion may eventually be carried out.

NEW SCENIC ROUTE IN WESTCHESTER PROPOSED

On pages 105 and 106 preceding, reference is made to the Saw Mill River Parkway and the State Parkway Extension included in the plans of the Westchester County Park Commission. The State Parkway Extension is designed to run from the northern terminus of the Bronx River Parkway at Kensico reservoir northward to the Bear Mountain bridge approach north of Peekskill.

Another or alternate route between Kensico reservoir and Bear Mountain bridge, west of the projected State Parkway, is proposed by Mr. Willard C. Brinton. It contemplates making a parkway beginning at the Kensico reservoir, thence running northward to a point about two and a half miles east of Ossining where it would touch the State Parkway route; thence north and northwestward across the top of Croton dam and through Peekskill to the Bear Mountain bridge approach at Anthony's Nose. Owing to the difficulty of widening existing roads without destroying the bordering trees, it is proposed that this new parkway should be laid out along an entirely original route, which will permit the taking of sufficient land for a wide roadway and paralleling it with newly planted trees. Such a new route, it is suggested, would provide a more natural and rural drive, as it would be bordered by fewer houses than the older roads.

The Brinton plan also proposes a Croton Ravine Drive, leading westward from Croton dam to Croton Point, and eastward from the dam along the north side of Croton lake, across Hunters brook bridge, to the State Parkway route.

ABOLITION OF BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION PROPOSED

One of the recommendations of Governor Smith's message of January 22d is embodied in a bill (S. 312, A. 478) introduced on that day in the Legislature by Senator Straus and Assemblyman Charles L. Mead to amend chapter 594 of the laws of 1907 creating the Bronx River Parkway Commission. This is not the first time that a bill has been introduced in the Legislature to abolish this commission. The bill above mentioned provides that after one fourth of \$2,164,000, the amount certified by the commission as necessary for the surveys and improvements of the parkway, has been paid by Westchester county to the Comptroller of the City of New York for application toward the payment of such expenses, and after the City of New York has provided for the payment of the other three-fourths, the Comptroller of the City of New York shall certify those facts to the Secretary of State; and on December 31 next succeeding after the lapse of eleven months from the filing of such certificate, the Bronx River Parkway shall be deemed to be completed. On that same date, the Bronx River Parkway Commission is abolished. Title to the portion of the parkway in New York City is thereafter to vest in the City and the title to the portion in Westchester County is to vest in the county, and the city and county are to be responsible for the management of their respective portions. The Westchester County Park Commission is to become the successor of the Bronx River Parkway Commission for the manage-

ment of the parkway in Westchester County. The bill also contains many other provisions for the execution of the details of the transfers of jurisdiction.*

OLD FOREST NEAR WHITE PLAINS

A practical "woodlot forestry demonstration" held near White Plains, N. Y., on October 25, 1923, under the auspices of the Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, possessed an historic as well as an economic interest on account of the age of the forest in which the demonstration was made. The cooperating organization represented in the extension work are the New York State College of Agriculture, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Westchester County Farm Bureau Association. Mr. J. G. Curtis of White Plains is the County Agricultural Agent.

The demonstration meeting above referred to was held at Saxon's Woods, known for the past eighty years as part of the Faile estate, south of White Plains. This is an old forest of 232 acres that had not been touched since it was cut over for ship timber during the war of 1812, until recently when it was thinned out by Mr. Edward Richards, a practical forester, who logged off over 200 acres removing nearly one million board feet and a great deal of cord wood.

FENIMORE COOPER PLACE IN SCARSDALE SOLD

On November 14, 1923, about 58 acres of land once owned by Fenimore Cooper in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., were sold at auction by virtue of a judgment in partition. The sale was held at the Court House in White Plains by Mr. Charles C. Fenno, referee. The property is described as "All that certain farm piece or parcel of land situate in the Town of Scarsdale, County of Westchester and State of New York, and known as 'Angevine' or 'The Cooper Place' and now 'Bruen Place' being that portion of Lot Number Eight (8) on a certain map or plan of a survey of a tract of land belonging to the heirs of The Hon. Caleb Heathcote, made by Charles Webb in the year 1774, which part or portion lies on the east side of the Highway now running through said Lot Number Eight, and is bounded on the north by lands now or formerly in the possession of Thomas J. Cornell, on the east by lands now or formerly of Caleb Secor, on the south by land now or formerly of George Willis, and on the west by the Highway leading from Mamaroneck to the White Plains Post Road. The foregoing boundaries are taken substantially from a deed made in the year 1818, and are to be construed with reference to that fact. Said premises contain about sixty acres of land more or less and were:

*As New York City failed to provide funds for the completion of the parkway, the bill was not pressed for passage.

conveyed to Alexander M. Bruen by James Humes by deed dated February 6, 1854, and recorded in the Register's Office at White Plains in Liber 290 of Deeds at Page 36."

These premises were conveyed to Fenimore Cooper by William H. DeLancey on September 23, 1850, recorded February 20, 1854. They are three miles south of White Plains depot and 1.9 miles southeast of Hartsdale depot of the New York Central railroad.

NOVEL WREATH UNVEILED AT TUCKAHOE

A novel ceremony, which may become a precedent for many similar ones, was the unveiling of a national memorial wreath in honor of Washington's Unknown Soldier at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Memorial Day, 1923. An account of the identification of the remains of "Washington's Unknown" is given in our last Annual Report at pages 118-119.

The wreath, said to be the first and largest of its kind, was constructed on a circular framework 55 feet in circumference and was composed of the most typical indigenous foliage of every State of the Union. The latter ranged from Maine pine to Washington fir, and from sage brush to magnolia. The wreath weighed 487 pounds.

President Harding and all the Governors were asked to cooperate in making the tribute truly national. Their response was sympathetic and quick. Every State Governor was requested to gather some foliage from a tree or shrub growing on the Capitol grounds. President Harding was asked for foliage from the White House grounds. By return mail, letters came pouring in to the committee from the patriotic Governors expressing their desire to cooperate and a few days later the letters were followed by boxes and bundles of foliage sent by express and parcel post. Mrs. Harding joined with the President in assisting the Tuckahoe Committee by sending foliage in her own name from the White House grounds.

On Memorial Day, the wreath was unveiled and dedicated at the Village Hall. It was then taken in a great procession to all the churches, then to the Revolutionary Soldiers' Burying Ground and finally to the Revolutionary Battle marker known as the Crawford Monument. There it was left facing the throngs that pass on White Plains Road.

Every social and fraternal organization represented in the Village joined in the observance and Gen. Pershing sent an aide with a tribute from the United States Army. The ceremonies were under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the United States Army. The dedicatory exercises were conducted by the pastors of the Baptist, Union Congregational, and Roman Catholic churches.

A FORGOTTEN HEADQUARTERS OF WASHINGTON

An article by Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick entitled "Washington's Headquarters in Seven States" in the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine for February, 1920, mentioned two headquarters near White Plains, in Westchester county, N. Y. One was the Miller house in the town of North Castle which the Supervisors were authorized by Chapter 247 of the laws of 1917, to purchase (See our 22d Annual Report, page 290). The other headquarters mentioned by Mr. Fitzpatrick was "Reuben Wright's Mills." The latter was so little known that Mrs. Louisa C. Lockwood of White Plains applied herself to the task of finding out more about it, and has embodied the results of her interesting researches in an article entitled "Locating a Forgotten Washington Headquarters" in the D. A. R. Magazine for January, 1924.

First she learned from Mr. Fitzpatrick that Washington's Orderly Book contains orders dated from "Wrights Mills, July 21-24, 1778"; also that on July 22, 1778, Washington dated a letter "near White Plains," that on July 25, 1778, a board of general officers assembled at Headquarters at Reuben Wright's in the neighborhood of White Plains; and that on the same date Washington wrote to Stirling from "Wright Mills."

In her search for the identity of Wright, Mrs. Lockwood found in the Presbyterian cemetery at White Plains a tombstone on which is inscribed

Sarah ye wife of Reuben Wright
and Daughter to the Revd. Doctor
John Smith who Depted. this life
Septe. ye 1st 1768 in ye 32d
year of her age.

She also learned from a descendant of Reuben Wright that he moved to Amawalk in 1784 and died about 1804.

Significant evidence that Washington left Wright's Mills on July 25, 1778, was found in his Orderly Book, which showed that he paid Wright in full on July 25th; and in Washington's letters dated the 25th and 27th in which the date was changed from Wright's Mills to White Plains.

The location of Wright's Mill is shown on the Erskine Survey to have been about six miles north of White Plains at the junction of two roads at the Bronx river. Records which Mrs. Robert Dewey Bristol found and placed at Mrs. Lockwood's disposal confirm the site by showing that when Still John Purdy mortgaged 200 acres of his land in 1763, he mentioned Reuben Wright's land as abutting his on the east (Westchester County Mortgages, liber A, p. 226); that Reuben Wright mortgaged his own property near King street, in North Castle, in 1773 (ibid, liber C, p. 9); that Andrew Purdy of West Patent, North Castle, on March 7, 1784, devised a lot on the west and north side of the road that leads to Reuben Wright's Mills (New York Historical Society, Abstracts of Wills, XIII, p. 60);

that Reuben Wright owned land in 1784 (Westchester County Mortgages, liber C., p. 156); and that Reuben Wright's lands were contained within the bounds of the lands of Robbins brothers in 1794 (Westchester County Mortgages, liber E., p. 349).

As the extent of the property owned by Reuben Wright indicates that he was a man of means and position, Mrs. Lockwood accounts for the lack of traditions about Washington's use of his house for headquarters by the fact that Wright moved in 1784 or 1785 with his family and household belongings to his recently purchased land in Cortlandt Manor where he died in 1804. He married Phebe Quinby, his second wife, in 1769. His four daughters and three sons were children of his first wife. His interesting will is on file at White Plains, N. Y. (Westchester County Wills, liber F, p. 179).

Washington's Orderly Book speaks of the Council of War at Wright's Mills as follows:

"At a Board of General Officers assembled at Head Quarters at Reuben Wrights, in the Neighborhood of White Plains on Saturday the 25th day of July 1778. The officers present were His Excellency, The Commander-in-Chief, Major Genls. Putnam, Gates, Greene, Lord Stirling, Kalb, McDougal, Steuben, Brge. Drs. Nixon, Parsons, James Clinton, Smallwood, Knox, Poor, Glover, Patterson, Wayne, Woodford, Mecklenberg, Scott, Huntington, Portail, Lewis Morris. The Commander-in-Chief stated to the Board that the two armies, which had heretofore acted in different quarters, had formed a junction. That the whole was composed of troops from the several states from New Hampshire to North Carolina inclusive. That the Army was about to take a camp which might be of some permanency. . . ." etc.

Upon leaving Wright's on July 25, Washington made his headquarters in the Miller House, at White Plains (where he had been before in 1776) and remained there till September 16. Wright's Mills were afterwards known as Cox Mills for a brief time, then as Robbins Mills. In later years the place was called Kensico Village and is now covered by Kensico Reservoir.

Mrs. Lockwood locates the site of Wright's Mills beneath the water of this Reservoir, about twelve hundred feet southwest of the long bridge which spans the connection between the waters of the old Rye Lake and the main reservoir property. A tablet giving the history and location of the headquarters will soon be placed by the White Plains Chapter, Daughters American Revolution, on the roadside opposite this historic spot.

CASTLE PHILIPSE BURNED

A fire in the old Philipse house known as Castle Philipse, in North Tarrytown near the mouth of Pocantico creek, on February 17, 1924, threatened to destroy one of the old landmarks of the ancient Philipse Manor. The house stands on the north side of the creek and on the west side of the main highway, about a thousand feet southwest of the Sleepy Hollow Church, and nearly half a mile inland from the Hudson river. For several years it has been owned by

Miss Elsie Janis, the actress, who lives there with her mother, Mrs. Josephine Janis. The fire, which is said to have originated from a defective flue, injured the southern part of the house but fortunately the damage was slight. Neighbors, firemen and policemen succeeded in saving the colonial furniture and most of the relics.

The age of the building is uncertain. A modern tablet bears the following inscription:

CASTLE PHILIPSE
This House was Built
About 1683 by
Frederick Philipse
First Lord of the Manor of
Philipsburgh
The Manor Was Granted in
1693
By Governor Fletcher
Placed by the Colonial Dames
of the State of New York
M C M V I

For twenty years before the creation of the Manor by royal grant in 1693, Frederick Philipse had been gradually acquiring the great area which became his manorial domain. The first acquisition was the mill property on the Neperhan river at what is now Yonkers, which he purchased between 1672 and 1674. This mill on the Neperhan had been started by Adriaen Van Der Donck and was already so old when Philipse acquired it that it was dilapidated, thus affording an index of the antiquity of the Yonkers settlement. During the succeeding twenty years, he bought land both north and south of Yonkers, until his chain of possessions extended from Spuyten Duyvil creek to Croton river, a distance of 22 miles. His property on the Pocantico was acquired in 1680, and a few years later he erected there some mills which were called the Upper Mills, to distinguish them from the older Lower Mills at Yonkers. As the mills on the Neperhan antedated those on the Pocantico, so the Manor Hall at Yonkers antedated the house called Castle Philipse at Sleepy Hollow.

The basement of the house on the Pocantico was built of stone and was fortified for defense against the Indians, like the Van Cortlandt mansion on the Croton river and similar buildings of the pioneer period. Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections of the State of New York," published in 1841, says that the house was then occupied by Frederick Philipse's great-grand-daughter Mrs. Cornelia Beekman. "Although the mansion has been modernized," the authors add, "remains of the port holes are still to be seen in the stone walls of the cellar."

The building of Philipse's Upper Mills precipitated a controversy between New York and Connecticut in 1682 concerning the boundary line between the two colonies. The Governor and General Court of Connecticut, on May 11 of that year, addressed to Lieut.

Gov. Brockholls of New York a complaint in which they declared that Philipse had lately erected and was erecting certain mills and other edifices within the township of Rye and the bounds of Connecticut "neere unto Hudson's river," and asked Gen. Brockholls to cause all such proceedings to cease. As the ancient Connecticut boundary was supposed to run from the Mamaroneck river north-north-west to the Hudson river south of the mouth of the Pocantico creek, the complaint above referred to gives an interesting indication of the time when Philipse began to erect his mill plant at that point. It would therefore seem reasonable to believe that some portion of the residence known as Castle Philipse, perhaps the cellar wall, was erected "about 1683" as stated on the tablet.

ANDRE-ARNOLD MEETING PLACE MARKED

On Saturday, November 10, 1923, the Rockland County Historical Society dedicated a tablet on a boulder on the State highway, south of Haverstraw, to indicate the location of the place where Andre and Arnold met on September 21, 1780, to perfect their plans for the betrayal of West Point.

The place where Andre landed from the Vulture on that night was on the west shore of the Hudson river at the foot of Long Clove Mountain, about two miles south of Haverstraw village and directly opposite Croton Point. It is indicated with exactness on a map by Mr. Lavalette Wilson, civil engineer, in William Abbott's "The Crisis of the Revolution," published in 1899. The inscription on the tablet dedicated last November reads as follows:

"Between this boulder and the river is the place where Benedict Arnold first met Major Andre, Adjutant General of the British Army, to plan for the surrender of West Point to the British. Major Andre landed from the Vulture the evening of September 21, 1780. Early the following morning the conspirators repaired to the home of Joshua Hett Smith, about three miles to the north, where Arnold finally agreed to surrender West Point for ten thousand pounds and a commission in the British Army. From the Smith house Andre attempted to return to the British lines. He was captured at Tarrytown and tried, convicted and executed as a spy at Tappan, October 2, 1780."

The site of Andre's execution at Tappan is owned by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, as stated on page 63 preceding.

Among the speakers at the dedication of the tablet were Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian; Mr. Walter Hamilton, President of the Rockland County Historical Society; and Hon. George A. Blauvelt, Chairman of the Committee on Historic Sites. Later a dinner was given at Bear Mountain Inn at which addresses were made by Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the New York Women's Forum; Rev. Paul Hollingshead of Haverstraw, and Major E. B. Weiant, a Civil War veteran, who for twenty-seven years occupied the Joshua Hett Smith house, known as the Treason House,



Plate 7

RUINS OF IRON FURNACE AT ARDEN, N. Y.

See page 121

at West Haverstraw, where Arnold and Andre met. Major Weiant exhibited a shell which was fired from the British warship Vulture as she lay off Croton Point awaiting Andre's return and which lodged in a pear tree on the Underhill place on Croton Point.

HISTORIC IRON WORKS OF THE HUDSON

End of the Famous Sterling Mine

The report in the New York Sun of June 15, 1923, that the famous Sterling Iron Works in the Ramapo Mountains had been sold proved to be unfounded, but it recalled a romantic and practically unwritten chapter of New York State's history, namely, that of its historic iron mines in and south of the Highlands. Some of these mines were among the earliest discovered in the United States, and, beginning in the middle of the 18th Century, contributed not only to the early commercial and industrial prosperity of the nation, but also to the establishment of the very Independence of the nation itself. The history of the manufacture of the West Point chain at Sterling Forge is mentioned hereafter. Other mines contributed to other defences. During the Revolution, cannon were cast more advantageously in Connecticut; but in 1816 the founding of cannon in New York State was begun by Peter Townsend who used iron from the Long mine, near Sterling mine. (Statement of Peter Townsend to Dr. William Horton in Third Geological Survey of the State of New York, 1839.) These first New York State cannon were 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32-pounders, and not one of them failed in the proof. Some were light field pieces and all were for the Government of the United States. The 6 and 12-pounders were made to order lighter than the British brass field pieces of the same size, and still stood proof. The Parrotts, of Parrott gun fame, were identified with Greenwood Iron Works, and there are many other similar associations of historic interest.

These mines abound in Putnam county on the east side of the Hudson, and in Orange and Rockland counties on the west side, from New Jersey to West Point. In places the ore is highly magnetic and noticeably affects compass readings. It is possible that the variation of the compass noted in Juet's journal of Hudson's voyage may have been due in part to these bodies of magnetic iron ore.

There are many picturesque landmarks of these old mines and furnaces still existing, some of which will be mentioned in these pages. It is to be hoped that they will be preserved, and that their full history, together with that of the other historic iron mines of the Hudson valley may some time be written.

The Sterling mine, which has been temporarily closed but not sold, is one of the oldest iron mines in the United States, and one which has been in operation for a century and three quarters. It supplied some of the iron for the famous West Point chain which was forged at the Sterling Furnace, additional iron for that purpose

being brought from the Long mine mentioned hereafter. The Sterling mine has furnished iron for military purposes in every war since it was opened, and was in active operation during the World War. When visited by the Secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society in August, 1917, the greatest vigilance was exercised by the operators, and the Secretary was allowed to approach only after making known his identity and business.

Sterling Lake is situated in the township of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., between Tuxedo Lake and Greenwood Lake, about three miles north of the boundary between New York and New Jersey, approximately in longitude $74^{\circ} 16'$ and latitude $41^{\circ} 12'$. It is about three and a half miles in an air-line west-north-west of Sloatsburgh and about four and a half or five miles by road. The original Sterling Furnace was located near the entrance to the mine at the southern end of the lake at a place now called Lakeville. Slight traces of the ruins are indicated by a tablet bearing the following inscription:

This Tablet
Was Erected by the
Daughters of the Revolution
State of New York
June 23, 1906,
To Commemorate the Ruins of
STERLING FURNACE
Which was Built on this Spot in 1751
This Furnace is Believed to Have Been the First Place
in the State of New York
in Which Iron and Steel Were Manufactured in Quantity.
From the Iron Here Produced
Was Manufactured in 1778 by Peter Townsend
the Great Chain Put Across the Hudson River
Near West Point
To Impede the Progress
of the British Warships
Up the River
And the First Anchor
Made in New York State
Was Here Manufactured
1773

The original furnace was succeeded by another, built in 1848, at a site about two and a quarter miles south of the lake, at a bend in the road from Sloatsburgh, and is represented by considerable ruins. This site is indicated on the Greenwood Lake sheet of the U. S. Geological Survey by the name "Sterling Furnace." Its last blast was made in 1891. (See plate 5).

One of the earliest references to the Sterling Iron Works is found in the field book of Charles Clinton's survey of that region under date of April 30, 1745. The Sterling property was part of a large tract acquired from the Indians by a deed dated December 30, 1702 and confirmed by Queen Anne in 1707 (liber B., pp. 432-453, Orange County Clerk's office). In 1735 the various owners employed Clin-

ton to make a survey of the tract for partition purposes and the survey took about four years. Under date of April 30, 1745, Clinton describes one of his courses as running to a black oak tree standing "about three chains northwest of a little pond that is about five chains east of the great pond at Sterling Iron Works." In the Geological Survey of the First District made under the direction of Prof. William Mather and published by the State in 1843, it is stated that the Sterling mine was "discovered in 1750, by whom unknown," and was "named after Lord Stirling, the then proprietor of the soil." It is apparent that the mine was discovered earlier than 1750.

As to the origin of the name, Mr. Macgrane Coxe, in his historical address delivered at the dedication of the tablet before mentioned, expressed the view that the name was not derived from that of Lord Stirling of Revolutionary fame, as the "Sterling Iron Works" were in existence in 1745, and this Lord Stirling (born in New York City in 1726) was then only 19 years old. Mr. Coxe is of the opinion that the name was given in honor of the Right Honorable Earl of Stirling who owned Oyster Bay, on Long Island, by virtue of a grant from Charles I made April 22, 1636. He establishes the connection between the earlier Lord Stirling and the mine as follows: The mine property was first owned by Henry Townsend, the fourth of that name, who was father of Peter Townsend, who manufactured the West Point chain. Henry (4th) was born at Oyster Bay and moved to Orange county about 1735. His father and ancestors for at least three generations had lived at Oyster Bay. His great-grandfather, Henry Townsend (1st) was living at Oyster Bay as early as 1661. Mr. Coxe thinks it would have been very natural for Henry (4th), when he moved to Orange county, to name his estate after the old manorial overlord of Long Island.

Recurring to the Geological Survey Report by Mather, which quotes from the 1839 Survey by Dr. William Horton, we learn that while the iron mines were being worked as early as 1745, the first furnace on this tract at Sterling was erected in 1751 by Ward & Colton; that it used Sterling ore until the discovery of the Long mine; and that the first forge at Sterling was built in 1752 by Abel Noble from Bucks County, Penn. This information was communicated to Dr. Horton by Peter Townsend. The cost of mining was 37 ½ cents a ton. Its yield was fifty per centum in the blast furnaces, and at the period of the report the furnace was using from 500 to 2000 tons of ore annually. The report says: "The ore always fuses easily; its iron is between *cold* and *hot* short, very sound and strong. It has been largely used for casting cannon and for making bar iron. No proper dykes in the mine; it lays on the side of a mountain. The ore, in different places where opened, is from ten to twenty feet thick, inclining at an average angle of thirty degrees. The floor is smooth granitic rock a little over three feet thick; rests on another bed of soft rock ore, and the little used proves free of sulphur. (I may add from my own knowledge *positively* that another immense bed underlays the last mentioned, *W. Horton*.) Sterling mine covers a surface of more than thirty acres by survey."

The single historic event of perhaps most popular interest in connection with the Sterling Iron Works was the making of the chain that was stretched across the Hudson river in 1778 with a view to preventing the farther ascent of the river by the British warships. As early as May 25, 1775, the Continental Congress voted to take measures for the obstruction of this river, the control of which was so vital to the American cause. If the enemy had ever been able to control the Hudson for its entire length and thus divide the Colonies, the result of the War for Independence might have been very different from what it was. The New York convention promptly seconded the initiative of the Continental Congress and took measures for fortifying the commanding points along the Hudson and for impeding its navigation. These plans included the sinking of obstructions between Fort Lee, N. J., and Fort Washington point on Manhattan Island; and the stretching of chains across the river between Fort Montgomery and Anthony's Nose, between West Point and Constitution Island, and between Polopels Island at the north gate of the Highlands and the adjacent shores. The fame and memory of the West Point chain have been perpetuated by the preservation of the actual links of the chain at the West Point Military Academy and elsewhere, and thus it has come to be regarded as the "great chain" of the Hudson.

The making of the West Point chain was definitely recommended in a report dated Poughkeepsie, January 14, 1778, by the commissioners appointed by the New York Convention to confer with Gen. Putnam concerning the works necessary for the defence of the Highlands. Col. Timothy Pickering, President of the Board of War, at Washington's request then interviewed Peter Townsend of the firm of Noble, Townsend & Co., proprietors of the Sterling Iron Works, on the subject of making the chain. Townsend expressed the opinion that he could make a chain strong enough to prevent the passage of the British ships. Thereupon a contract was made with him on February 2, 1778, to perform the work. The chain was to be 1500 feet long and composed of links about two feet long, "made of the best Sterling iron" with a swivel every 100 feet and a clevis every thousand feet. The bar iron from which the links were made was to be $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches square. It is said that the chain weighed 186 tons. The order included at least twelve tons of anchors. The contract price was £440 a ton. In order to compensate for the greater strain on certain parts of the chain than on others, it was deemed advisable, as the work of manufacture progressed, to make some links $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and of iron $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches square. On April 30, 1778, the chain was stretched across the river, partly sustained on logs so that it lay but a few feet below the surface of the water.

Peter Townsend told Dr. William Horton that the chain "was made from equal parts of Sterling and Long mine ores; the weight

of each link was from 140 to 150 pounds, and the whole chain 186 tons." (Geological Survey of the First District, Mather, p. 575.) The Long mine was a few miles northeast of Sterling mine.

In 1783, about 6000 acres of the Sterling estate was sold by Peter Townsend, the maker of the chain, to his cousin Solomon Townsend. This property is now known as Tuxedo Park. Mr. Coxe says that the rest of the property continued in the ownership of the first, second and third Peter Townsends, with certain interests in other members of the family, until April 1, 1864, when the Sterling Iron & Railway Co. was organized. Thereupon, the entire property was transferred to that corporation by David Cranford, Jr., son-in-law of Peter Townsend, 3d (liber 178, p. 196, Orange County record of deeds).

The Augusta Forge

The 6000 acres of the original Sterling Iron Works estate which Solomon Townsend purchased in 1783, as before mentioned, was called the Augusta Tract. Upon it, at the junction of the outlet of Tuxedo lake and Ramapo river, near the present north gate of Tuxedo Park, he erected a saw-mill; and about two miles farther downstream (southward) immediately north of the Erie railroad station at Tuxedo, he established iron works known as the Augusta Forge, the ruins of which may yet be seen just below the falls of the Ramapo at that point. Capt. Townsend died March 7, 1811, and in November, 1813, his widow sold the Augusta tract to Peter Lorillard of New York City. Later the property was converted into Tuxedo Park.

Southfields Furnace

The Southfields Furnace, three and a half miles north of the Augusta Furnace, was built in 1806 according to information given to Dr. Horton by Peter Townsend about the year 1839. Its annual average of iron at that time was 750 tons, requiring 225 bushels of coal to the ton of iron. The last blast at this furnace, according to Mr. Macgrane Coxe, was in 1887. In 1810 Peter Townsend here made the first "blister steel" manufactured in the United States (Swank's "Iron in All Ages," 2d ed., p. 138). The second and third Peters conducted their business at Southfields in conjunction with their work at Sterling Furnace. Very picturesque ruins of the Southfields Furnace exist a short walk west of the Southfields railroad station. (See plate 6.)

Greenwood Furnace at Arden

About two and three-quarters miles northeast of Southfield, at Arden station, is the ruin of another old furnace, but not so old as the charcoal furnace a mile to the eastward of it in the ravine. It was built by the Parrott Iron Company which owned several iron mines in that vicinity. The name of this company recalls the memory of Capt. Robert P. Parrott (born 1804, died 1877) who invented the famous Parrott gun which was used effectively during the Civil

War. Capt Parrott was Superintendent of the old West Point Iron and Cannon Foundry at Cold Spring, on the east side of the Hudson opposite West Point, where the Parrott guns were cast. These guns,—100, 200 and 300-pounders — were reinforced by a band of coiled wrought iron shrunk around the breech. (See plate 7.)

Forest of Dean Mine and Queensboro Furnace

About three and a half miles west-north-west of Fort Montgomery is the Forest of Dean Mine, with interesting historical associations. It is connected with the dock at Fort Montgomery village by an overhead cable trolley by means of which buckets of ore are conveyed from the mines to the vessels in the Hudson river. Formerly the ore was "packed" by mule trains from the mine to the Queensboro Furnace about a mile and three quarters south-west of Fort Montgomery village. (See plate 8.)

The mine was named after the famous Forest of Dean which lies in the angle formed by the confluence of the Severn and the Wye rivers in Gloucestershire, Eng., almost due west of London near the Bristol channel. The English forest was formerly a royal domain and about 25,000 acres of it are still Crown Land. It is a busy mining district, producing large quantities of coal and iron, but also contains extensive tracts of picturesque woodlands. The trees of the forest are chiefly oaks and beeches. It is said that the iron mines were worked as far back as Roman times, and the name, with its many historic and romantic associations, is one of the most interesting transplanted place-names in the Hudson Valley.

The date of the discovery of the American Forest of Dean mine is not known to the writer, but it was prior to the Revolutionary War, for it furnished ore for the Queensboro Furnace mentioned below.

In the Geological Survey of the Third District (Mather) published by the State of New York in 1843, it is stated that the mine then belonged to George Ferris of New York City and had been worked "many years." The ore forms a bed of great size parallel to the strata, and these dip to the east-southeast about 46 degrees. "A peculiar kind of granite is associated, but it seems to form imbedded and capping masses to the mass of ore." Forty thousand tons of ore had been taken out of the mine at the date of that report, and the mine was considered practically inexhaustible. The power for pumping water from the mine and for hauling the ore up the long inclined shaft was formerly furnished by a water-wheel in a small stream a few rods west of the mine, but when visited by the writer of the present Report in 1917 power was furnished by a steam engine. About 1840 the mine became very wet and was abandoned for a while.

At the time of the writer's visit in 1917, the mine consisted of three properties operated on a royalty basis by the Fort Montgomery Iron Co., of which Mr. Oswald G. Villard of New York City was President. At that time, the working and mine extended



Plate 8

RUINS OF QUEENSBORO, N. Y., IRON FURNACE

See page 122

through the three properties. The mouth of the mine and the exterior works are on the Forest of Dean Co.'s property and the mine is worked by the Fort Montgomery Iron Corporation. About 1905, when Mr. Villard's brother acquired an interest there, the mine had been idle for years and was full of water. It took him a year to pump the water out. He then laid the car track down into the mine, and bought a right of way from the mine to the river front at Fort Montgomery for a car track part way and overhead cable transportation system for the remainder of the distance. The enterprise was not a success financially, and Dr. Oswald G. Villard took hold of it, reorganized it, and ran it successfully. During the World War it performed its part in "saving the world for democracy" as it had in the War for Independence in establishing the great American democracy.

The Forest of Dean vein is very difficult to work on account of its shape and the instability of the rock. The vein is heart-shaped, about ninety feet wide and ninety feet high. The falling rock used to cause about one death a year on the average until a new system planned by Mr. Villard reduced the number of casualties.

There was an original furnace at Forest of Dean mine but it had fallen into disuse before the end of the 18th century. The foreman of the mine told the present writer in 1917 that a man had told him that in 1790 the furnace had big trees growing in it, indicating how long it had been out of use.

The Forest of Dean Furnace was succeeded by the Queensboro Furnace which was erected on Queensboro brook near its confluence with Popolopen creek at a date unknown. Upon the picturesque ruins of this furnace (see plate 8) is a tablet reading as follows.

ORANGE OR QUEENSBORO FURNACE

Erected 17—

On the 6th of October 1777

A British Column of Nine Hundred Men

On their way from Stony Point

To Attack Fort Montgomery

Forder Popolopen Creek

CONSTITUTION ISLAND

Origin of Its Name — Neighboring Landmarks

The recent archaeological researches at Constitution Island, opposite West Point, in the Hudson river, by Mr. William L. Calver, a member of this Society and of the New York Historical Society, and Mr. R. P. Bolton, Vice-President of this Society, have directed more than usual attention to landmarks in the vicinity of the West Point Military Academy.

The location of the academy at that particular place was a sequel of the construction of fortifications there during the War for Independence; and the location of the fortifications there was one of innumerable illustrations of the intimate relation between

scenery and history, for it was the topography of West Point and environs that gave them their strategic value from a military standpoint and at the same time supplied the elements of their picturesque beauty.

At this point is the river, the gorge of the Hudson through the Highlands makes an abrupt turn for a short distance almost at right angles to its main axis. This commanding position led to its selection as the site for the erection of forts and for the placing of the chain (alluded to on page 118) to prevent the ascent of British vessels during the Revolutionary War.

The first fortification erected here was located on the low island now called Constitution Island. Concerning the gift of the Island to the Federal Government by Mrs. Russell Sage, see our Fourteenth Annual Report; a brief history of the Island by the late Stuyvesant Fish is given in our Twentieth Annual Report; and the monograph entitled "Lieut. Col. Stephen Rochefontaine" in our Twenty-Sixth Report may be consulted for reference to the beginning of the West Point Military Academy. Of the controversy in 1775 and 1776 concerning the selection of this site, one may find an instructive account by Mr. Calver in the Quarterly Bulletin of the New York Historical Society for January, 1924, which also gives new light on the origin of the present name of the island. The question has often been asked, how could the island have been named Constitution Island before the Constitution of the United States was adopted? The answer is to be found in a letter from John Berrien to his fellow commissioners dated September 21, 1775, in the archives of the New York Historical Society mentioned hereafter.

In colonial days, the island was known as Martlaers Rock Island. The origin of this name has not been clearly established and it was discussed inconclusively by Mr. Fish in his article above referred to. Blake, in his History of Putnam Co., attributed it to a Frenchman named Martelair who "probably" resided on the island; and this unfounded hypothesis has been copied by other historians. Mr. Fish could find no trace of anyone by that name who lived in that vicinity.

The earliest use of the name "Martlaer's Rock" or "Martler's Rock" that we have been able to find is in the partition deeds executed by Philip Philipse, Mary Philipse, Beverly Robinson and Susannah Philipse on February 7, 1754, by which the Highland Patent was divided between them. The text of the conveyances may be conveniently consulted in Wm. S. Pelletreau's History of Putnam County beginning at page 51. The use of the expression "upland upon Martler's Rock" in the descriptions of lot 2 of the division (p. 62 op. cit.) indicates that the name was applied to the general area of the peninsula or island now called Constitution Island and not to an individual rock. As the name was well established in 1754, it must have originated much earlier, but how much earlier does not yet appear. A search of the lists of tenants of the Philipse Patent and of inhabitants of the Southern Precinct

of Dutchess county fails to disclose the name of anyone named Martler. The name of "Martler's Rock" appears on "A Chorographical Map of the Province of New York in North America" etc., made by order of Major General William Tryon, Royal Governor of the province, by Claude Joseph Sauthier and published by William Faden in London January 1, 1779.

On September 21, 1775, when the fortifications on the island were being begun, John Berrien wrote to his fellow commissioners a letter commenting on the plans. The original letter in the New York Historical Society's archives has one corner torn off where the outside address was written, but enough of the address is left to show that it included the words "Constitutional Fort."

This appellation, as pointed out by Mr. Calver, was doubtless adopted in contradistinction from the "unconstitutional" acts of Parliament. This sentiment is expressed in the resolution passed by the New York Provincial Congress on December 14, 1775, as follows:

"Resolved, that the supposed present turbulent state of this Colony arises not from the want of a proper attachment to our Prince, and the establishment of the illustrious house of Hanover, nor from a desire to become independent of the British Crown, or 'a spirit of opposition' to that just and equal rule to which, by the British Constitution and our ancient and established form of Government, we are subject, but solely from the inroads made on both by oppressive acts of the British Parliament, devised for enslaving His Majesty's liege subjects in the American Colonies and the hostile attempts of the ministry to carry those acts into execution."

It is to be remembered that prior to July 4, 1776, the Colonies were not fighting for Independence, but for their rights as British subjects. The fort at Martlaers Rock, therefore, was erected for a Constitutional purpose in the estimation of the American colonists at that time. That the name proved to be prophetic of another Constitution was a coincidence of history, paralleled by the inscription on the bell in Independence Hall at Philadelphia, which was cast in 1753 with the quotation from Leviticus, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land" etc. (See our Eighteenth Annual Report, page 478.)

Mr. Calver, Mr. Reginald P. Bolton, and their co-laborers have dug up many relics of the Revolutionary period on Constitutional Island, and have identified, within a range of half a mile, the remains of three stone forts, one extensive earthwork, several minor ruins of military works, a well-preserved camp, dozens of stone fireplaces of soldiers huts, besides the remains of Fort Constitution itself.

JOHN BURROUGHS TABLET ON SLIDE MOUNTAIN

On Saturday, August 18, 1923, a bronze tablet in memory of John Burroughs was dedicated on the summit of Slide Mountain under the auspices of the Winnisook Club. The summit of Slide Mountain, 4204 feet above the level of the sea and the highest peak

of the Catskills, is situated approximately in longitude 74° 23' and latitude 42°, in the town of Shandaken, in Ulster County. It is about two miles in an air line southeast of Winnisook Lodge, but the distance is greater by the circuitous and steep mountain trail, which is kept in fairly good condition by the club. The tablet reads as follows:

In Memory

JOHN BURROUGHS

Who in his early writings introduced Slide Mountain to the world. He made many visits to this peak and slept several nights beneath this rock. This region is the scene of many of his essays.

"Here the works of man dwindle."—*In the Heart of the Southern Catskills.*

Erected by Winnisook Club, 1923

Mr. Burroughs climbed Slide Mountain the last time in 1904 with Mr. John J. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, whose brother Mr. Silas Hinkley has kindly given us this information. The president of the Winnisook Club is Mr. Howard Gillespie.

THE "HALF MOON" REPLICA

How It Was Built — Proposed Transfer of Custody

On January 23, 1924, Hon. Frank A. Wilson of Green Island introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 547) entitled an act releasing to the city of Cohoes all right, title and interest in and to the vessel "Half Moon," and on March 10 the Hon. William T. Byrne of Albany introduced in the Senate the corresponding bill (S. 1137).^{*} On the latter date Mr. Byrne also introduced in the Senate another bill (S. 1138) identical in terms with the former bill except that it named the city of Albany instead of the city of Cohoes. The text of the Cohoes bill is as follows:

Section 1. The State hereby grants, transfers and releases to the City of Cohoes all its right, title and interest in and to the vessel Half Moon, now at the mouth of Popolopen creek near Great Bear mountain, in consideration and on condition that the city of Cohoes shall remove the same to such city.

§2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Last year Senator Byrne introduced a bill for the transfer of the Half Moon at Cohoes but it failed to pass.

These bills refer to the fac-simile of the ship in which Hudson explored the river which now bears his name in 1609. The replica was built under royal auspices in Holland in 1908-9, and presented to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission in the latter year. At the close of the celebration, it was transferred to the care of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, and is now anchored, as stated in the foregoing bills, in Popolopen creek, in Bear Mountain Park. During the past two years there has been some discussion by historical societies and others as to the care of the ship.

^{*}Senator Byrne's bill giving the Half Moon to Cohoes became a law.

In view of the renewed public interest in the Half Moon, it may be appropriate to recall the history of its building, drawing freely from the official report and minutes of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

The building of the Half Moon replica was suggested at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson Tercentenary Joint Committee held in New York on December 16, 1905. This committee was subsequently merged into the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford was Chairman, Col. Henry W. Sackett was Secretary, and Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall was Assistant Secretary. In the summer of 1906, the latter, by whom the suggestion was made, visited Holland and made researches in the libraries and museums with a view to preparing authentic data for the construction of the vessel if it should be decided upon. Up to the beginning of 1908, it was thought that the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission would build the replica, but an intimation that the people of the Netherlands would like to contribute it to the celebration changed their plan.

On January 17, 1908, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands to the United States, called in his personal capacity at the office of the Secretary of the Commission in order to express the great interest which the people of Holland took in the approaching commemoration and to inform himself concerning the plans of the Commission before returning to his own country. The Minister was given very full information concerning the Commission's plans and in the informal discussion which ensued and in which, it was inferred, he desired to elicit some suggestion as to an acceptable form of participation, the building of the Half Moon was suggested and met with his favor. A few weeks later, Jonkheer Van Swinderen returned to the Netherlands and became Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which official position, the event showed, he forwarded the plan for building the Half Moon in Holland and presenting it to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

Meanwhile, the sentiment of the Hollanders in favor of the project was encouraged by Admiral Coghlan, Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, Mr. August F. Jaccaci and other members of the Commission.

The interest of the Hollanders crystalized into definite form at a meeting of a small number of prominent citizens held in the Hague, April 11, 1908, upon the invitation of Vice Admiral A. B. Ellis, Adjutant Extraordinary of Her Majesty the Queen, Baron Æ. Mackay, Minister of State, and the Hon. J. C. de Marez Oyens, ex-Minister of Water Department, Commerce and Industry. The result of this meeting was the formation of the Netherlands Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission with His Royal Highness, the Prince of the Netherlands, Duke of Mecklenburg, as Patron, and the decision to build the Half Moon.

The "Half Moon"

The generous purpose of the New Netherlands Commission was communicated to the New York Commission in the following letters:

The Hague, April the 18th, 1908

To Mr. Edward Hagaman Hall, Assistant Secretary to the
Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee:

Dear Sir:

As you may know there is a Committee in formation in Holland whose object it is to make their countrymen participate in the Hudson-Fulton Celebration next year, by presenting a model of the "Halve Maan" (the vessel used by Hudson in 1609) to the American Central Committee. As you may know there is no model of that ship existing and now the Dutch should very much like to have a drawing representing the idea your Committee has formed of what the "Halve Maan" has been and some information thereabout.

We should be very well able to carry out our own idea of the vessel by constructing a ship of 80 tons burden after another model of the period, but we are afraid that in doing so we might disappoint the American people, who, no doubt, have formed an idea of their own as to what the Hudson vessel was like. Therefore we should be very much indebted to you if you would be so kind as to send us the desired information to my address, being as follows:

Jonkheer Roell, Vice Admiral Retired of the Royal Dutch Navy, A. d C. to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, 3 Bosch street, The Hague, Holland.

Believe me truly yours,
J. E. ROELL.

The Hague, April 23, 1908.

Edward Hagaman Hall, Esq., Assistant Secretary of the
Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee, New York City.

Dear Sir:—Since my visit at your office in January last, great changes took place with me and instead of returning to Washington as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, I stay in my own country as its Minister of Foreign Affairs. In that way I will only be able to show from this side of the water my great interest in the coming celebration, the preparations of which have been trusted to you. As I told you, I had every reason to believe that a participation in those festivities would meet amongst the Holland people with great enthusiasm, and I now am glad to tell you that a Committee has been formed and that the construction of the Half Moon is intended to be executed on one of our wharves. You will soon get an official notice from that Committee but I thought it better to anticipate on that, in order to prevent that your committee may take the building of the old "dreadnought" in hands on the American side.

Believe me, sir, sincerely yours.
R. DE MAREES VAN SWINDEREN.

As stated in Admiral Roëll's letter, no contemporaneous picture or model of the Half Moon was known to exist, but the researches made in behalf of the New York Commission had prepared it to give a satisfactory reply to the Admiral's Inquiry. A careful analysis of Juet's Journal of Hudson's voyage was made by Dr. Hall and enough was found to determine the Half Moon's masting, rigging, draft and certain other details, some of which were different from those erroneously given by Murphy in his monograph on "Henry Hudson in Holland" and commonly accepted. Her tonnage was ascertained from the archives of the Amsterdam and Zea-

land Chambers of the Dutch East India Company; and her type having been determined, vignettes of vessels of the same type on maps of contemporary voyages suggested many exterior details. Capt. John Smith's Sea Grammar suggested some details of the interior. The substance of these researches, having been approved by Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, U. S. N., and by Admiral Coghlan, were communicated by the latter to Admiral Roëll under date of May 12, 1908.

Meanwhile the Hollanders had been making independent researches of their own, in the course of which they found the complete plans of the Half Moon's sister ship, the Hope, which was built by the Dutch East India Company, and which was rigged, fitted, inventoried and cost the same as the Half Moon. They also found a unique engraving made by J. Sanredam and published in Amsterdam in 1606 by William Jansz Blaeu, representing the water front of Amsterdam with many ships of different types, including the type of the Half Moon; and they found guidance in Nicholas Witsen's "Present and Past Day Shipbuilding," published in Amsterdam in 1671. From these data, together with some models of old ships found in a private collection in Amsterdam, particulars gained from the East India Company's papers, and doubtless other aids of which we have not been advised, the Hollanders formed their own conception of the Half Moon.

Happily, the results of these two independent investigations agreed, and on June 1, 1908, Admiral Roëll wrote to Admiral Coghlan: "I was pleased to see that the information you gave coincides with our own investigations about said vessel. We are now ready to fulfill our plan of constructing a ship entirely similar to the Half Moon."

From the data thus gathered, the plans of the Half Moon were prepared by the late Mr. C. L. Loder, Director of Shipbuilding of the Netherlands Navy Department, and from these plans the replica was built at the Royal Ship Yards at Amsterdam, under the general direction of Admiral Roëll, Chairman of the Technical Committee for Building the Half Moon, and under the immediate supervision of Assistant Engineer of the Navy E. J. Benthem. For material, the Dutch Government gave the Committee some great barks of oak timber which had lain submerged in water in the wet dock at the Navy Yard for over a hundred years. The dates were stamped on them. These were dried and sawed up to make the timbers. The knees are natural knees. Her planking is about four inches thick on the sides, and she has 36 tons of ballast in her. She cost \$40,000. The keel was laid October 29, 1908, and the ship was launched April 15, 1909. She was taken by water to Rotterdam and there placed on board the Holland-American Line steamship Soestdyk, by which she was brought to New York, arriving July 22, 1909. The Soestdyk proceeded to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where the Half Moon was hoisted from her cradle and was placed in her native

The "Half Moon"

element again July 23. As the Half Moon was built of selected oak and was a real vessel in every respect, she could have sailed the seas as well as her prototype, but she was brought over on the deck of a modern steamship as a matter of convenience.

Upon her arrival the Half Moon became the special charge of the Commission's Half Moon Committee, of which Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was Chairman; and by the courtesy of Rear Admiral (then Captain) J. B. Murdock, U. S. N., Commandant of the Navy Yard, and with the invaluable personal attention of Naval Constructor Baxter, she was cared for at the Navy Yard until put into commission for the celebration. On August 30, Shipwright Benthem arrived, and during the next three weeks supervised the rigging of the vessel and otherwise completing her preparation for the Celebration.

On Saturday, September 25, 1909, the Half Moon set forth from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to take part in the opening ceremonies of the celebration. Following are the principal dimensions:

	<i>Old Amsterdam Measure</i>		<i>Metric Measure</i>	<i>English Measure</i>	
	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Meters</i>	<i>Feet</i>	<i>Inches</i>
Length from stem to stern (between perpendiculars)	63	0	17.832	58	6
Greatest breadth of beam	17	5	4.940	16	2.5
Depth of hold from upper side of clamps to right line of 'tween-deck	6	4	1.801	5	10.9
Draft forward	6	2	1.749	5	8.8
Draft aft	7	6	2.135	7	0
Displacement* about	4,230 cubic ft.		95.9 cu.M.	3,386.8 cu. ft.	

The hull of the new Half Moon is tarred below the water line and has a uniform brownish color above with the exceptions noted hereafter. In general form, the hull has a full round bow and a full broad bottom. From the bow projects an ornamental galleon or beakhead. At the forward extremity of the beakhead is the figurehead—a red lion with golden mane. The bow of the ship is painted green with red and yellow ornaments in the shape of little sailors' heads. Three anchors are hauled up the channels, two on one side and one on the other. The sides of the ship fall in rapidly above a line about midway between the upper and lower decks, giving her cross-section a pear-shape. The high forecastle at the bow and the high poop aft further add to her quaint appearance. The sides of the poop are painted sky blue with white clouds. The high pear-shaped stern is beautifully carved and decorated. In the uppermost panel of the stern upon a blue background studded with yellow stars, is a yellow crescent moon with the profile of the "Man in the Moon" in the concavity of the crescent. In the panel below this, above the windows of the Captain's cabin, are the arms of Amsterdam with its three crosses, the arms of the Seven Provinces

*The tonnage of the Half Moon was stated in the records of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company to have been 40 lasts, equal to about 80 tons.

(the red lion on a gold background) and the monogram of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company. The latter consists of the initials "V. O. C.", standing for "Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie," (United East India Company), surmounted by the initial "A" standing for Amsterdam. The five knees supporting the transom are carved to represent human heads and painted yellow. Above the stern is an ornate lantern.

The vessel has a bowsprit bearing a "blinder" or water-sail, called in Hudson's Journal a sprit sail—a square sail attached to a yard hung under the bowsprit, but no headsails; a foremast bearing a square foresail; a foretopmast bearing a foretopsail; a mainmast bearing a mainsail; a maintopmast carrying a maintopsail; and a mizzenmast carrying a mizzen-sail. The mizzen-sail, unlike the other sails, is lateen rigged—that is to say, it is a triangular sail attached to a long yard slung diagonally across the mizzen-mast. The latter has no top-mast. The foremast rakes forward, while the mainmast rakes backward, the object of this divergence being to give more distance between the topsails and allow more vent for the full sail. She also has a complement of bonnets—additional strips of sail-cloth designed to be attached to the mainsail and foresail to enlarge their area. At the tops of the foremast and the mainmast are crow-nests.

Upon the bowsprit is a staff carrying a jack—a small flag of orange, white and blue, the colors being arranged alternately and radiating from the center. At the foretop is the flag of Amsterdam—a tri-color of red, white and black with the arms of Amsterdam in the white field. At the maintop is the flag of the United Seven Provinces—upon a gold field, a red lion rampant, bearing in one forepaw a sword and in the other seven arrows. The mizzen-mast is surmounted by a small vane. From a staff at the stern floats the flag of the East India Company. This is the national tri-color of orange, white and light blue (reading downward). In the center of the white stripe is the monogram of the Amsterdam Chamber of the East India Company before described.

The ship has two full decks and a poop-deck. The uppermost of the two full decks is called the upper-deck and beneath it is the "tusschendeck," or 'tween-deck. Below the 'tween-deck is the hold. We will describe the interior beginning at the bottom.

The hold, 5 feet 10.9 inches deep, just allows a man of average height to stand erect on the bottom of the ship without striking his head on the timbers of the deck above. It is open from stem to stern without compartments, and, being mostly below the water line, has no ports, the only access and ventilation being through the fore and main hatches.

The 'tween-deck space is very cramped, as there is scarcely four feet space between the deck and the planking of the upper deck. At the forward end are the hawse-holes for the anchors. Upon this deck are the two "heavy guns" of the little craft projecting from portholes on either side of the ship, about midway between the foremast and mainmast. These pieces are of 800 pounds each and

about 8 centimeters calibre. On the walls are rammers, sponges, gunners' ladles, match-sticks, ball extractor, lanterns and pikes. Nearly opposite the mainmast on either side is another porthole. Against the mast is stowed one of the water casks. Just abaft the mainmast on the starboard side is a little pantry, the berth of the steward and a closet. In the corresponding position on the port side is a kitchen or galley. This latter contains a tiled fireplace with brass-topped andirons, a pair of iron tongs and a poker. A brass fire-chain suspended from the top of the fireplace holds the pots and kettles over the fire. Outside the fireplace on a shelf, are a brass skimmer, a brass snuffer, and various kitchen utensils. Under the shelf are peat and wood for fuel. On the wall is a sulphur-stick box. Back of the galley is the berth of the cook and another closet. Aft of the latter is a sailroom. Between the mainmast and the mizzen-mast is the spindle of the windlass which comes down through the upper deck. Just abaft the mizzen-mast the after-part of the ship is divided off by a bulkhead. On the starboard side within this compartment is the powder magazine containing the gunner's necessities; and opposite to it on the portside is the iron-plated breadroom for foodstuffs. In the space between the magazine and breadroom plays the tiller of the rudder. At the forward end of the tiller is fastened a whipstaff or jacktiller, a sort of wooden handle or lever which goes up vertically through the upper deck just abaft the mizzen-mast and by which the ship is steered from the upper deck. In the stern, on either side of the sternpost, is a porthole.

At the forward end of the upper deck is the forecastle, the sleeping-place of the crew, containing five berths. Each berth can hold two men if necessary. In the forecastle, after the manner of the ancient time, there are three brass tablets bearing inscriptions, which, translated, read as follows: "Honor thy father and thy mother," "Do not fight without cause," and "Good advice makes the wheels run smoothly." Between the forecastle and the mainmast is stowed the ship's boat—a chunky little row boat with half round ends, about 12 feet long and 5 feet wide. Near the rail are two twivel-guns, pieces of 100 pounds each with a calibre of 3.2 millimeters. Just back of the mainmast is a great wooden post or bitt, carved in the shape of the head and bust of a man and fitted with a block or pulley through which pass some of the halyards used to hoist the yards. This block was variously called the "big man-servant," the "silent servant," and the "knight"—"knight-head" in English. Through the deck on the port side over the galley on the deck below issues the smokestack or the fireplace, which can be unshipped at will. About midway between the mainmast and mizzen-mast is the windlass. Just back of the latter is the ship's pump. Directly abaft the mizzen-mast, where the whipstaff connecting with the tiller comes up through the deck, and, protected by a little roof or hood, is the standing-place of the steersman. Before him is the binnacle, containing the compass; and above him, within his reach, is the ship's bell.

immediately behind the steersman's platform is the Captain's cabin—an apartment about 5 feet 3 inches high, lighted by four windows, two in the stern and one on each side. This compartment is provided with a berth, two or three closets, a table with a movable top, and a bench divided by four little partitions into four seats. In the overhang of the stern is a conveniency.

In the cabin at the time of the celebration were the following articles, subsequently deposited with the New York Historical Society. One antique ironbound treasure chest, with key; 1 antique medicine chest; 2 large pewter tankards; 2 large pewter plates; 5 small pewter plates; 3 large pewter mugs; 5 small dram cups (pewter); 1 pewter inkwell and sandbox, oak stand; 2 goose-quill pens; 11 pewter spoons; 1 brass astrolabe; 1 brass sun-dial; 1 hour glass in wooden frame; 2 single candlesticks; 2 brass candle snuffers; 1 brass hanging lamp and bracket; 1 brass firebox, with flint, steel and tinder; 2 ball padlocks; a pair steel dividers; 1 leather case, containing five navigating implements; 1 cross-staff; 1 mortar and pestle; 1 small earthenware jug; 1 globe; 1 leather case containing silver combination compass and sun-dial; 1 chart of the world, 1584; 1 facsimile copy on vellum of contract between Henry Hudson and East India Company; 1 volume bound in vellum, dated 1568; 1 volume itinerary of Jan Van Linschoten, dated 1596; 1 vellum-bound volume, "H. Bullinger, Huysboec," dated 1563; 1 volume Asher's "Henry Hudson the Navigator," published by the Hakluyt Society; and 1 small sand-glass in wooden frame.

Above the Captain's cabin is the poopdeck, the after portion of which is occupied by the cabin of the Mate—a smaller and simpler apartment than the Captain's cabin. It is lighted by a small window on either side and contains a berth and cupboard. This cabin is painted green.

Such was the appearance of the strange little craft, as, with bellying sails and fluttering colors, she sailed from the Navy Yard on Saturday, September 25, 1909, past the masterpieces of modern naval architecture, to take her place in the triumphal procession which was to celebrate the famous voyage of her prototype—a gracious testimonial of the affection of the Dutch motherland for the great State which has grown from her infant colony, and a powerful object lesson of the hardihood of the navigators and pioneers who broke the wilderness 300 years ago.

During the next two weeks the Half Moon was taken up the river as far as Cohoes and was the center of all the local celebrations during that memorable period. On October 11, 1909, she returned to New York, and after a "spin" under her own sails in the harbor, was put in winter quarters at the Navy Yard.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission held on June 10, 1910, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, it is the desire of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to make immediate and permanent provision for the preservation and care of the

replica of the Half Moon, not only as a highly prized testimonial of the affection and generosity of the people of the Netherlands for the people of the State of New York, but also as an object lesson in the history of the State and the science of navigation; and

Whereas, the corporate life of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission is limited by its charter to a period of ten years from the date of its incorporation; and

Whereas, the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York Commission, a perpetual corporation created by the State of New York, having by law jurisdiction over extensive lands and water-front along the river explored by Henry Hudson in the original Half Moon and possessing ample financial resources, has formally requested the honor of acting as the permanent official custodian of the Half Moon; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Chairman of the Half Moon Committee be and he is hereby authorized and directed, upon the passage of a concurrent resolution by the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York Commission, accepting the terms of the resolution, to deliver the Half Moon to said Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York Commission, in perpetual trust for the people of the State of New York; upon the following conditions:

1st. That the Half Moon shall ordinarily be kept floating upon the Hudson River in the State of New York;

2d. That the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, New York Commission, shall keep in repair, protect and preserve the vessel with the utmost possible care;

3d. That the public shall be permitted to visit and inspect the vessel under suitable regulations; and

4th. That with the approval of the Governor of the State of New York the vessel be permitted to take part in public ceremonies relating to the science of navigation or to the Hudson River in the State of New York.

These resolutions had been communicated to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission the previous day by Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, and assurance of their acceptance had been received in the following letter:

COMMISSIONERS OF THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK

NEW YORK COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary
31 Nassau Street, New York City

June 10, 1910.

Hon. Herbert L. Satterlee,

Chairman of the Half Moon Committee and the Joint Committee on Care of Half Moon and Clermont of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., informing me that it is the intention of your Committee to recommend to the Executive Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission at a meeting to be held today the adoption of a resolution authorizing you, as Chairman, to deliver the Half Moon to the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park in perpetual trust for the people of the State of New York under certain conditions upon the adoption by such Commissioners of a resolution accepting such conditions.

The conditions embodied in your said resolution, and as set out in your letter, are as follows:

1st. That the Half Moon shall customarily be kept floating upon the Hudson River in the State of New York;

2d. That the Palisades Interstate Park Commission shall keep in repair, protect and preserve the vessel with the utmost possible care;

3rd. That the public shall be permitted to visit and inspect the vessel under suitable regulations; and

4th. That with the approval of the Governor of the State of New York, the vessel be permitted to take part in public ceremonies relating to the science of navigation or to the Hudson River in the State of New York.

On behalf of the Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, I beg to inform you that the custody of the Half Moon will be accepted by such Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park under the foregoing conditions, with pleasure.

When you shall have notified me of the approval of this plan by the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, I will send you a copy of a proper resolution in the matter.

Yours very truly,

J. DU PRATT WHITE, Secretary,
Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park.

Pursuant to the foregoing agreement, the Half Moon was transferred to the Palisades Interstate Park Commission on July 15, 1910.

As before stated, the replica cost \$40,000. While she was in the custody of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission she carried marine and fire insurance to the amount of \$30,000;

FORT CRAILO GIVEN TO THE STATE

On March 10, 1924, Hon. Henry Meurs of Rensselaer introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 1528) and on the following day Hon. John P. Ryan, of Troy, introduced in the Senate a corresponding bill (S. 1185) authorizing the State to accept from Susan de Lancey Van Rensselaer Strong "that parcel of land in the City of Rensselaer (formerly town of East Greenbush) whereon stands Fort Crailo or Greenbush Manor House, erected in 1642 as a manor house and place of defense, in which the song 'Yankee Doodle' was composed, and which was occupied by General James Abercrombie in 1758, as his headquarters, while marching to attack Fort Ticonderoga, and was used as a council house and cantonment by Washington, Hamilton, Lafayette, Schuyler and other famous military officers and statesmen." A detailed description of the ancient stone building called Fort Crailo (or Cralo) with illustration is given in our 21st Annual Report at pages 267-275. (See also plate 9 of this Report.)

The property in question extends easterly from Riverside avenue to Nelson avenue, a distance of 275 feet, with a frontage of 67 feet on Riverside avenue and 37 feet 9¼ inches on Nelson avenue; and also extends westerly from Riverside avenue to the Hudson river: "being a portion of the premises conveyed by Marcus T. Hun, referee, to Peter Kurcenaker by deed dated September 9, 1897, and recorded in Rensselaer County Clerk's office September 22, 1897, in book number 258 of Deeds, page 443, and being the whole of said premises not conveyed by said Kurcenaker and wife to Francis J. Cornelius and to Ida Reno, and also the

southeasterly part of the premises conveyed to said Ida Reno, together with the appurtenances.

The bill provides that the property shall be preserved "as a memorial of the important events preceding and connected with the Revolutionary War which occurred there and of the famous men who made their headquarters and council house." It is to be managed jointly by the New York Monuments Commission and a commission of three men and three women appointed by the Governor and to be known as the Fort Crailo Memorial Commission. The bill carries an appropriation of \$1,000 for keeper and repairs.

On November 4, 1915, Mrs. Strong offered the building to the Daughters of the American Revolution of New York State, and later made an agreement to deed it to the University of the State of New York provided it were maintained as an historic museum, but neither of these plans was carried out. Whether the building was erected as early as 1642 or later, it is very old and is one of the most interesting antiquities of the Hudson Valley; and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted by the State and preserved as an historic monument. *

LAKE GEORGE STATE PARK

A practical beginning of the new State Park at Lake George has been made during the past year by the offer to the State of two substantial tracts of land by Hon. George Foster Peabody of Saratoga Springs and Mrs. Stephen Loines of Brooklyn.

Lake George is in the counties included in the legal definition of the Forest Preserve, and lands owned by the State in those counties, become a part of the Forest Preserve and come under the special protection of section 7 of article VII of the Constitution; but there are certain administrative and statutory conveniences in having a specially designated Lake George State Park. The 150 islands in the lake now owned by the State are quite inadequate to the accommodation of all who wish to camp and picnic in that beautiful region, and the creation of the new park with additional space will be a highly prized addition to the State Park System. The development of Lake George State Park is contemplated in the bill now pending in the Legislature (S. 309, A. 450) providing for a bond issue of \$15,000,000 for State Parks and in the bill (S. 310, A. 449) making appropriations for State Park.

Mr. Peabody's gift comprises about 170 acres on Prospect Mountain which rises immediately west of the head of the lake. Mrs. Loines' gift includes about eighteen acres on Tongue Mountain about six miles farther down the lake. Tongue Mountain is situated on the west side of the lake, between the Narrows and Northwest Bay, and is the site of further proposed developments. A highway over the mountain has been recommended by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

* This bill became chapter 222 of the laws of 1924.

MEMORIAL FINDER ON MOUNT MARCY

A year and a half ago friends of the late Alexander McBride placed on the summit of Mount Marcy a mountain finder in his memory. It consists of a metal box, the size of a United States Geological Survey topographic map, that is, 18 by 22 inches, with a device for sighting all 4000-foot peaks. The inscription on it indicates that it is in memory of Alexander McBride of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was killed in action in France in 1918. He belonged to the M. G. battalion of the 27th Division. The finder was set by 1st Lieut. S. N. March, Sergeant A. C. F. March, Sergt. F. Bock, Mrs. G. N. Maryon, R. N. Master and D. N. Anderson of Brooklyn September 1, 1922.

We are informed by the State Conservation Commission that the finder was affixed to this peak, which belongs to the State, without the commission's knowledge. The mountain, the highest in the State, was acquired as a memorial of the Victory of the allies and particularly of the part taken by the State of New York in the World War.

FINGER LAKES STATE PARK COMMISSION

The term "Finger Lakes" is applied to the group of lakes in Central New York which are generally long and narrow, lie in eroded basins extending in a generally north and south direction, and discharge their waters directly or indirectly through the Seneca river into the Oswego river and thence into Lake Ontario. They derive their collective name from the resemblance which they are conceived to bear to the fingers of the hand. The principal lakes of the group are Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, with its tributary Keuka, and Canandaigua Lakes. Two smaller lakes to the eastward, namely Onondaga and Otisco, which also empty into the Seneca river; and three or four small lakes to the westward, Honeoye, Canadice, Hemlock and Conesus, which empty into the Genesee river, might also be included in the group; so that in general, the term "Finger Lakes region" might be said to include the broad central section of the State lying between Syracuse and the Genesee river. The Finger Lakes not only have a characteristic shape and position, but their geological history is peculiarly their own, and the adjacent country abounds in picturesque geological formations, lovely scenery and interesting historical traditions.

Governor Smith's seventh recommendation in his message to the Legislature January 22 for a single commission to manage the State parks in this central region was embodied in a bill (S. 313, A. 480) introduced on that date by Senator Straus and Assemblyman Theodore Douglas Robinson "amending the Public Lands Law, in relation to the creation of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, and repealing articles 8-a and 10 of such law in relation to Enfield Falls Reservation and Watkins Glen Reservation." The bill creates a commission of seven members, appointed by the Governor with

the consent of the Senate, for overlapping terms of seven years. They are to serve without compensation but their necessary expenses are to be paid by the State. The separate commissions for the Enfield Falls and Watkins Glen Reservations are abolished and their powers are transferred to the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission, but it is provided that one member of each of those commissioners shall be a member of the new commission. The new commission is also to have jurisdiction over any other State Parks that may be created in the Finger Lakes region. It is empowered to convey the lands of such parks in exchange for other lands to be added to the parks; to acquire new lands by purchase or condemnation; to receive gifts of personal or real property for the parks; to fix prices to be charged by drivers of conveyances or by guides within the parks; and to perform certain other duties customarily incumbent on such a commission.

The bill was passed and became chapter 88 of the laws of 1924. Subsequently the Governor appointed the following commissioners: Mr. Robert H. Treman of Ithaca for seven years, Mr. William M. Leffingwell of Watkins for six years, Mr. Frank E. Gannett of Rochester for five years, Mr. Murray Hulbert (President of the Board of Aldermen) of New York City for four years, Mr. John B. Macreery of Watkins for three years, Dr. Charles Atwood of Moravia for two years, and Mr. Henry O. Palmer of Geneva for one year.

Another bill (S. 310, A. 449), which appropriates \$850,000 for State Parks,* places under the management of the Finger Lakes State Park Commission the new State Parks at Taghanic Falls, Buttermilk Falls, Bluff Point and Fillmore Glen created under chapter 693 of the laws of 1923.*

TAGHANIC FALLS STATE PARK

The preliminary steps have recently been taken under chapter 693 of the laws of 1923 for the creation of Taghanic Falls State Park in the town of Ulysses, Tompkins county.

Taghanic Falls are in the glen of Taghanic Creek, which empties into the western side of Cayuga Lake about seven miles from the head of the lake and about nine and one-half miles from the center of Ithaca. The deep part of the glen begins about a mile and a quarter from the lake, where the "top of the land" is about 450 feet above the lake level, and at places the walls are from 350 to 400 feet above the stream. At one place the creek makes a single plunge of 215 feet—said to be the highest single waterfall east of the Rockies, and 53 feet higher than Niagara Falls. On the north side of the gorge is a grove of primeval conifers, consisting principally of white pine, but also containing a sprinkling of pitch pine, Norway pine and hemlocks.

The name of the falls is of Indian origin and is variously spelled

* This bill became chapter 603 of the laws of 1924.

Taghanic, Taghkanick, Taughannock, etc. We have adopted the spelling used on the topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey—Taghanic. The name is also applied to a village and creek in Columbia County. According to "The Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States" by Henry Gannett and published by the United States Geological Survey, the name is said to mean "there is water enough."

The earliest suggestion of a State Park at Taghanic Falls in the records of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society appears in an account of a public hearing held in Ithaca on December 27, 1911, upon the proposition of the Supervisors of Tompkins County to locate a tuberculosis camp on the north side of the ravine. At that hearing Hon. Robert H. Treman and Prof. Liberty Hyde Bailey (both Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society) and others, urged the choice of some other site for the tuberculosis hospital, and expressed the hope that the time would come when the falls would become a State reservation. The majority of those at the meeting, however, appeared to favor the site selected by the Supervisors. To save the situation at this critical juncture, Mr. Treman offered to purchase the Dr. Meany place of ten acres on the south side of the glen and give it to the county for a hospital, and help equip the hospital. He preferred some entirely different site, but thought the southern side of the ravine preferable to the northern side for the hospital. Subsequently the Board of Supervisors purchased the Meany site, but the development of the hospital plan was postponed. Meanwhile, the efforts to secure a State reservation were continued. During the past two years, the Finger Lakes Association and the Ithaca Board of Commerce have been very zealous in the matter. The Taghanic Falls committee of the Board of Commerce, which deserves especial mention, is composed of Messrs. E. D. Button, chairman; William M. Driscoll, W. A. Boyd, John Reamer, James R. Robinson, C. E. Treman and R. H. Treman. The latter offered to give the Buttermilk Falls ravine to the State if the State would acquire the Taghanic Falls ravine, affording an additional stimulus to the acquisition of the latter.

The plans for the park include fourteen different parcels of land. Definite proposals and contracts for twelve of these parcels have been filed with the Conservation Commission, and negotiations for the other two are pending. As funds are available for the purchase of only three parcels at first, the plan will be accomplished progressively. When the park is completed it is expected to comprise about 265 acres and to include the entire gorge from the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks to the lake and property on both sides. On the south side the park will include nearly all of the land lying between the highway and the gorge, and on the north side it will extend back from the ravine to a distance of half a mile in some places, and will include all the land formerly owned by the old hotel.

In a report to the park committee of the Finger Lakes Association Mr. E. D. Button of Ithaca pointed out the fact that the falls and gorge are readily accessible, being less than two miles from the Ithaca-Geneva State highway. The views from the plateau on the north side of the gorge are extensive and the lake shores and delta at the mouth of the stream are ideal for camping and picnicking. Taghanic also has the distinction of being the only great fall and gorge in the region easily accessible by water.

The Ithaca Board of Commerce had the property surveyed and secured Mr. Warren H. Manning, landscape expert, and Prof. Carl Crandall, engineer, to assist in laying out the proposed park.

The Taghanic ravine has always been a popular pleasure resort. Private hotels located on the north side of the ravine for many years did a thriving business. The last of these burned about a year ago, soon after it had been acquired by a group of men from Binghamton who wished to revive the business. Mr. Henry D. Frear was the last of the proprietors to be known and remembered by Ithaca people, and under his regime the old hotel was a sort of old curiosity shop as well as an inn.

BLUFF POINT STATE PARK

Among the new State Parks created pursuant to chapter 693 of the laws of 1923 is Bluff Point consisting of 100 acres on the high peninsula which lies between Keuka Lake and the west arm of that lake in the town of Jerusalem, Yates County. The following letter from State Conservation Commissioner Macdonald announced the decision to purchase the property.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Albany, Dec. 14, 1923.

Mr. Walter B. Tower,
Penn Yan, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Tower: At a conference held in New York last Friday, it was decided to purchase the land on Bluff Point for \$15,000. This can be accomplished as soon as you have a survey made and a deed forwarded to this office. I do not presume that it will require a great deal of time to make the survey.

Yours very truly,

A. MACDONALD,
Commissioner.

Keuka Lake is shaped like an elongated letter Y, its extreme length from Hammondsport, at the southern end, to Penn Yan, at the northeastern end, being about twenty miles. It is about three-quarters of a mile wide on the average. Bluff Point lies in the angle formed by the two northern arms of the lake. It is about seven miles long and about two miles wide at the widest part. The southern half of the point has an elevation of 1420 feet above the sea and 711 feet above the level of the lake. The view from the summit includes lakes, hills and valleys in parts of Yates, Schuyler, Chemung and Steuben counties. Eastward and westward across

the two branches of the lake rise sloping hills, checkered with fields, vineyards and woods, and on the line where the hills and sky meet it is possible to discern the uniform level of the flat hilltops, extending far away into the distance and disclosing the plateau character which the region formerly possessed.

Keuka lake, formerly called Crooked Lake, possesses geological characteristics in common with others of the Finger Lakes, and, therefore, gives Bluff Point Park, which it embraces, special interest. A writer in the New York Times of March 9, 1924, points out that the basin of Keuka Lake seeks the valley of a southward-flowing stream, formed by two branches, while in a northerly direction are other broad and mature valleys, which evidently drained north and easterly into the valley of Seneca Lake. These impressions, he said, are not misleading, for the evidence is that the basin of Keuka Lake was excavated by glacial ice from these ancient valleys, sloping in opposite directions, with the result that they were lowered between 500 and 600 feet, and the bluff on which the new park is situated was left as a tongue-like projection, extending between the two prongs of the lake. Thus it appears that this new State park provides an advantageous point of view for the study of glacial erosion.

On the top of the hill stands the Wagener house, a fine specimen of Colonial architecture although erected as late as 1833. It is two stories high with attic, and has a front porch, with four columns extending the full height of both stories supporting the entablature and pedimented gable end of the roof. Surveyors have been at work on the Point laying out the borders of the tract which the Commission expects to buy. This tract will include the Wagener house and 20 acres of the farm. A total of 100 acres in all will become State property when the deed is delivered. The land is located on the southern end of the point and gives a frontage of 1,225 feet on Keuka Lake. It is under the jurisdiction of the Finger Lakes Park Commission. (See p. 137.)

It is planned to secure 400 acres more before work is begun on the park. Title to the first hundred acres will pass as soon as the boundaries can be laid out and the deed drawn up. Plans for the Bluff Point Park include the building of several tennis courts and the laying out of a golf course, and possibly an aviation field.

The Penn Yan Chamber of Commerce and the Finger Lakes Association have been active in securing the acceptance of Bluff Point.

INDIAN FALLS STATE PARK PROPOSED

During the past year the interest of this Society has been enlisted in the project for the creation of a State Park at Indian Falls on Tonawanda creek, and in September, 1923, Mr. Wolcott J. Humphrey, Chairman of our Letchworth Park Committee, visited the property with a view to considering the possibility of our taking the custody of the new park if it should be established.

Indian Falls

Indian Falls are situated in the town of Pembroke, Genesee county, about twelve miles northwest of Batavia and about twenty-five miles east of Tonawanda, and within a mile of the southeast corner of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation. Here the Tonawanda river passes through a picturesque gorge about a mile long, in the course of which the stream descends about 100 feet. The falls themselves are about forty feet high. There are an old mill and a few houses at the falls. A quarter of a mile away is a beautiful grove with an abrupt, rocky descent to a small lake and another grove. The trees are of medium size and mostly hardwood. The place has been popular for many years, and during the past summer automobile parties gathered there in numbers ranging from 2000 to 5000 every week-end.

The area proposed for the new park comprises between 150 and 200 acres, and includes the homestead of Gen. Ely Parker, the famous Seneca Indian who was a member of Gen. Grant's staff and whose home stood almost at the brink of the fall. The proposed park would also include Divers Lake, reputed to be "bottomless," and the great rock formations that lie above it, where cliffs tower hundreds of feet in the air and crags jut out over a path that runs past the mouths of small caves.

The land has for years been the hunting ground of the Seneca Indians. Strange tales are told about Divers lake, which is said to have a subterranean inlet and outlet. Certain parts of its bottom near the shore are said to be quicksand, into which an object sinks as though it were falling into a cloud. Indians used to tell, so it is claimed, that dead flat fish have floated to the surface, their shape being due to the pressure of the deep waters in which they lived. The fish were said to have had no eyes because they lived in dark underground streams.

According to the Batavia News, a city was planned to be built at Indian Falls in 1843, and the property was surveyed for the village of "Tonnewanda Falls." The survey was made by Jerome Corey and a map of the proposed village showing plans for water power and building lots, made by Elisha Johnson, was filed in the County Clerk's office December 28, 1861. The map shows mill-races about the falls. Electric power was unknown at that time. Eight buildings, presumably mills, are shown on the map beside the streams near the cascade. The village was to be laid out in the towns of Pembroke and Alabama and included part of the Indian reservation. The principal streets of the proposed town centered just north of the bridge over the creek above the falls. The streets of the proposed village were named after prominent men, and physical or geographical characteristics. The principal thoroughfare was called Main street, and the road to Buffalo was named after that city. A street to run along the southwest shore of the stream was to be called Water street and Waddington street was to run along the northeast bank of the creek to the Indian reservation.

Some of the proposed thoroughfares were to be named after prominent men of that time, as Wadsworth, Troup, Rogers, Phelps, Ogden, and Gorham. Other streets derived their names from their locations, such as North, South, East, West and Center streets. Then there were to be such streets as Short, Angular, Mill, Church, Block and Plaster streets.

In place of this unfulfilled dream, another vision of a great and beautiful public park is now entertained, and it is to be hoped that it may be realized. The site of the park is now open to the public and may be reached by following the Buffalo highway past Batavia. A signboard directs the tourist to the falls, which lie but a few miles from the main road.

SEWARD, FILLMORE AND CLEVELAND MONUMENTS

On February 11, 1924, Hon. Charles L. Mead of Middletown introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 863) appropriating \$20,000 for the erection and dedication of a monument to the memory of Governor and Secretary William H. Seward in his native village of Florida, town of Warwick and county of Orange. It provides that the work shall be performed by the New York Monuments Commission and the Seward Memorial Committee of the Historical Society of Warwick.

On February 18, 1924, Hon. Robert C. Lacey of Buffalo introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 769) creating a commission to erect in the city of Buffalo a monument or monuments in memory of Presidents Millard Fillmore and Grover Cleveland. The commission is to consist of five members to be appointed by the Governor. The bill appropriates \$15,000 for the memorial. Mr. Fillmore lived in Buffalo at the time of his accession to the Presidency and is buried in Forest Lawn Cemetery in that city; and Mr. Cleveland lived in Buffalo at the time of his election.*

NEW YORK STATE HISTORICAL CELEBRATIONS **Tercentary of New Netherland**

The well authenticated fact of the first permanent settlement of New Netherland in 1624 will be commemorated this year by the Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary Commission instituted by the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America; and by the Albany Tercentenary Committee.

In connection with the former, the United States mint has issued a commemorative silver half dollar. Upon the obverse are profiles of Coligny and William the Silent, whose names appear thereunder, and the words "United States of America," "Huguenot Half Dollar" and "In God We Trust." Upon the reverse is the representation

* Both of the above mentioned bills failed to pass.

of a Dutch ship of the period of 300 years ago, presumably the New Netherland, and the words and dates "Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary," "Founding of New Netherland," "1624-1924."

The principal officers of the Albany Tercentenary Committee are as follows: Honorary Chairmen, Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor William S. Hackett; Chairman, Mr. William Van Rensselaer Erving; Vice Chairman, Mrs. William Gorham Rice; Secretary, Mr. Isaac H. Vrooman, Jr.; and Treasurer, Mr. Gerrit Yates Lansing.

Centenary of the Erie Canal

At a meeting of the Trustees of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society held February 25, 1924, the President suggested and the Trustees endorsed the idea of celebrating in 1925 the one hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Erie Canal. On March 20, Governor Smith sent to the Legislature a special message recommending the enactment of a law creating a commission, to be composed in part of members of the Legislature and in part of commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, to arrange for such a celebration.†

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825 was an event of the first importance in the agricultural and commercial history of New York and neighboring states, and was the first determining factor in making New York City the Metropolis of the Nation. Before the canal was opened, New York ranked second to Philadelphia, and it is generally conceded that it was the canal, taking advantage of New York State's extraordinary topography and geographic relations, that first gave the city its supremacy. With unexampled progress in other means of communication and commerce, the value of the canal appears not to have been outgrown, as the millions of dollars recently spent upon it have attested.

The celebration of the centennial in November, 1925, will afford an excellent opportunity for recalling, by comparison and by contrast, much of our State's history and afford an opportunity for picturesque ceremonies appealing strongly to the imagination and interest of the people of our whole State, from Buffalo to New York.

Ground was broken for the Erie Canal July 4, 1817, and the first fleet to make the complete trip started from Buffalo for New York, October 26, 1825. As there were no railroads, airplanes, or telegraphs, telephones, or radios in those days, its most rapid method of communicating the intelligence that the fleet had started was by firing cannon stationed along the line. By those means, the news of the departure of the fleet for the metropolis was transmitted in one hour and twenty minutes. This rapid transmission of news was regarded almost as a miracle ninety-nine years ago.

†A bill providing for such a commission was introduced by Senator Downing and Assemblyman McGinnies and became chapter 233 of the laws of 1924.



Plate 9

FORT CRAILO, RENNELAER, N. Y.,

See page 135

The fleet arrived at New York about 5 a. m., on November 4 and anchored in the Hudson river near Gansevoort street amid the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. Thence it proceeded to the Brooklyn navy yard amid like demonstrations. On that day there was a grand naval procession in the harbor, with many picturesque features. Proceeding to the lower harbor, the fleet anchored in a circle inside of Sandy Hook, and De Witt Clinton poured into the salty tide a keg of fresh water from Lake Erie, thus wedding the inland seas with the Atlantic Ocean. Following this, Dr. Mitchell poured into the waves water which he had gathered from every zone—from the Ganges and the Indus, the Nile and the Gambia, the Thames, Seine, Rhine, Danube, Orinoco, Platte, Amazon, Mississippi and Columbia, in token of the varied commerce which would come to this port.

It has been suggested that the ceremonies of 1925 might include some features similar to those of 100 years ago, and also exercises at the grave of Clinton in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

State Historical Advisory Commission

On March 12, 1924, Hon. Joseph A. McGinnies of Ripley, Chautauqua county, introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 1569) "to create a State Historical Advisory Commission for the recording and preservation of the history of New York State, and providing for the creation of an endowment fund, a memorial fund, and prescribing the powers and duties of such commission, and making an appropriation for the purposes of the act."

The bill provides that the commission shall consist of 27 members, three of whom shall reside in each judicial district. They are to be appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years and are to serve without compensation, but their expenses are to be paid. The commission is to direct a survey of important historical sites and remains throughout the State; and collect data which shall serve as a basis for a future policy in connection with their preservation and memorialization; direct public celebrations of the 150th anniversary of Revolutionary events; and cooperate with local authorities in such celebrations.

The bill authorizes the establishment of an Endowment Fund, to be made up from appropriations by the Federal and State Governments, minor civil governments of the State and private donors. It is to be expended under the direction of the Board of Regents. It is not clear what this Endowment Fund is for. The bill also authorizes the creation of a Memorial Fund, to be made up of funds which the Federal and State Governments are expected to provide. This fund for memorials and for the "care of historic points" is expected to be \$6,000,000 which the bill allocates to seven sections "within the respective circumferences of 125 miles of the following

centers": Albany, \$1,200,000; Bowling Green, New York City, \$1,200,000; Fort Stanwix (Rome), \$1,200,000; Fort Oswego, \$600,000; Fort Niagara, \$600,000; Fort Oswegatchie (Ogdensburg), \$600,000; Newtown Battlefield (Elmira), \$600,000.

The bill contains various provisions concerning the powers and duties of the commission and makes an appropriation of \$25,000.*

Revolutionary Anniversaries Commission

On March 20, 1924, Hon. Benjamin Antin of New York City introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1389) authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission of from 25 to 50 citizens, representing the historical and patriotic societies of the State, who shall constitute the Revolutionary Anniversaries Commission, to arrange for the celebration of the 150th anniversaries of Revolutionary events in this State, to erect historical markers and to issue "a series of worthy historical publications." The commissioners are to serve without pay, but are to be reimbursed for expenses. The bill appropriates \$50,000.†

THE BILLBOARD NUISANCE

Bills to Tax Outdoor Advertising

For many years this Society has advocated the taxation of outdoor signs as a means for restricting the billboard nuisance, and we note with pleasure the introduction in the present Legislature of several bills for this purpose.

On January 22, 1924, Hon. John H. Conroy of New York introduced in the Assembly a bill (A. 454) "to amend the Tax Law, in relation to assessment and collection of taxes on outdoor advertising." The bill contains eleven pages, with numerous definitions and provisions concerning the levying and collection of an annual tax of five cents per square foot per annum on outdoor advertisements, with certain exceptions.

On the same day, Hon. Louis A. Cuvillier of New York introduced in the Assembly an identical bill (A. 456).

On February 5, Hon. Thomas J. Burchill of New York introduced in the Assembly apparently the same bill (A. 738).

On March 18, Hon. Michael E. Reiburn of New York introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 1328) to amend the Tax Law in a somewhat different way but with a generally similar intent, with a graduated scale of taxation.

These bills are all pending at the time of writing of this Report.‡

* The bill was passed by the Legislature but was vetoed by the Governor.

† The bill failed to pass.

‡ All of the foregoing bills failed to pass.

Billboards in Adirondack Park

On January 21, 1924, Hon. Mortimer Y. Ferris of Ticonderoga introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 255) which, in its present amended form (printed No. 565) provides that in order to conserve the natural beauty of the Adirondack Park, and to abate the public nuisance which has arisen through the unrestricted use of signs and billboards therein, no person shall erect or maintain within the boundaries thereof any advertising sign or billboard, except under written permit from the Conservation Commission. The provisions of the bill are not to apply to signs erected or maintained upon the property of the owner in connection with the business conducted thereon, or within the limits of an incorporated village.

This bill has met with very general favor among lovers of natural scenery.*

Standard Oil Company Will Restrict Signs

On March 26, 1924, the daily papers of New York City contained the gratifying announcement, made by Mr. Herbert L. Pratt, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, that the company will co-operate with those who are seeking to preserve the natural beauties of the public highways. He says that its contracts for outdoor advertising signs have from a year to eighteen months more to run, but that when these contracts expire it will abandon signs that are objectionable and mar the scenic beauty, and confine its advertisements to boards near garages or service stations.

Mr. Pratt suggests that there are other constructions that disfigure the highways as much as signs disfigure them, such as refreshment booths, hot sausage stands, etc., which have multiplied greatly during the past few seasons. He says:

"These stands are generally unsightly, often thrown together out of old boxes and odds and ends of lumber, and do much to disfigure the highways. Often, with only a little more expense, it would be possible for the owners of those stands to erect a neat white building of a design which would be inexpensive and in keeping with the surroundings. It would pay for itself many times over in the additional trade which it would draw

"We will welcome suggestions from any organization or individual as to ways in which our company can forward this important work."

Opposition to Billboards Increasing

A new champion of unmarred scenery has recently entered the field under the name of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising. Mrs. W. L. Lawton, of Glens Falls, N. Y., is chairman; Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin of New York, secretary, and Mr. Harold Caparn of New York, treasurer. It lists thirty-six co-operative organizations, including the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

*It became chapter 512 of the laws of 1924.

Appalachian Trail

Under date of February 7, 1923, a dispatch from Great Barrington, Mass., announced that President Wheeler of the Chamber of Commerce of that city had appointed a committee to rid southern Berkshire of objectionable highway billboard advertising.

GREAT APPALACHIAN TRAIL

From Friday, October 26, to Sunday, October 28, 1923, a conference was held at Bear Mountain Inn, Palisades Interstate Park, for the purpose of discussing the progress and further plans of the project for a 2,000 mile trampers' trail, called the Great Appalachian Trail, from Maine to Georgia, which was proposed two years ago by Mr. Benton MacKaye, for the Committee on Community Planning of the American Institute of Architects. Reports by delegates from various walking clubs and trail-making organizations in New York and New England, and from forestry and State park officials, made it appear that a good beginning had been made on this trail and that proposals for large additions to parts already existing are bright. Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club and Green Mountain Club of New England promised immediate and active support and inclusion of their already cleared and marked trails in the long route. It appeared that the section in New York and New Jersey, including the Interstate Park and the New Jersey State forests and parks on Kittatinny Mountain, was well scouted, and, in the Interstate Park, already marked with an embossed sheet copper sign, with the monogram A-T. This marker was generally approved and the conference adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Harlan P. Kelsey, of Boston, former president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, that it be uniformly adopted along the route by other groups. It was designed by Major W. A. Welch, general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park. Scenic and historical values which the Appalachian Trail may promote were discussed by Dr. Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, and its geological aspects by Dr. C. E. Hartnagel, Assistant State Geologist of New York. Col. Charles E. Bates, U. S. A., retired, of Bronxville, urged that the trail be made available for horseback riders. State Forester C. E. Wilber of New Jersey and Mr. W. G. Howard, assistant superintendent of State forests for New York, approved the trail for its value as a fire break and access path for fighting forest fires. Mr. MacKaye, author of the idea, stressed the need for forest fire prevention along the trail route and the assistance such a path and the workers on it would give in conservation. In regard to the subject of debris left by hikers and campers and forest fires caused by neglect to extinguish camp fires and by the careless use of cigars and cigarettes, Dr. Kunz suggested that there should be a double matchbox, or matchsafe, one compartment, or one box, to be of metal for the reception of burnt matches and the stumps of cigars and cigarettes. This, he said, would aid greatly in preventing forest fires.

IN MASSACHUSETTS

Death of the Washington Elm at Cambridge

In the collapse of the famous Washington elm tree at Cambridge, Mass., on October 27, 1923, Massachusetts and the Nation lost one of their most cherished landmarks, for it was under this tree that Washington took command of the American army on July 3, 1775. The impressive scene on that memorable occasion is described by Dorothy Dudley in her journal under that date as follows:

"Today he formally took command under one of the grand old elms on the common. It was a magnificent sight—the majestic figure of the General mounted upon his horse beneath the wide spreading branches of the Patriarch tree; the multitude thronging the plain around, and the houses filled with interesting spectators, while the air rang with shouts of enthusiastic welcome as he drew his sword and thus declared himself Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army."

One hundred years later the centennial of the event was celebrated at the tree with elaborate ceremonies, and Longfellow wrote the words which were inscribed upon a tablet put on it.

Under This Tree
WASHINGTON
First Took Command
of the
American Army
July 3d, 1775

The tree has been moribund for the past quarter of a century, and only the most expert tree-surgery enabled it to last as long as it did. From time to time it was necessary to lop off dead branches, while those that still put forth green leaves were kept alive only by being propped up with iron braces. On August 13, a little more than two months before the tree fell, Dr. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, who has watched over it for many years, wrote to Mayor Edward W. Quinn of Cambridge as follows:

"All signs of life have now gone from the Washington Elm, and there is no longer any chance of keeping it alive until Autumn. So far as I am concerned, it can be cut down at any time."

The tree was estimated to be more than 300 years old. It is said to have been standing as one of the original forest trees when Boston and Cambridge were first settled by white men. In 1884 its circumference, three feet from the ground, was fourteen feet and one inch. Its height was 100 feet, and it measured 90 feet in its spread of branches.

On December 21 Mayor Quinn announced that a scion of the Washington elm would be planted on the site of the parent tree. The new elm, a gift to Cambridge from the city of Boston, was

planted in 1905 at the Arnold Arboretum and was presented to the Boston Park Department. It is now growing at Charlestown Heights and is reported to be sturdy.

Hubbard Elm at North Andover Blown Down

The Hubbard Elm situated in Dale street, North Andover, Mass., and said to be the largest, tallest and oldest elm tree in Massachusetts, was blown down in the storm that swept that section on March 11 and 12, 1924. The tree, which was thirty feet in circumference and 125 feet high, was 300 years old, according to the State Forestry Department.

Plymouth Rock a Pilgrim from Canada

A curious misinterpretation of a scientific statement concerning Plymouth Rock caused a flurry of excitement among some historical societies in the summer of 1923. The statement, which came from the University of Rochester, N. Y., was to the effect that the famous rock upon which, according to tradition, the Pilgrim Fathers landed in 1620, came from Canada. By some persons unfamiliar with geology, this was taken to mean that the rock was a recent importation from beyond our national borders. The entente cordiale between New York and Massachusetts was restored when it was explained by Dr. Harold Lattimore Alling, head of the department of geology of Rochester University, that an examination of a fragment of the rock showed that it was an erratic boulder, brought down from the far north by the glaciers something like 40,000 years ago. It thus appears that the Pilgrims' rock is itself a pilgrim, and settled in Massachusetts when it was colder than the winter of 1620.

Longfellow's Wayside Inn Purchased by Henry Ford

Announcement was made in the New York Times of July 22, and November 10, 1923, that Mr. Henry Ford had bought the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, made famous by Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and would restore it as nearly as possible to its Colonial aspect and operate it both as a museum and a tavern. The inn, according to early authorities, was opened by David Howe in 1714. It is referred to in the diary of Sewall who says that on April 27, 1716, he "treated at N. Sparhawk's and got to Howe's in Sudbury about one half hour before the sun." Upon the death of David Howe in 1746, the tavern passed to his son Ezekiel, who enlarged it. Ezekiel was a Lieutenant Colonel of Middlesex county militia and was made Colonel by the Legislature, a commission which he held until 1779. The next landlord was Colonel Howe's son Adam who kept the tavern until 1830. He was succeeded by his son Lyman Howe, who was host when the "Tales of a Wayside Inn" were written. Lyman Howe left no male descendants, and the tavern passed into other hands. About 1860 Edward E. Lemon

became landlord and so continued until his death about four years ago, since which time his widow has been hostess.

The inn has sheltered many distinguished visitors, including Lafayette and Ole Bull.

It is said that Mr. Ford will restore its Colonial kitchen, while in an adjoining room he will fit up a modern electric kitchen. Incidentally he will till with oxen a part of the land he has purchased, another reminder of Colonial days, while other acres will be developed with Ford tractors by way of contrast.

It is also announced that Mr. Ford has recently bought the Hagar homestead, a Marlboro landmark. It is two miles from Marlboro Centre, near the Sudbury line, and was built in 1730 by William Hagar, who signed all the papers with "his mark." Outhouses and barns and about two and a half acres of land go with the Hagar place. A year ago a tea room was built in front of the old house. This will be torn down and the place will be restored to its original form.

Mr. Ford also has bought the Chadburn farm, including a house, barn and outbuildings, with 230 acres of land. He has increased his buildings in the Wayside Inn territory still further by buying a tract of two and one-half acres, mostly gravel pits, adjoining the Hagar property.

Bash-Bish Falls Acquired by State

In another part of this report reference is made to the project for a Tri-State park, to be called Taconic Park, which is designed to include tracts of land in the northwest corner of Connecticut, the southwest corner of Massachusetts, and the adjoining area in New York State. A beautiful feature of the Massachusetts tract is the Bash Bish Falls property which lies in the town of Mount Washington, Mass., just across the New York boundary, and which is owned by Mr. Francis R. Masters of New York and Copake Falls who gave to the State the forty-acre tract in Copake mentioned on page 45 preceding. A despatch from Lenox, Mass., dated March 29, 1924, announces that Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts had signed during that week a bill for the purchase of 400 acres of wild land, including these falls, to be the nucleus of Massachusetts' part of the Tri-State Park. The despatch says that Mr. and Mrs. Masters acquired it about two years ago from the estate of John H. Flagler.

We learn from Mr. Masters that there is probably no point better known than this to the people of Western Massachusetts and Eastern New York State, covering the counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Nassau. It has been described by many students of nature, and its first mention was by Dr. Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, official geologist of the State of Massachusetts, who directed attention to the glories of Bash Bish in a report of his geological work on the Berkshires, published in 1841. On page 288 of his volume on "Geology of Massachusetts," Dr. Hitchcock speaks

of Bash Bish as the most remarkable and interesting gorge and cascade in Massachusetts. He then goes on to give a complete description. Dr. J. G. Holland, in his history of Western Massachusetts, published in 1855, in writing of a trail to reach the spot from New York State, says "this carries one by the very romantic spot known as Bash Bish Falls." The place is easy of access, there being a good motor road to within a quarter of a mile of the ravine, and then a good trail to the falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters live very near this spot, and they learned to love its wonderful beauties. When it came to their knowledge that it was likely to fall into the hands of persons who wished to exploit it for their own gain, they immediately opened negotiations for its purchase. For more than a year Mr. and Mrs. Masters had urged friends residing in the Berkshires to have the Commonwealth of Massachusetts purchase it as a Park reservation, telling them that he and his wife felt that the property was held by them in trust, and that they would willingly turn it over to the State of Massachusetts at cost price.

Indian Oven and Burgoyne's Camp

In August, 1923, Mr. T. Comerford Martin gave us interesting particulars concerning Burgoyne's army camp and a so-called Indian oven near his farm in the town of Worthington, Hampshire county, Mass.

With respect to the place of the encampment of some 2700 men of Burgoyne's army after their surrender at Saratoga, Mr. Martin has definitely located the campsite and is preparing to erect thereon a suitable marker.

About half a mile away, on the line of an old Indian trail, in deep woods, is a rocky bluff several hundred feet long and from 15 to 20 feet high, in which is the calcined cavity called the Indian oven. Mr. Martin gives us the following measurements: Depth, 3 feet 8 inches, with a slope of over 45 degrees; height, 2 feet 10 inches; width at inner side of lips, 16 inches; thickness of white calcined lining of oven, 4 to 5 inches. It is estimated that with infrequent use it might take hundreds of years to calcine the rock to its present condition. There is no history of the oven, but it is apparently very old and has had much use. At present writing its origin is unexplained.

IN CONNECTICUT

Shantok, a Mohegan Fort

During the past year this Society extended its cooperation to citizens of Connecticut who desire to secure the preservation of the site of Fort Shantok in a State park. This interesting landmark of the aboriginal inhabitants is situated on the west bank of the Thames river about three and a half miles below the confluence of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers which form it in the city of Norwich

Mr. Arthur L. Peale, treasurer of the New London County Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Norwich, is authority for the statement that it is the site of one of the principal forts of Uncas, "the last of the Mohegans."

When the little company from Saybrook, led by Capt. John Mason and the Rev. James Fitch, sailed up the Pequot or Mohegan river (now the Thames) in 1659 and founded Norwich, they found the country thereabouts occupied by the Mohegan Indians, who had a number of forts. One was located on the hill between the Yantic and Shetucket rivers and was said to have been occupied by Wauwequa, the brother of Uncas. On the west side of the river and between the first named place and Trading Cove was the fort of Uncas. On the southwest side of the Yantic river below the Hammer brook was another fortified refuge, said to have been a hiding place. On Mohegan or Indian Hill so-called was a fortress so located that it could easily be defended. Not far from Long Island Sound and at the head of the Niantic river was another fort of Uncas to which place he was pursued and obliged to defend himself several times. Fort Shantok was such a place of refuge for the chief and his warriors during one of the Narragansett raids.

In 1898 the Connecticut Society of Colonial Dames of America erected a cairn to mark the spot to which Lieutenant Leffingwell brought supplies for the relief of the Mohegans when they were besieged at Fort Shantok. The following inscription is on the monument:

"Here was the Fort of Uncas, Chief of the Mohegans and Friend of the English. Here in 1645, when besieged by the Narragansetts, he was relieved by the bravery of Lieutenant Thomas Leffingwell."

Large deposits of oysters, clam and mussel shells are found on the village site nearby, and a few rods to the southward is an Indian cemetery with rough stones and mounds to mark the graves.

IN NEW JERSEY

Walt Whitman's Home in Camden Dedicated

On November 17, 1923, the home of Walt Whitman at No. 330 Mickle street in Camden, N. J., mentioned on page 156 of our last Annual Report, was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Upon the house is a bronze tablet inscribed as follows:

Here lived the good gray poet, Walt Whitman, from 1884 to the date of his death, March 26, 1892.

This house now owned and dedicated by the City of Camden to the memory of its famous citizen.

At the close of the memorial rites all present joined in a tribute at the tomb of Whitman in Harleigh Cemetery. The tomb is built into the hillside and guarded by a granite portal.

James Fenimore Cooper's Birthplace Dedicated

On November 23, 1923, the birthplace of James Fenimore Cooper at No. 457 High street, Burlington, N. J., was dedicated as a public shrine by the Burlington County Historical Society. The Cooper house stands next to the birthplace of Capt. James Lawrence who said "Don't give up the ship." Cooper was born in Burlington Sept. 15, 1789, and he moved with his family to Cooperstown, N. Y., a year later but he spent much time visiting in Burlington and it is said that he used some of its residents as characters in his "Leatherstocking Tales." The birthplace will be used as headquarters for the Burlington County Historical Society and will house a historical museum.

Movement to Preserve Governor Franklin's House

In 1923, our fellow member, Mr. Alden Freeman of East Orange, N. J., inaugurated a movement for the preservation of the residence of Sir William Franklin, the last Colonial Governor of New Jersey, which stands at No. 149 Kearny avenue in Perth Amboy, and is now a hotel and restaurant called the Westminster. Mr. Freeman says that judging from its size it was probably the most imposing mansion of the time. In crossing Perth Amboy bridge, its cupola is the highest object in the town. Pilgrims come to the house daily not only from this country but also from abroad. Comparatively recent foreign visitors were Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Arthur Balfour. The house has beautifully carved mantles and leaded glass windows. Originally it was surrounded by extensive grounds stretching on three sides to the Raritan river and New York bay, but now it is closely built up on every side. Old St. Peter's Church, which recently celebrated its 225th anniversary, is not far away.

An historical sketch of the house written by Judge H. E. Pickersgill, Recorder of the Court at Perth Amboy, says that the erection of the house was ordered by the Board of Proprietors in March, 1762, and that it was completed in 1764-65. In 1774 it became Governor Franklin's residence. In 1785 it was sold and was rebuilt and enlarged by John Ratoone. In 1809 a firm of hotel men acquired it and called it the Brighton House. It was quite successful as a public house until ruined by the War of 1812. Then it changed hands again and was known for a while as the Bruen House.

Before the Civil War, the Brighton House was a high class summer resort for people from the south and from New York City, and its guests included representatives of the first families of both sections. In 1868 it was advertised for sale as follows:

BRIGHTON HOUSE

Perth Amboy, N. J.

This hotel is particularly adapted for the use of families; the rooms are large and airy. Grounds extensive and well shaded. Good bathing, boating and fishing and the most healthy location in the vicinity of New York.

Accommodations and table first class. Abundance of milk and fresh vegetables raised on the premises and no mosquitoes. Children under ten and servants half fare. For terms, etc., apply to or address

S. TULLY, Proprietor.

And so it has passed from hand to hand until October, 1923, when Mr. Oscar G. Fisher announced that he had leased it for ten years with the purpose of conducting it as a residential hotel, with dining room service to either resident or non-resident guests.

Mr. Freeman, who has been appointed chairman of a committee to investigate the feasibility of acquiring the house as a public monument, hopes that on account of its great size it may eventually be made a museum of Franklin relics, in memory of both Benjamin Franklin and his son Governor Franklin, and thus commemorate both sides of the Revolution.

A note on page 837 of volume VII of Documents Relating to the Colonial History of New York says that Sir William Franklin was born about the year 1731; served as postmaster of Philadelphia; was clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly; was captain during the French and Indian War; served with bravery at Ticonderoga; received the honor of knighthood, and was appointed Governor of New Jersey in 1762. During the Revolution he adhered to the Crown, was taken prisoner in 1776, and sent to Connecticut. He was exchanged in 1778 and went to England, where he died in November, 1813.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

Statue of Mary Jemison in Buchanan Valley

On Saturday, September 29, 1923, a statue of Mary Jemison was dedicated in the Buchanan Valley, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, near the place where she was captured by the Indians in 1758. The farm which was the scene of the Jemison tragedy lies in the angle formed by the confluence of Sharp's run and Conewago creek, in the township of Franklin about ten miles in an air line northwest of Gettysburg. Near by is the old Jesuit Mission of which Rev. Will Whalen is pastor. His postoffice address is Orrtana, Adams County, Pa.

Following the erection of the statue of Mary Jemison in Letchworth Park in New York State, under the auspices of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Father Whalen became greatly interested in the romantic history of the captive who was taken to the Genesee country, lived among the Seneca Indians until her death at a ripe age, and now lies buried in Letchworth Park; and he conceived the idea of having a statue of her in the Buchanan Valley. This plan he carried into execution and the memorial was dedicated as above mentioned. The statue is of metal, life size, weighs about 500 pounds, and is tinted in natural colors. It is a standing figure representing the captive in her 'teens, clad in a fringed leather skirt and a long cloak of deerskin

with her two braids of hair falling over her breast. The stones used for the pedestal of the monument were taken from the cellar of what Father Whalen believes was Mary Jemison's cabin home.

Brandywine Battlefield Proposed for Park

At the State convention of the American Legion of Pennsylvania held at Reading, Penn., in 1923, Major John A. Farrell of Bernhard Schlegel Post of West Chester outlined the proposal of that post for the creation of a State or National Park on the Brandywine battlefield. Co-operating with the American Legion is the Brandywine Battlefield Association, composed of residents of that section.

The Battle of Brandywine was fought September 11, 1777. It is claimed locally that this was the first battle of the War for Independence in which the American flag, adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777, was carried; but this claim is disputed by those who claim that honor for the battle of Fort Stanwix or Fort Schuyler, in New York State, which occurred from August 4 to August 22, 1777.

The plan of the projectors of the memorial is to acquire a substantial tract of land for a park, including the house in which Washington made his headquarters; to lay out a system of roads so as to make all the historic ground accessible; to erect suitable markers at the most interesting places; and to arrange a celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle on September 11, 1927.

The country around Brandywine Creek has great natural beauty and is rich with historical associations. At Jefferis Ford, where the stream makes near approach to West Chester, Cornwallis crossed on the morning of the battle, and from there all the way to Chadds Ford the land is teeming with reminders of the Revolutionary struggle. These landmarks include Osbornes Hill, Birmingham Meeting House, which was hastily converted into a hospital for the wounded; the adjacent fields over which the contending forces advanced and retreated again and again by turns, and the farmhouse which served as Washington's headquarters.

Miles distant from any considerable community, there have been few changes in the landscape since the battle was fought. A bronze tablet, here and there, is the only thing to indicate its history.

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Memorial of President Buchanan

A memorial of President James Buchanan is in course of construction in the city of Washington and promises to be a notable addition to the embellishment of the National Capital. Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, who was a niece of the President and who died in 1903, left a bequest of \$100,000 for a memorial of her uncle upon condition that the Government should furnish the site.

The fund was entrusted to Judge William A. Fisher of Baltimore, Mr. Calderon Carlisle and Mr. E. Francis Riggs of Washington, and Gen. Lawrason Riggs of Baltimore, of whom only the latter survives. In 1918 Congress authorized the erection of the memorial in the southern portion of Meridian Hill Park, between Fifteenth, Sixteenth, W., and Euclid streets northwest. The whole park is being laid out by means of congressional appropriations with the advice of the Fine Arts Commission. The greater part of the park has a higher level than the southern end where the memorial is to be located. With the approval of the Fine Arts Commission, the trustees appointed Hans Schuler of Baltimore as sculptor and William G. Beecher of Baltimore as architect, instead of inviting a general competition, and Mr. Herbert Adams gave the younger sculptor advice. The design contemplates an exedra ninety feet long and twenty-eight feet high including steps—the wall being nine feet nine inches high. Upon a pedestal in the middle is to be a seated figure of President Buchanan, and on the pedestals at the ends seated allegorical figures representing "Law" and "Diplomacy."

The general plan of the park includes a Renaissance cascade with Anna V. Hyatt's Jeanne d'Arc at the top, on the steep slope between the upper and lower levels of the park; and Ximenes' colossal statue of Dante in the lower section.

IN VIRGINIA

Progress of Movement to Purchase Monticello

On July 15, 1923, it was announced that the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association had signed a contract with Mr. Jefferson M. Levy to purchase Monticello, the home of President Jefferson, for \$500,000. It was stated that a preliminary payment of \$10,000 had been made, and the balance would be paid when it had been raised by popular subscription. The contract was signed in New York City on June 15. As the Memorial Association is a New York corporation, legal steps have been taken to "domesticate" it in Virginia so that it can hold real property in that State. This announcement was coupled with an appeal to the people to contribute \$1,000,000, one-half of which is desired for the purchase price and one-half for endowment. At one time Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the owner, asked \$1,000,000 for the property. Since the foregoing announcement was made he has died. The history of the movement to purchase Monticello as an historic shrine may be followed in earlier Annual Reports of this Society.

Lee Chapel to be Saved

On January 19, 1924, the trustees of Washington and Lee University voted to abandon their plan for the demolition of the chapel containing the body of Gen. Robert E. Lee and those of the Lee family, which was part of their project for a larger auditorium to

accommodate the increasing number of students. The decision not to efface the historic little red brick building, which had aroused a storm of protest from individuals and organizations, was reached by the trustees after a joint meeting with a special committee of the Daughters of the Confederacy. The committee was appointed by the organization after it had first agreed to raise the funds for the alteration, but later had rejected the plans submitted by the university for this purpose. The Daughters of the Confederacy were joined in their later protest by chapters of the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the American Revolution, many women's clubs, former President and Mrs. Wilson, Virginia members of Congress and the State Legislature.

Centennial of the Monroe Doctrine Observed at President's Grave

On December 2, 1923, the centennial of the announcement of the Monroe Doctrine by President Monroe, commemorative exercises were held at his grave in Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va. The exercises were preceded by a great procession in which every branch of the national defensive forces and many national associations were represented. The ceremonies were the beginning of a three days' commemoration. Among the speakers were Governor E. Lee Trinkle, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, and Congressman Upshaw.

As stated in our monograph on "The Monroe House" in our last Annual Report (pp. 251-267) President Monroe died in New York City in the house still standing at No. 63 Prince street on July 4, 1831. His funeral was held in St. Paul's Church, at Broadway, Fulton and Vesey streets, on July 7, 1831. The body was interred in the private cemetery known as the Marble Cemetery, situated on the north side of Bleecker street, between First and Second avenues, in vault No. 147, which was originally purchased by his daughters. In 1858, Virginia citizens residing in New York inaugurated a movement for the translation of the body to his native state. On April 6, 1858, the General Assembly of Virginia appropriated \$2,000 for the purpose, and on May 27 the Common Council of New York appropriated \$1,500. Early on the morning of July 2, 1858, the body was quietly removed from the vault in the Marble Cemetery and taken to the Church of the Annunciation (Rev. Mr. Seabury), where it lay in state from noon until 4 p. m. It was then escorted by the Seventh regiment and an imposing procession of citizens to the City Hall, where it was placed in the Governors' Room, and remained under a Guard of Honor until the next morning. On Friday, July 3, it was escorted to the steamer Jamestown by the Seventh Regiment, the regiment itself embarking on the steamer Ericsson. The escorting parties with their distinguished charge arrived at Richmond, Va., on July 5, and, joined by a notable procession of local organizations, proceeded to the Hollywood

Cemetery, where the remains of the President were re-interred with elaborate honors. The grave is on an eminence commanding a magnificent view of the James river, the city and its environs. A detailed description of the ceremonies attending the removal of Monroe's body is given in a comparatively rare book entitled "Grand Civic and Military Demonstration in Honor of the Removal of the Remains of James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States, from New York to Virginia," published in 1858 by Udolpho Wolfe of New York. The author was probably Dr. Alexander Jones, whose initials "A. J." appear at the end of the introduction in the author's page proofs now in possession of the writer of this Report, but do not appear in the printed book.

IN MICHIGAN

Brulé Memorial at Sault Ste. Marie

On Tuesday, August 7, 1923, a cairn in honor of Etienne Brulé and his companion Grenoble was dedicated at Sault Ste. Marie in commemoration of the discovery of Lake Superior. The exercises were under the auspices of the Sault Ste. Marie Historical Society. The discovery of the Great Lakes is ordinarily associated in the public mind with Champlain's famous voyage of 1615. In that voyage he ascended the Ottawa River from its junction with the St. Lawrence, passed over the heights to Lake Nipissing and down the French River to the wing of Lake Huron known as Georgian Bay, and thence southward through the summer paradise now known as the Thirty Thousand Islands to the southern end of Georgian Bay, where was the home of the Huron Indians. But Brulé had already been among the Huron Indians for six years, and had undoubtedly been over this course and many others. The memorial at Sault Ste. Marie therefore celebrates his name as the discoverer.

In connection with the dedication of the Michigan memorial, Dr. Herbert L. Bridgman of New York City, a Vice President of this Society, recalls the fact that Brulé was closely associated with the history of New York State also, and as the ally of Champlain took part in the latter's memorable campaign against the Iroquois Indians in 1615. Recalling Brulé's failure to bring his "Big Tree" men from the headquarters of the Susquehanna to Champlain's assistance on the fight at Nichols Pond, near Cazenovia, Dr. Bridgman says that possibly his dereliction may have changed the course of history, for the victory of the Iroquois saved the State for Great Britain and for us.

IN WISCONSIN

The Lotus Protected by Law

We are indebted to our esteemed correspondent, Mr. O. D. Brandenburg of Madison, Wis., for over thirty years editor of the Madison Democrat, for the following information concerning a

unique and pleasing act of the Wisconsin Legislature last year. It is for the protection of the lotus plant, rarest of Wisconsin's wild flowers, called "second cousin of the lotus of the Pharaohs." The act fixes a fine of \$100 for any person convicted of picking or destroying on another's property or on lands or waters under State jurisdiction these flowers of antiquity, and for a second offense a jail sentence is prescribed. The bill was introduced in the lower house by Assemblyman Newcomb Spoor of Berlin, at the request of the Friends of Our Native Landscape. Mr. Spoor is chairman of the Assembly Committee on Fish and Game and is an ardent lover of outdoor life. A few years ago he introduced and succeeded in passing a bill for the protection of frogs, according them closed and open seasons like other wild creatures of forest and stream. It was made to appear at that time that tens of thousands of dollars annually were taken from farmers by poaching frog-hunters.

For a number of years the Wisconsin lotus flowers and their thick heavy leaves have been preserved and shipped to many parts of the country for use in funeral wreaths. Some people living near the few ponds where they are found have made this their business, supplying florists with these preserved flowers at high rates. This, however, did not threaten their complete extermination.

Painting the large seed pods produced by these flowers, which resemble an enlarged sprinkling can top, in various brilliant colors has become so popular with women all over the United States in recent months that naturalists in Wisconsin became alarmed. In almost every home there is a bouquet of these pods painted in every color of the rainbow, and florists have sold thousands of them. Nearly every day last summer people drove from miles around and gathered these pods in car-load quantities. A large island opposite Prairie du Chien in the Mississippi is one of the few spots where these rare blooms are found. In the center of this island there is a circular lake about the borders of which the lotus grows in profusion. When the water is high the large creamy white flower with its heavy yellow stamens floats upon the surface of the water, rising slightly above the pad-like leaves which also rise above the water. The leaves flutter in the wind, looking like a herd of elephants, when the water is low, and it is at this time that they are easily picked. In a small lake near Edgerton, and in one or two other places these flowers are also found.

Prof. F. E. Aust of the University of Wisconsin has traced the history of the lotus from Egypt to India and the far east, and, finding it represented in the ruins of the American Indians in South America and Mexico, thinks that the aborigines carried it across American soil and planted it in Wisconsin. Assemblyman Spoor, who has made a special study of Wisconsin's flora and fauna, does not know of another State in the Union in which the Wisconsin lotus is found. He says that if it had not been brought under the

protection of the law, in another decade it would have disappeared as completely as the passenger pigeon and the great auk.

The bill to protect the lotus is one of a number of bills which are proposed by the Friends of Our Native Landscape to preserve the natural beauties of the State.

Wisconsin's State Parks

Mr. Brandenburg also writes that it is proposed by the present State administration to set aside a strip of State lands, sixteen miles long and three wide, in Vilas county, for an additional State park. There are 92,000 acres within this area, of which the State owns 76,000. The present Governor, Hon. J. J. Blaine, has vetoed two bills within the past two sessions of the Legislature for the creation at a cost of some \$300,000 of an 8000-acre park, containing a magnificent virgin white pine forest, in Price and Taylor counties, about 100 miles southwest of the park now suggested. Should this later park be sanctioned by the Legislature it will be the greatest in the Great Lakes region, the nearest approach to it in size being 33,000 acres at Lake Itaska, headwaters of the Mississippi river in Minnesota. Unusual interest is attached to the Wisconsin project, because the State game refuge and the State forestry nursery are both located within the proposed park. There are over 700 acres within the State game refuge, all enclosed in a woven wire fence twenty feet high. Within this refuge are twenty elk which were donated by the Elk lodges of Wisconsin, and which have increased to nearly forty. There also are at least 350 deer.

Through the establishment of the State forestry nursery, located on Trout lake, where the headquarter lodges are located, Wisconsin has demonstrated the feasibility of planting forests. This nursery was established in 1911 and contains seven acres of land on which tree seeds are sowed and the seedlings transplanted after three or four years of growth. The beds of growing trees look like an onion garden at a distance. Over 2,000 acres of land within the proposed park have been planted to these seedlings. Over 300,000 seedlings were turned out by this nursery last spring and a large area of land at Nelson Dewey park at the confluence of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers was planted with these trees last spring.

Game is especially plentiful within the area. Mr. C. L. Harrington, in charge of the park and forestry land work for the State, declares that deer, beaver, partridge, prairie chicken, ducks and all other forms of wild life, common to northern Wisconsin, are to be found there. The lakes teem with bass, pike, muskelonge, trout and many other kinds of fish. Two branches of the Manitowish river cross the park borders. Forty-two lakes, including large ones like Trout, Plumb, White Sand and Star, are in the park. No expense to the State will be entailed, unless purchases are made of private lands within the sixteen-mile strip.

Other Wisconsin State parks are:

Devils Lake, near Baraboo, 1,400 acres, most popular in the state and visited the past season by nearly 200,000 persons.

Nelson Dewey park, near Prairie du Chien, 1,651 acres, named for an early governor.

Peninsula Park, Door county, 3,400 acres, gorgeous in the cherry blossom season.

Patterson Park, near Superior, 4,321 acres.

Perrot Park, Trempealeau county, 910 acres.

Cushing Park, near Waukesha, eight acres.

Interstate Park, St. Croix Falls, 580 acres.

Jenkins Lloyd Jones Park, Spring Green, 70 acres, includes a pioneer shot tower.

Belmont State Park, in uttermost southwestern county (old territorial capital), two acres.

If the projected park is authorized by the Legislature, which is highly probable, Wisconsin will possess nearly 90,000 acres in ten parks; and near Wausau will soon be another inclusive of the highest elevation within the boundaries of the commonwealth. Also the State seems certain soon to acquire the dells at Kilbourn, through which, between precipitous cliffs, the broad Wisconsin River, narrowly compressed, rushes picturesquely.

IN MINNESOTA

Important Decision Concerning Wild Life

An important decision concerning the conservation of wild life in Minnesota was made public in August, 1923, in the announcement that the movement to lower and eventually drain entirely Swan Lake, in Nicollet County, had been defeated through the efforts of the State Game and Fish Commissioners, the United States Biological Survey, and neighboring landowners and conservationists. The lake has an area of about 10,500 acres, and valuable testimony was given by representatives of the Biological Survey who made a survey of its resources.

In deciding the case the District Court in Minnesota laid emphasis on the great importance to the public welfare of such bodies of water as Swan Lake. Its favorable location, its relatively shallow fresh water and its abundant growth of vegetation suitable for cover, nesting sites and food have made it an attractive resort for many kinds of water fowl. Its margins and wooded islands are a valuable asset in the conservation not only of game birds but also of insectivorous birds useful to farmers. Among the water birds that breed on the lake are several species of ducks, including mallards, bluewinged teal, redheads, lesser scaup and ruddy ducks; and sora rails, Florida gallinules, American coots, four species of grebes, black terns and black-crowned night-herons are also common.

At least fifty kinds of plants valuable as food for water birds grow in this lake, including practically all the best duck food

plants of the United States. There is also an abundance of fresh water snails of several species liked by water birds. Lowering the level of this lake materially would eventually cause the disappearance of its present kind of vegetation and gradually destroy the value as a water-fowl resort.

IN MISSOURI

Movement to Save Mark Twain's Birthplace

On April 29, 1923, the editors of northeastern Missouri organized the Mark Twain Memorial Association for the purpose of raising enough money by popular subscription to purchase at least 100 acres of land in Florida, Mo., the birthplace of Samuel L. Clemens, and to present it to the State as a public park in memory of the celebrated humorist. The tract includes the house in which Mr. Clemens was born, November 30, 1835. The house is a one-story frame building, apparently about 23 feet long and 18 feet wide. In the middle of one of the longer sides is a doorway reaching nearly to the eaves of the low roof, and on each side of the door is a window. There is one window in each end, and presumably a couple of windows in the rear not visible in the picture. A while ago, when the house was threatened with destruction, Mr. M. A. Violette rescued it, moved it across the village street, restored it to order, furnished it in the style of Mr. Clemens' day, planted the dooryard with old-time flowers and opened it to visitors who loved the author of "Tom Sawyer," "Huckleberry Finn," "Joan of Arc," etc. It is reported that the owner offers to donate the house, and the subscriptions are for the purchase of the surrounding land at a price to be fixed by a committee of the Memorial Association.

The principal officers of the association are as follows: President, Mr. H. J. Blanton of Paris, Mo.; vice-presidents, Messrs. E. E. Swain of Kirksville and W. C. Van Cleve of Moberly; secretary, Mr. F. B. Lamson of Moberly, and treasurer, Mr. Omar D. Gray of Sturgeon.

Mr. Blanton writes to us that their appeal to the country at large is due to the fact that the territory in and around Florida is largely an agricultural district and feels the depression that exists among farmers generally and there are no monied men in that section able to make large contributions. The Moberly Chamber of Commerce has advocated the project from sentimental reasons, but as Moberly is forty miles from Florida, it will receive no material benefit from the establishment of the park. Mr. Blanton thinks that there is no doubt but that the State will accept and maintain the park if it is given, but would not make an appropriation for its creation. He says that "there is absolutely no question about the identity of the house as the actual birthplace of Mark Twain. In Paine's autobiography of Mark Twain he identified the birthplace from photographs shown him. A commission of the State Legislature at the

time they erected the State monument satisfied themselves that the house is the actual birthplace."

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has formally approved the movement for the preservation of the building.

IN LOUISIANA

Protest Against Shooting Club Between Game Preserves

In September and October, 1923, many public protests were made against the establishment by the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club of a shooting ground adjacent to the Louisiana State Game Sanctuary given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the Marsh Island Bird Sanctuary given by Mrs. Russell Sage, and the State Preserve given in part by Mr. Edward A. McInhenny. The latter, after having been influential in securing public gifts of the preserves, was reported to have organized a club for shooting on a strip of territory lying between the preserves named, White Lake and the Gulf of Mexico. This announcement evoked most earnest protest from Dr. William T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Society; from the Sage and Rockefeller Foundations and from lovers of wild life generally, who considered the location of a shooting ground next to a game sanctuary as unethical, unsportsmanlike and designed to defeat the purpose for which the sanctuaries were established. On these grounds the Trustees of this Society, at their October meeting, expressed by resolution their disapproval of the location of game clubs next to game preserves.

Mr. McInhenny's defense was that the territory acquired by his game club had previously been used for indiscriminate shooting in violation of the game laws, and that the club would allow only limited hunting and thus really reduce the slaughter of wild birds.

IN TEXAS

Protection of Old Spanish Missions

During the winter of 1923-24 Mr. Reginald P. Bolton of New York, one of the Vice-Presidents of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, made an extensive trip through the southern, southwestern and western states, and by interviews with local historians and archæologists and by public addresses expressed the sympathy of this Society with efforts being made in different parts of the country for the preservation of beautiful scenery and historic landmarks. From Mrs. Rena Maverick Green of San Antonio, an officer of the Alamo Mission chapter of the Daughters of the Republic, he learned that the Legislature of Texas recently passed a law contemplating the creation of fifty State parks, and that the Alamo Mission chapter was earnestly advocating the selection of several of these parks so as to preserve some of the old Spanish missions. On March 12, 1924, Governor Neff and members of the State Park Board visited San Antonio and heard

appeals from members of the chapters and others for the inclusion of the old landmarks in the park sites to be chosen; and Mrs. Green placed in the hands of the Governor's committee copies of Annual Reports of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, to show by example what was being done along these lines in New York and other States. Mrs. Green reports that some of the oldest missions are seriously in need of repair; and if they cannot be restored, she hopes that grounds may be acquired around the ruins so that factories and other buildings may not crowd so closely upon them as to interfere with their picturesqueness. She says that by an act of the Texas Republic in 1841 the land and buildings of the missions were declared to be the property of the chief pastor of the Roman Catholic Church in that Republic.

Historical Tablets Unveiled

On March 3, 1924, two historical tablets were unveiled in San Antonio, under the auspices of the Texas Historical and Landmarks Association and the Daughters of the Heroes and Pioneers of the Republic of Texas.

One of the tablets placed on the ancient San Fernando cathedral which faces Main Plaza, is inscribed as follows:

First Parish Church of San Antonio 1738
Faces Old Constitution Plaza or Plaza de las Yslas
From its Tower Col. Francis Johnson Raised
Flag of Victory Dec. 12, 1835, and Santa Anna
Floated Flag of No Quarter in 1836
This Church San Fernando Marks the Center
of Early San Antonio Life of Weal or of Woe
De Zavala Chapter
Texas Landmarks Association, 1924.

The other tablet is located at the northeast corner of Main Plaza on the site of the residence of Governor Musquiz where the surviving women and children were taken after the battle of the Alamo. The inscription reads:

Here Santa Anna Had
His Headquarters After
the Fall of the Alamo
Here Citizens Were
Brought to Take the
Oath of Allegiance
De Zavala Daughters
of the Heroes of Texas
1922*

Miss Adina De Zavala was chairman of the exercises which were held on the 88th anniversary of the day in which Santa Anna hoisted his red flag of "No quarter" over the cathedral tower.

* So dated in illustration sent to this Society.

NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Complete List

Following is a complete list of the National Parks and National Monuments of the United States, together with the dates of their creation, their locations, and their areas. The dates given are the earliest dates of their establishment. With some there has been a subsequent change of status of area, but the following tables give their present condition.

National Parks Administered by Interior Department

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Created</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Crater Lake	Oregon	1902	159,360
General Grant	California	1890	2,536
Glacier	Montana	1910	981,681
Grand Canyon	Arizona	1908	613,120
Hot Springs	Arkansas	1832	912
Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands	1916	118,695
Lafayette	Maine	1916	5,000
Lassen Volcanic	California	1907	79,561
Mesa Verde	Colorado	1906	48,966
Mount McKinley	Alaska	1917	1,692,800
Mount Rainier	Washington	1899	207,360
Platt	Oklahoma	1902	848
Rocky Mountain	Colorado	1915	254,327
Sequoia	California	1890	161,597
Sully's Hill	North Dakota	1904	780
Wind Cave	South Dakota	1903	10,899
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Idaho, Montana.	1872	2,142,720
Yosemite	California	1890	719,802
Zion	Utah	1909	76,800
			<hr/> 7,277,764 <hr/>

National Monuments Administered by Interior Department

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Created</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Aztec Ruin	New Mexico	1923	5
Casa Grande	Arizona	1892	480
Capulin Mountain	New Mexico	1916	681
§Carlsbad Cave	New Mexico	1923	640
Chaco Canyon	New Mexico	1907	20,622
Colorado	Colorado	1911	12,883
Devil's Tower	Wyoming	1906	1,152
Dinosaur	Utah	1915	80
El Morro	New Mexico	1906	240
Fossil Cycad	South Dakota	1923	320
Gran Quivira	New Mexico	1909	560
Hovenweep	Colorado, Utah	1923	285
Katmai	Alaska	1918	1,088,000
Lewis and Clark Cavern..	Montana	1908	160
Montezuma Castle	Arizona	1906	160
Muir Woods	California	1908	426
Natural Bridges	Utah	1908	2,740
Navajo	Arizona	1909	360
Papago Saguaro	Arizona	1914	2,050

National Parks

167

*Palm Canyon	California	1922	1,600
Petrified Forest	Arizona	1906	25,625
Pinnacles	California	1908	2,653
Pipe Spring	Arizona	1923	40
Rainbow Bridge	Utah	1910	160
Scott's Bluff	Nebraska	1919	2,054
Shoshone Cavern	Wyoming	1909	219
Sitka	Alaska	1910	57
Tumacacori	Arizona	1908	10
Verendrye	North Dakota	1917	253
Yucca House	Colorado	1919	10
			<hr/>
			1,165,523
			<hr/>

National Monuments Administered by Agricultural Department

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Created</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Bandelier	New Mexico	1916	22,075
Bryce Canyon	Utah	1923	7,440
Devil's Postpile	California	1911	800
Gila Cliff Dwellings.....	New Mexico	1907	160
Jewel Cave	South Dakota	1908	1,280
Lehman Caves	Nevada	1922	593
Mount Olympus	Washington	1909	299,370
Old Kasaan	Alaska	1916	39
Oregon Caves	Oregon	1909	480
Timpanogos Cave	Utah	1922	250
Tonto	Arizona	1907	640
Walnut Canyon	Arizona	1915	960
Wheeler	Colorado	1908	300
			<hr/>
			334,387
			<hr/>

National Parks Administered by War Department

<i>Name</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Created</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Antietam Battlefield	Maryland	1890	50
Chickamauga and Chatta- nooga	Georgia and Tennessee.....	1890	6,543
Gettysburg	Pennsylvania	1895	2,451
Guilford Court House....	North Carolina	1917	125
Lincoln's Birthplace	Kentucky	1916	1
Vicksburg	Mississippi	1898	1,323
Shiloh	Tennessee	1894	3,546
			<hr/>
			14,039
			<hr/>

National Monuments Administered by War Department

In our Twenty-seventh Annual Report (1921-22), we published a complete list of National Monuments administered by the War Department. This list is too long and contains too many individual items to be repeated. It includes not only the Big Hole Battlefield, five acres, in Montana, created in 1910, Cabrillo National Monument, one acre, in California, created in 1913, and Mound City

*Authorized but not yet purchased.

Group National Monument, in Ohio, proclaimed March 2, 1923, but also numerous forts, buildings, monuments, etc., in twenty-eight different States which belong to the Government and which are considered to be National Monuments under Bulletin 27 of the War Department dated July 17, 1915. We commend this list to the attention of patriotic and historical societies in the States mentioned, with the suggestion that if they should apply to the Federal authorities, some of these interesting landmarks might be committed to their custody.

Changes During the Past Year

Compared with the list of National Parks and Monuments published in our last Annual Report, the foregoing list contains the following changes:

Carlsbad Cave National Monument in New Mexico was created by proclamation on October 25, 1923, as more fully mentioned hereafter.

The area of Yosemite National Park has been increased from 719,622 to 719,802 acres to conform with the latest statistics of the National Park Service.

Pipe Spring National Monument in Arizona was proclaimed and placed in the care of the Interior Department May 31, 1923. It contains an old stone fort and a spring of pure water in a desert region, and serves as a memorial of western pioneer life.

The area of Pinnacles National Monument was increased on May 7, 1923, from 2,080 to 2,653 acres.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument, a limestone cavern in Utah, was proclaimed October 14, 1922, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture.

Bryce Canyon National Monument in Utah was proclaimed June 8, 1923, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. This is a box canyon filled with innumerable and fantastically eroded pinnacles, and is an extraordinary exhibition of vivid coloring of rock materials.

Mound City Group National Monument was proclaimed March 2, 1923, and placed under the jurisdiction of the War Department. It contains a group of prehistoric mounds in Camp Sherman Military Reservation, in Ohio.

Lehman Caves National Monument in Nevada was proclaimed January 24, 1922, and placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. It contains limestone caverns of much beauty and scientific interest.

CARLSBAD CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT

Carlsbad Cave National Monument, which was set aside by Presidential proclamation in October last, is an immense cave in New Mexico that shows unusual beauty and a great variety of natural features. It is in the eastern foothills of the Guadalupe Mountains,

about ten miles north of the Texas line and twenty-two miles southwest of Carlsbad, the principal town in southeastern New Mexico. It is said to have been discovered in 1901 by J. L. White and Bige Long, whose attention was drawn to it by the great numbers of bats they saw coming out of a hole in the side of a small valley. They entered the hole and found a cave containing large deposits of bat guano. These deposits were worked for several years. Mr. White has recently explored several miles of the chambers of the cavern. About half a mile from the opening from which the bats were seen coming the cavern becomes phenomenally large and spectacular. About three miles of its hallways and chambers, including its most ornate parts, were surveyed in the spring of 1923 by Robert A. Holley, of the General Land Office. In September, 1923, the cavern was visited by Willis T. Lee, a geologist of the Department of the Interior, who spent three days in examining and photographing it. On Mr. Lee's return from New Mexico the National Park Service recommended that the cavern should be made a national monument, and a proclamation setting it apart as recommended was issued by the President October 25, 1923.

No part of the cavern has yet been thoroughly explored, but enough is known of it to show that it will rank high among the famous caverns of the world. Visitors to it who say that they are familiar with other great caverns assert that some of its chambers surpass in size any others yet discovered. One room is more than half a mile long and several hundred feet wide, and its ceiling is so high that torchlights failed to illuminate it. The floor of the cavern is 170 feet below the entrance, which was formed by the fall of a small part of the roof. In a distance of less than two miles from this point the floor descends about 500 feet, yet the bottom of the cavern lies still deeper, for Mr. White has found chambers and hallways 200 feet lower. The depths of the cavern therefore lie at least a thousand feet vertically below the entrance.

The geologic conditions in the vicinity of Carlsbad Cavern are unusual. The limestone in which the cavern has been carved is about 1,300 feet thick and is underlain by an equally thick series of beds of soft red shale and sandstone that include thick beds of gypsum and rock salt. The occurrence of these easily soluble beds under the 1,300 feet of hard yet soluble limestone may have produced a cavernous condition of the rocks that will show spectacular results.

THIRTEEN NEW NATIONAL PARKS PROPOSED

At the first National Conference on State Parks held in Des Moines in 1921 representatives of the Federal government expressed the opinion that the National Park system had about reached its limit so far as the inclusion of notable scenic areas was concerned, and that attention should be given in the future mainly to the creation of State Parks by the individual States. This opinion does not

appear to be generally accepted, judging from the thirteen bills introduced in the present Congress proposing new National Parks. Of these measures, five are pending in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives, as follows:

S. 641, by Senator Swanson of Virginia, for the Appalachia National Park on the summit of High Knob Mountain in far Western Virginia.

S. 668, by Senator Smoot of Utah, for Bryce Canyon National Park.

S. 1429, by Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin, for the Nicolet National Park in Wisconsin.

S. 1708, by Senator Jones of Washington, for the Grand Coulee National Park in Washington.

S. 1709, by Senator Jones, for the Yakima National Park in Washington.

H. R. 39, by Mr. Hersey of Maine, for National Forests and the Mount Katahdin National Park in the Mount Katahdin region of Maine.

H. R. 159, by Mr. Sinclair of North Dakota, for Killdeer National Park in his State.

H. R. 161, by Mr. Sinclair of North Dakota for the Roosevelt National Park in his State.

H. R. 168, by Mr. Thomas of Kentucky, for the Mammoth Cave National Park.

H. R. 495, by Mr. Haugen of Iowa, for the Mississippi Valley National Park near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and McGregor, Iowa.

H. R. 2810, by Mr. Williamson of South Dakota, for the Wonderland National Park.

H. R. 2888, by Mr. Robsion of Kentucky, for the Lincoln National Park in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee meet.

H. R. 4095, by Mr. Barbour of California, for the Roosevelt Sequoia National Park in California, which includes practically all the present Sequoia National Park.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF NATIONAL PARKS

The financial returns of the National Park system during the season of 1923 to the States in which the reservations are situated were estimated by the Interior Department at \$100,000,000. This total does not include consideration of indirect profits due to retention of funds which otherwise would be spent outside the State and to health and other benefits.

More than \$6,000,000 was spent in and near Yellowstone Park by tourists, while Glacier Park is credited with having brought \$1,250,000 of "travel money" into Montana and Mount Rainier Park \$1,500,000 into Washington. Crater Lake was described as a \$7,000,000 asset to Oregon with an indicated annual return of 4 per cent on its valuation.

Yosemite brought \$5,000,000 to California in addition to the unestimated value of the pure water supply insured by its vast watershed, and the Sequoia and General Grant Parks added \$1,000,000.

Visitors to Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado, numbered 65,000, their stay in the State averaged ten days and their daily expenditure was estimated at \$8 each. To the total of \$5,200,000 thus spent by visitors to Rocky Mountain Park was added \$2,500,000 spent by residents of the State in travel to and recreation in the park.

Tourists were estimated by civic organizations in Denver to have carried \$40,000,000 into Colorado, where Mesa Verde National Park is situated, and Grand Canyon National Park was credited with bringing \$2,000,000 into Arizona.

GRAND CANYON SURVEY OF 1923

The survey of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river made by a party of the United States Geological Survey in 1923 was made the main theme of the Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society held in the American Museum of Natural History in New York City on Monday evening, January 28, 1924. The intense public interest felt in this subject was manifested in the overflowing audience which filled the great auditorium to repletion and necessitated a second delivery of the main address the same evening to accommodate those who could not gain admission to the first session.

Upon the platform were Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the Society, who for twenty-five years was a special agent of the U. S. Geological Survey; and the following Trustees of the Society: Dr. Edward D. Adams, Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, Dr. Nathan W. Green, Mr. Reuben Leslie Maynard, Major Barrington Moore, Dr. Edward L. Partridge, Capt. N. Taylor Phillips, Col. Henry W. Sackett and Mr. Alexander McMillan Welch.

Sitting with them were Mr. E. C. La Rue, Hydrographic Engineer of the United States Geological Survey, who was the speaker of the evening; Mr. W. H. Jackson, who was photographer of the Hayden Geological Survey from its inception in 1870 until it was merged into what is now the U. S. Geological Survey, in 1880; Dr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, who was artist and assistant topographer of Powell's second survey in 1871-73, and who made another canyon trip in 1880; and Rev. Robert Ellis Jones, D. D., who was topographer of the United States Geological Survey in 1880-82, and is now Canon Bursar of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

In his introductory address, Dr. Kunz acknowledged with great appreciation the cordial co-operation of the American Museum of Natural History, of which Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn is President, in according the use of its auditorium and the services of its staff for the meeting; and of Dr. George Otis Smith, Director of the United States Geological Survey, by whose courtesy Mr. E. C. La Rue, hydrographic engineer, gave the lecture of the evening. He said that the U. S. Geological Survey had been working at this great problem since 1869, when Major Powell made his first perilous trip and that Mr. La Rue had devoted ten consecutive years to this one problem, principally as hydraulic engineer of the various parties, and many times in charge of the parties who have gone through the canyon. Colonel C. H. Birdseye, Chief Cartographer, was in charge of the 1923 trip and Mr. La Rue took all of the photographs and films.

The U. S. Geological Survey, said Dr. Kunz, has probably graduated more geologists, mining geologists and mining engineers than any other institution in the world. In the Geological Survey, as in the other Government bureaus, the recompense is very small for all of the officials, but in spite of this many of them remained with the Survey their entire lives, namely, such men as Becker, Emmons, Gilbert, Hague, and others, even though experienced men have frequently been offered five times and more than the sum they were receiving in the Survey. The Geological Survey is the post-graduate school of geologists and mining men, and bears even a higher relation to the State Geologic Surveys and the mining industry of our country than does West Point to the Army or Annapolis to the Navy. Their work is often more dangerous than that of men on the battlefield. The geologic and mining development of the West has been extensively benefited by hundreds of million dollars annually developed directly or indirectly through the U. S. Geological Survey, or its graduates.

Following is a table of Grand Canyon expeditions:

Date	Name	By whom sent	Purpose
1. 1869....	Major Powell.....	State Institutions of Illinois and Chicago Academy of Science	Scientific
2. 1871....	Lieut. Wheeler*.....	War Department....	Scientific
3. 1872....	Major Powell†.....	Federal Government.	Scientific
4. 1889-90.	Robert Brewster Stanton.....	Frank M. Brown....	Railroad reconnaissance
5. 1896....	George F. Flavell and companion.....	Personal.....	Adventure and trapping
6. 1896-97.	N. Galloway and William Richmond....	Personal.....	Adventure, trapping and prospecting
7. 1907-08.	Charles Russel and E. R. Monett.....	Personal.....	Adventure, trapping and prospecting
8. 1909....	Julius F. Stone and N. Galloway.....	Personal.....	Adventure
9. 1911-12.	Ellsworth Kolb and Emery Kolb.....	Personal.....	Moving pictures
10. 1923....	Grand Canyon Survey, 11 men.....	U. S. Geological Survey, Dept. of the Interior.....	Scientific

* Fort Mohave to Diamond Creek (upstream).

† Voyage ended at Kanab Creek.

Mr. La Rue's subject was "The Scenic Beauties and Engineering Difficulties of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River" and he illustrated his lecture with many beautifully colored stereopticon views and with 3000 feet of moving picture films. His address described the survey of 1800 miles of the Colorado river and its tributaries, from Wyoming to the Gulf of California, made in 1923 by a party of eleven men of the United States Geological Survey under the leadership of Dr. C. H. Birdseye, Chief Topographical Engineer. The work in the Grand Canyon, for 450 miles between Lees Ferry, Arizona, and Needles, Cal., was the most difficult river survey ever undertaken by United States Government engineers. The moving pictures showed with thrilling realism the perils of the passage through the tumultuous rapids in the canyon, in which the boats were tossed about like egg shells and oftentimes buried from sight in the foaming waters. How the boats escaped being dashed to pieces against protruding boulders and unseen rocks was a marvel to the audience.

The expedition was primarily for a hydrographic survey of the resources of this great river which drains an area of 244,000 square miles, but it was also for a magnetic survey of the Grand Canyon; for, while this was the tenth expedition to enter the canyon, and the seventh to pass through its whole length, no previous party had actually surveyed the course of the stream at the bottom of the gorge. The hydrographic observations included the measuring of the stream-flow by Mr. La Rue; while the survey of the courses required the setting up of the surveyor's instrument and rod and taking "sights" forward and backward, under extremely dangerous conditions.

The start through the Canyon was made at Lees Ferry, just within the northern boundary of Arizona, on August 1, 1923, and the trip ended at Needles, Cal., on October 19. The party received supplies, carried across the desert by pack trains of mules or sometimes by Indians, about every fifty miles. For most of the distance of 450 miles the voyage was made between precipitous, and at times vertical, walls, ranging from 2000 to over 5000 feet high. The voyage was made in four boats, specially constructed for the purpose, with air-tight steel compartments to prevent their sinking. They were completely decked over, with the exception of the cockpits, which accommodated only the oarsmen. There was one oarsmen for each boat. In running the rapids, only the oarsmen occupied the boats, the other members climbing along the canyon walls past the rapids when possible. This was done both to lighten the load and to minimize the risk of disaster. When it was necessary for all hands to run the rapids, the men other than the oarsmen stood on the decks of the boats and held on by ropes.

The party had a two-tube radio outfit by means of which it received news daily from the outside world. When the explorers camped for the night, they would stretch their antennae across the

canyon, or between two eligible cliffs, (a work of no small difficulty,) and listen to the latest news from Denver, or San Francisco, or other points. They received the base-ball scores daily. The most important news received in this way was that of the death of President Harding, which reached them in the depth of Marble Canyon, 3000 feet deep, 45 minutes after the President died.

The perils and difficulties of the trip were not confined to the movements of the men during the day. Floods and spasmodic stream-flow often varied the height of the river during the night-time, obliging the explorers repeatedly to remove their beds and supplies to higher levels in order to keep above the water. One night, the flood rose twenty feet, and when it subsided their boats were lodged so high on ledges of the precipitous walls that they had to be lowered by tackle. The detention of the party for four days by one of these floods gave rise to the report, which spread throughout the country, that they had lost their lives.

During the voyage many things besides their scientific work engaged the interest of the men. Occasionally, cliff dwellings of the ancients were found in almost inaccessible nooks in the face of the Canyon walls. One look-out tower of unknown antiquity was strategically located so as to command an extended view upstream and downstream. Hieroglyphic inscriptions on the rocks made by the aborigines were frequent. One inscription, "D. Julien 1836 3 Mai" was evidently made by a Frenchman of whom there is no other trace. At another place, a collection of fifteen steel traps, a pair of rubber boots, a pail and other objects told the tragic tale of some lost party.

Although the boats occasionally overturned, only one was wrecked, and no lives were lost. Mr. La Rue said that when Major Powell made the first trip through the canyon in 1869, he did not know what was ahead of him. Subsequent expeditions had the advantage of his daring pioneer work, for they knew that there were no waterfalls. But the wonderful pictures which Mr. La Rue exhibited showed that any voyage through the canyon is beset with extreme peril, through which only the most courageous and skillful explorers can pass safely.

ORIGIN OF YOSEMITE VALLEY

In June, 1923, the National Park Service announced that the United States Geological Survey had in press a non-technical bulletin prepared by Mr. Francois E. Mattheis, geologist and topographer, describing the origin of the Yosemite Valley. Prior to 1912 fully fourteen various theories of the origin of Yosemite had been advanced by different scientists. In the interest of proving the facts in the genesis of "The Valley Incomparable" the Sierra Club in that year requested the United States Geological Survey to undertake the ultimate solution of the Yosemite problem. Mr. Mattheis had at that time just completed his masterpiece, the Yosemite Valley

Special Sheet, and to him fell the task of organizing and carrying out the proposed study that has occupied the years since. Two years were spent in mapping the moraines of the early glaciers, and with these data in hand it became evident that Yosemite had been subjected to two or more glacial invasions. The findings also brought out the fact that Yosemite Valley was more than 2,000 feet deep before these glaciers entered it. Mr. Mattheis and his fellow geologists then started a several years' task—the working out of the pre-glacial history of Yosemite—a story that goes back 50,000,000 years to the upheaval of the Sierra Nevada—and this story is embodied in condensed form in the bulletin referred to.

In January, 1924, the National Park Service issued a circular explaining why El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks have stood up in the face of such a force as carved the valley. These two formations which are opposite each other, form a choking constriction that forced the great glacier to buckle and yield. The ice squeezed through the narrow throat they formed, grinding at the perpendicular walls but accomplished little in the way of removing the obstruction. The resistance of these headlands was due to the fact that the granite of El Capitan and Cathedral Rocks is massive, uncracked, and nearly invulnerable to the action of ice. The widened regions of the valley east and west of El Capitan are widened because there the granite was jointed and readily yielded before the attacking ice. The rock about the Cathedral Spires was closely jointed and it crumbled away to leave the uncracked portion standing as slender spires. In the same way Lost Arrow was caused to stand out on the face of an unjointed cliff. The cliff forming the east side of Glacier Point has a north-south trend because the joints of that granite had a north-south trend. The vertical face of Half Dome trends southwest-northeast because the joint planes have such a trend. The Three Brothers are not vertical but inclined and unsymmetrical, because the joint planes are inclined.

From these facts it appears that water and ice erosion alone do not explain Yosemite features. The presence or absence of joints in the granite account for the great variety of structures.

IMPORTANT INTERPRETATION OF WATER POWER ACT

On June 15, 1923, the Federal Water Power Commission rendered decision in relation to water power projects in National Parks which establishes an important precedent in the future construction of Water Power Act. In this decision, the commission rejected the filings of the Los Angeles city government in the Tehipite Valley and the Kings River Canyon, and of the San Joaquin Light and Power Company in the King's River Canyon. Of the Los Angeles filing, the minutes of the meeting say:

"In view of the improbability of any development of the projects proposed for many years to come, of the lack of any necessity of the City (Los Angeles) of going to the Kings River as a source of energy supply, and of the embarrassment of the National Parks Service arising from the existence of claims within an area which it is desired to dedicate of National Park purposes, it was recommended that the application rejected."

In rejecting it, the Commission gave as one of its reasons "that all of said developments are located in whole or in part within the proposed extension of the Sequoia National Park." The rejection on these grounds, by a Commission consisting of the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture and War, is considered by the friends of the National Parks to be of great significance.

IN ENGLAND

Unsuccessful Search for Bones of Pocahontas

On May 30, 1923, search was made at Gravesend for the bones of Pocahontas with a view to their translation to her native land in Virginia, but the quest was unsuccessful. A discussion of the mooted question of the exact place of the burial of the Indian princess in Gravesend will be found in our Twenty-fourth Annual Report at pages 363-365; and in our Twenty-third Annual Report at page 491 is a reference to memorials erected to her memory in St. George's parish church. In the latter Report is given a copy of the memorial tablet which says she was "buried near this spot on March 21st, 1617."

The search for the remains of Pocahontas was made by Mr. Edward Page Gaston, who enlisted the assistance of the English Speaking Union and secured the necessary authority from the Home Secretary for the disinterment. M. Gaston proceeded on the tradition that Pocahontas was originally buried in the chancel of the church, but that after a fire the body was removed to the vault of the Curds family in the churchyard. Local antiquarians were convinced that the body would be found under the stone recording the burial of William Curds and Polly Curds, but when it was removed last May it was discovered that on top of the Curds' coffin were the bones of about fifty persons, with the remains of many animals and a considerable quantity of rubbish and scrap iron.

In order to avoid vulgar curiosity the strictest secrecy was observed in making the excavation, and the work was begun at 6:30 a. m. Among those present were Mr. Gaston; Canon Gedge, the Rector of the church; Sir Arthur Keith, Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; Mr. W. P. Hyecraft of the British Museum; Philip Franklin, F. R. C. S., and Mr. James Van Allen Shields of the English Speaking Union. By evening the bottom of the pit had been reached, but of the Princess's remains no trace were found.



Plate 10

WASHINGTON'S HOME, MOUNT VERNON, VA.

See page 201

Search for Gen. Oglethorpe's Body

Public sentiment in England was deeply stirred in September and following months in 1923 by the effort of the Oglethorpe University to recover the remains of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe, founder of that institution and first Governor of Georgia, and to remove them with those of his wife, from England to that state. General Oglethorpe was supposed to have been buried in the chancel of the church of All Saints in the little town of Cranham, not far from the reputed burial place of Pocahontas.

During the early part of 1923, upon the request of Dr. Thornwell Jacobs, President of Oglethorpe University, and Hon. William D. Upshaw, Member of Congress from Georgia, the State Department of the United States asked favorable consideration by the British authorities for permission to remove the remains. Assurances were given to the State Department that a tablet would be erected in the church at Cranham to the memory of Oglethorpe and that a \$300,000 memorial to Oglethorpe would be erected at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, over the bodies.

On September 23, 1923, a dispatch from London announced that permission for the removal had been granted by the Chancellor of the Diocese of Chelmsford and that the rector of the church had given notice to all qualified residents of the parish that the removal would take place if no objections were raised. Objections were raised, however, and were very earnest, coming from both sides of the Atlantic. The English newspapers expressed regret that rich Americans were not content with taking England's historical paintings and books, but must even seek the bodies of the dead; and the Episcopal Bishop of Georgia cabled to the Archbishop of Canterbury that as a citizen and Bishop of Georgia he respectfully protested against the removal. Petitions were circulated among the parishioners of Cranham, and on October 14, a notice was posted on the church door asking further authority for the disinterment, and the protestants threatened to carry the matter to the ecclesiastical Court of Arches at Canterbury.

On the other hand, Dr. Jacobs expressed the sentiments of the university by saying: that Oglethorpe was "the first great Anglo-American, the first anti-slavery advocate, and the first prohibitionist in the United States, and the people of Georgia feel that the ashes of their great founder should rest in Georgian soil, that his deeds and memory may be a source of inspiration for our youth."

On October 9, workmen began to excavate with hammers and chisels in the flint-like concrete in the chancel of the church in their search for the desired relics, but had not been successful in their search at last accounts.

Appeal for Charles Darwin's Home

On May 8, 1923, the New York Times published an appeal from Prof. Karl Pearson of the University of London for the preservation of Charles Darwin's old home in Down, near Beckenham, in Kent, which the scientist occupied for forty years and in which he performed the great work of his life in the study of the origin of species. The occasion for the appeal was that for the second time since Darwin's death in 1882, the house was without a tenant, and Prof. Pearson thought that the time was appropriate for securing it as a public memorial. When the house was first vacant at the end of the last century Francis Galton summoned a meeting with a view to the purchase of the house and the adjacent grounds as a station for experimental evolution and breeding. His proposal failed, it is said, not so much for the want of money as for want of concord. Prof. Pearson feels that Darwin's house, like the houses where George Washington or Shakespeare were born or lived and like the house where Goethe wrote "Faust," ought to be preserved as something sacred. He thinks that it is not merely a national matter but that it is something of grave international import that this house should run the risk of being pulled down and the gardens in which Darwin walked and thought and experimented should be built over.

Cottage of Adams Ancestors Preserved

At a meeting of the Governors of the American branch of the Sulgrave Institution held in New York City on November 8, 1923, it was announced that the home of the ancestors of John Adams and John Quincy Adams, second and sixth Presidents of the United States at Flore, in Northamptonshire, Eng., had been bought for \$4000 and would be preserved as a memorial. The acquisition of this interesting landmark was made possible by subscriptions from Mr. Charles Francis Adams of Boston, a direct descendant of John Adams; Hon. Larz Anderson, former Ambassador to Japan; Mr. George Wigglesworth, an Overseer of Harvard University; and Messrs. Edward D. Adams, Edward S. Harkness, Rodman Wanamaker and Howard Heinz.

The Adams cottage is about ten miles from Sulgrave Manor, the home of Washington's ancestors. Within a radius of ten miles from the Washington home lived also the ancestors of Benjamin Franklin, William Penn, Henry W. Longfellow and Warren G. Harding.

The Adams home is a little one story cottage with attic and thatched roof, built in the latter part of the 16th century. It still has ancient leaded window panes. It was from this cottage that Henry Adams, ancestor of the two Presidents, set out for Plymouth to embark for America. After the departure of the Adams family the house became a Quaker meeting-house. In the garden which

adjoins it lie buried twenty-one members of the Adams family. The graves are now overgrown and the garden has been used of late for a vegetable garden. The Sulgrave Institution intends to restore the cottage to its original state for use as a center in connection with the work of promoting friendship among English-speaking peoples.

Cromwell's Grave Unknown

During the fall of 1923, the question of the burial place of Oliver Cromwell was discussed in the public prints, disclosing the conflict of opinions on this subject. Cromwell died September 3, 1658, and was buried with great pomp in "the tomb of the kings" in Westminster Abbey, according to Chambers Encyclopedia. That authority also says that after the Restoration the body was taken from its sarcophagus, exposed on the gibbet at Tyburn, and then buried under it. The bones recently dug from among the roots of the old Tyburn tree are believed by some people to have been relics of Cromwell. But a resident of Holburn cites Sir John Prestwick's "Republican" to prove that the Protector was buried there; the Rev. John Maston's "History of Naseby" makes the same claim for Naseby field; and a Government report on historical manuscripts published in 1908 is cited in favor of Newburgh Priory, York.

The fate of Cromwell's bones is a fresh illustration of the futility of trying to destroy a man's fame by destroying his mortal remains.

IN FRANCE

Belleau Wood Dedicated

On July 22, 1923, Belleau Wood, which Marshal Foch on that day called the "cradle of victory," was dedicated as a permanent memorial by the Belleau Wood Memorial Association, of which Mrs. James Carroll Frazier is President. The association bought the land with its trenches and machine gun nests, and intends to erect a monument and place descriptive tablets. The speakers at the dedication included Marshal Foch; Col. T. Bentley Mott, the military attache of the American Ambassador; Major Gen. James G. Harbord, commanding the American Marines; Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania; and Rear Admiral Philip Andrews. A priest sent by the Bishop of Soissons pronounced the absolution of the dead. French combat airplanes that circled close to the treetops scattered flowers and maneuvered overhead and the marines fired a salute and sounded "taps." The French flag at Foch's command was hauled down to the call of French bugles and the "Marseillaise" played by the Marine Band from the U. S. S. Pittsburgh, and the American flag was run up to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Third Division Monument at Chateau Thierry

On July 15, 1923, a monument erected by the survivors of the Third Division of the American Expeditionary Force at Chateau Thierry was unveiled near the entrance to the bridge which the division defended in June, 1918. The monument stands in a square to which the municipality has given the name "United States Place." Col. T. Bentley Mott, Attache of the American Embassy, and General William Mason Wright attended the ceremony on behalf of the United States. General Raguenau represented the French army. General de Mondesir, commander of the French Thirty-eighth Corps, with which the American Third Division served; General Pougin and the Mayor of Chateau Thierry, delivered addresses.

Names of Obliterated Towns Abolished

In October, 1923, a decree was published in the French "Journal Official" declaring that the communes of Ailles, Beauine et Chivy, Moussy-sur-Aisne, Courtecon, and Grandelain et Melval, in the canton of Craonne, were thereafter to be included and absorbed respectively by the communes of Chermizy, Vendresse, Verneuil, Pancy and Coligis. These five communes were in the line of battle at the Chemin-des-Dames and were wiped out to the last stone.

New Louvain Hall Blessed

On July 17, 1923, Cardinal Mercier blessed the completed first wing of the restored library of Louvain University. The ceremony took place in the presence of Crown Prince Leopold, who placed the first book on the shelves—a volume containing a list of the Louvain students who died in the World War; Hon. Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador to Belgium; representatives of the Belgian and French Governments, the clergy, and provincial and communal authorities and the professors and students of the university.

Among the speakers, beside Cardinal Mercier, were President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, and Mr. Pierre Imbart de la Tour, President of the International Louvain Committee. President Butler, who is Chairman of the executive committee of the American organization for the restoration of the Louvain Library, placed in the library a book containing the name of the American teachers and school children who contributed nearly \$40,000 to the restoration fund.

The finished wing includes the provisional reading room and administration room. These finished buildings approximate a quarter of those projected under the plans which call for the expenditure of \$1,000,000, half of which already has been raised. The architecture is of the pure Flemish Renaissance type, the so-called Rubens

style, the material being white stone and red brick, with roof of blue slate. The new library stands on the upper side of the Place du Peuple, the other three sides of which are occupied by private dwellings of the same style, just completed, the whole constituting a characteristic ensemble of fine effect.

IN SWITZERLAND

The Swiss National Park

During the past year we have had interesting correspondence with the Ligue Suisse pour la Protection de la Nature, of which Dr. S. Brunies of Bale is Secretary. The annual subscription in this league is fifty francs, and foreigners as well as natives are welcomed into membership.

The movement for nature protection in Switzerland began in 1906 and resulted in the formation of a Commission for Nature Protection of which Dr. Paul Sarasin of Bale is President. This commission is composed of geologists, botanists, zoologists and archaeologists, and aims to coordinate the various efforts for nature protection throughout the country. Under the central commission are sub-commissions in all the Swiss cantons, which propose local laws for their respective jurisdictions. The commission has already secured the protection of about 400 erratic blocks, fifty trees of special interest, and thirteen moors, lake margins, bird sanctuaries and breeding places. Chief among its accomplishments is the Swiss National Park, comprising 140 square kilometers in the Ofen district of the Lower Engadine, which was secured between the years 1909 and 1914. Details of the park are given in an interesting description by Prof. C. Schroter of the Federal Technical High School at Zurich translated for "Nature," edition of September 29, 1923. He says that the greater part of the National Park is leased by the government from the owners of the land for a period of ninety-nine years, the government alone having the power to terminate the contract. The government has further pledged itself to contribute a sum not exceeding 30,000 francs per annum for the rent of the park. Human interference is absolutely excluded from the whole region. Hunting, fishing, grazing, mowing and wood-cutting are entirely prohibited. No flower or twig may be plucked, no animal killed and no stone removed; even the fallen trees must remain untouched. In this way absolute protection is secured for scenery, plants and animals; Nature alone is dominant. Anyone may visit the park, but only simple alpine shelter huts are provided—no hotels are allowed to be erected. Camping and the lighting of fires are prohibited. The custodianship of the park is entrusted to four resident keepers.

This district is peculiarly suitable for this nature preserve for the following reasons: Its mean elevation above sea-level is considerable, in consequence of which the snow line lies as high as 3000 meters and the alpine tree limit at 2300 meters. Alpine life, there-

fore, can be widely distributed within the area. In wildness and naturalness, as in loneliness and seclusion, it is scarcely surpassed anywhere in Switzerland. It is very sparsely populated, so that the prohibition of forestry and grazing operations involves little hardship for its human inhabitants. It possesses extensive forests of which the 2600 hectares of dense forest of the erect mountain pine (*Pinus Montana*, var. *arborea*) deserve special mention. There are also magnificent forests of *Pinus cembra*, mixed woods of spruce and larch (*Picea excelsa* and *Larix europea*), a peculiar mountain race of Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*, var. *engadinensis*), and extensive areas occupied by the creeping mountain pine (*Pinus montana*, var. *prostrata*). In addition to the great abundance of conifers there is also a rich herbaceous flora, the great variety of geological substrata rendering possible the existence of both calcicole and calcifuge plants. The dividing line between the floras of the western and eastern Alps passes through the region. In the National Park there is, therefore, a mingling of eastern and western forms, many eastern species occurring, so far as Switzerland is concerned, only in this district. Animal life, too, is abundant, chamois, marmots, deer, foxes, black game, golden eagles, etc, enlivening the landscape.

IN ITALY

Rome's Rich Archaeological Soil

The citizen of New York who looks with curiosity upon the Dutch pipe-stems, or the fragments of Dutch china, or other reminders of the pioneers of nearly 300 years ago that appear mingled with the earth dug up at the lower end of Manhattan Island by excavators for new buildings or new underground conduits, is impressed with the comparative youth of the American metropolis when he reads of the relics disclosed by similar excavations in Rome. A despatch from the Eternal City dated October 9, 1923, says that excavations in the Corso Umberto have brought to light many pieces of ancient Greek and Roman sculpture. Four triumphal arches stood in the Corso in ancient times, and many fragments unearthed during the improvements that are being made to the thoroughfare are thought to be parts of these arches. In the Via Plebiscito are traces of a great imperial palace and the walls of an ancient temple. At the Piazza Sciarra a Corinthian column was discovered and a fragment from the Temple of Neptune. In the Via Caravita two ancient columns were unearthed and also fragments from a medieval church.

Virgil's Tomb to be a World Shrine

On January 26, 1924, a despatch from Naples announced that Premier Mussolini had ordered the purchase by the government of Virgil's tomb, and that the surrounding plot would be transformed into a garden in the Greco-Roman style, with roses, laurel and

myrtle. But the identity of this tomb of Virgil is wrapped in a cloud of doubt. There seems to be no question that he was buried between the first and second milestones from Naples on the Via Puteolani, as he had requested that his ashes be interred near the road from Naples to Pozzuoli, and it was not far from the second milestone that he wrote his "Bucolics." But Mr. R. T. Guenther, a learned Oxford scholar, thinks that the grave was on the side of road toward the sea, and as there are evidences that the shore has subsided since Virgil's day, he believes the poet's grave was submerged.

Tradition, however, has attached itself to an ancient columbarium on a crag about forty-five feet above the roadway near the second milestone as the poet's tomb, and this is to be taken by the government for a national shrine. The columbarium has ten niches which might have held burial urns at one time, but all are empty now. There are traces, also, of a much larger niche, now broken by an entrance, which might have been reserved for the remains. There is a legend that the ashes of Virgil were enclosed in a massive vase which was ornamented on the outside with nine finely wrought columns. One story has it that this urn was taken to a distant city, and that it really contained the sacred dust.

IN GREECE

Dr. Finley Proposes Preservation of Marathon Mound

At the annual Fourth of July dinner held by Americans in Athens in 1923, Dr. John H. Finley, the educator, literateur and traveler, of New York City, announced his project for the preservation of the Marathon Mound. Dr. Finley, as is well known by his acquaintances, is a lover of outdoor recreation and a veteran pedestrian, and himself has walked in an afternoon over the historic road from Marathon to Athens. In his Independence Day speech he alluded to his visit to Marathon and said he had found the mound to be smaller than the lofty pile which he had imagined. This did not disappoint him so much, however, as the fact that it seemed neglected. There was a circle of oleander bushes blossoming at its base and another circle of cacti, but on the crest were only a few scraggly bushes and the turf was manifestly uncared for. Dr. Finley said that it occurred to him as he stood there, that the youth of the world, to whom Marathon has not only an heroic association but also a suggestion of athletic achievement, should unite to keep the mound in perfect condition. No monument, he said, could be more impressive than a simple tumulus, but it should bear signs of continued and grateful care. As one interested in walking he said he would like to see the milestones along the way put in order. For this purpose he proposed to enlist the youth of America, especially the Boy Scouts—since he was a member of the National Council of that organization with its 500,000 members—to keep the Marathon mound

and its roadmarkers in good condition and so invite the world to make the journey to this historic place, at least in their thoughts.

Some years ago Dr. Finley caused to be struck a medal bearing the figure of a youth walking, for an award to boys walking in a single day a certain distance, slightly more than the distance from Marathon to Athens. He said he would change this distance requirement to twenty-six miles, thus associating the medal with Marathon. (See reference to the Marathon Stone on Page 34 preceding.)

IN EGYPT

Tut-ankh-Amen's Sarcophagus Opened

In our 28th Annual Report, at pages 192-197, we gave a description of the partial exploration of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen in the Valley of the Kings, opposite Luxor, Egypt, which was begun under the leadership of Lord Carnarvon, pursuant to concessions granted to him by the Egyptian Government on April 19, 1915. The steps leading down to the tomb were discovered by Mr. Howard Carter, in November, 1922; and the sepulchral chamber, one of four subterranean rooms, was opened on February 16, 1923. The season of 1923 was devoted to the removal of the movable objects found in the four chambers, but the shrine which enclosed the sarcophagus was left undisturbed when the work was temporarily suspended and the outer entrance was filled up on February 26, 1923. On April 5, 1923, the Earl of Carnarvon died and the concessions were renewed to his wife, Almina, Countess of Carnarvon.

On October 22, 1923, Mr. Carter resumed the work of exploring the tomb, and by January 3, 1924, it was definitely learned that the sarcophagus of the king was enclosed within four successive compartments, shrines, or caskets which surrounded one another like a so-called "nest" of boxes. Each shrine was composed of several sections, ingeniously and strongly fastened together, so that the work of dismantling was slow and laborious. The work was also rendered difficult by the small space in which the men could move, there being a distance of only about two feet between the first shrine and the south, west and north walls of the sepulchral chamber, and about three feet between the roof of the shrine and the ceiling of the chamber. The doors to the shrine were in the east end, between which and the east wall of the chamber there was more space. The floor of the chamber is about three feet below the level of the floor of the ante-chamber.

The shrines were not removed in their entirety in regular succession, but were dismantled in parts and in such order as suited the convenience or curiosity of the explorers. One of the first efforts of the explorers was to ascertain how many shrines they had to penetrate before reaching the sarcophagus itself, and by prying up sections of the roofs, it was definitely learned on January 3 that there were four of them. On that date, Mr. Carter caught his first

glimpse of the stone coffin which was the ultimate object of his search, and was as nearly satisfied as he could be without actually opening the sarcophagus that Tut-ankh-Amen's last resting place had not been violated since his burial. Winches and tackle were then erected in the contracted space over the roofs of the shrines, and the sections of the roofs were removed before the sides were taken down.

The removal of the shrines disclosed to better advantage the decorations of the walls of the sepulchral chamber itself. These pictures include figures of apes, similar to those of the mural paintings on the tomb of Ai, successor of Tut-ankh-Amen.

The shrines were all beautifully decorated with gesso-work—plaster on wood—and their surfaces covered with inscriptions relating to the "Book of the Gates" and the "Amduat." In the center of one of them is a life-sized figure of the goddess Mut, with out-stretched wings, as the protectress of the dead. The Luxor correspondent of the New York Times explains that the "Book of the Gates" is a series of texts commonly found on the walls of tombs and on the sacrophagi of the new empire describing the subterranean journey through twelve long cavernous galleries beneath the earth which the dead had to make, particularly the passage through the gates of these caverns. The "amduat" is another series of texts found in these tombs, describing that which is in the underworld.

The sections of the roof of the first or outer shrine were fitted together with tongues of wood. The inside of the roof was found to be decorated down the center with gilt hawks or vultures with out-stretched wings, but while the birds on the front and rear sections face the door, those on the middle section face the back of the shrine. This is one of several indications that the workmen who built the shrine were careless. The sections bear hieroglyphic marks to indicate how they should be fitted together, but these indications apparently were not always followed, and the sections were sometimes forcibly jammed together. Another evidence of haste or carelessness was afforded by the carpenter's debris which was found between the first and second shrines and which ordinarily would not be expected to be left in a royal tomb. Over the door of this shrine is a winged solar disc in relief, and incised cartouches of Tut-ankh-Amen. The solidity of the structures is indicated by the fact that it took five men to carry a section of the cornice which measured about ten feet long and two and a half feet wide.

Within the outer shrine were found bundles of sticks, staves and bows, which aroused great interest. Some of the sticks are of heavy gold and silver tubing beautifully chased with human figures. The bodies and faces of these figures are finely moulded. An ordinary reed with gold ferules bears the inscription "A reed which his Majesty cut with his own hand." A finely ornamented bow, with a handsome gold decoration at each end, evidently was a child's and was never used. Two large plain bows, tied together, have elaborate gold embellishment. An ebony stick, inlaid with gold and

ivory, has a bent handle with a hunting scene and the King's cartouche at the top, while the gold ferule has two captives engraved on it. Another ebony stick with ivory tip is beautifully inlaid. Down the center are the king's protocols; on the ferule are two captives; and on the handle is the cartouche Neb Kheperu Ra. Still another wand has a silver ferule and handle, and red, blue and green details; and yet another is of gold, with a lapis lazuli glass top and a silver ferule, and down its center is the inscription "Take for thyself the wand of gold in order that thou mayest follow thy noble beloved father, Amon, most beloved of the gods, gods of Neb Kheperu Ra. Tut-ankh-Amen."

Between the outer and the second shrines, and sustained upon a framework of its own, a splendid pall, ornamented with over 400 gilded rosettes, was found covering the second shrine. This pall was exceedingly fragile and was removed with the greatest care to a place outside the tomb where it was stitched upon a linen background 21 by 28 feet in size for reinforcement. The delicate work of reconstructing the pall is being done by Mrs. Percy Newberry, head of the Embroideries' Guild and wife of the eminent archaeologist who is aiding Mr. Carter.

The sections of the roof of the second shrine were fitted together with tongues of bronze and were dislodged with extreme difficulty. On the golden entablature of the shrine there are marks left by the ancient carpenters as they lowered the lintel into place, and at the corners are bruises made by the hammer of some workman who pounded the side of the shrine into position. Although this roof is smaller than that of the outer shrine, it proved to be just as heavy and as difficult to handle. The outside of the roof is painted red, while the inside is heavily gilded and elaborately carved with inscriptions and figures. Along the edge of this roof inside is depicted the traditional cobra.

Between the second and third shrines were found about fifteen magnificent gilded staves bound in a fold of mummy cloth. Two great ostrich feather fans, with gilded handles more than three and a half feet long, were further evidences of the near approach to royalty. The fans were stamped with cartouches giving the king's family name and his official title.

The third shrine is brightly gilded and, like the others, abundantly inscribed with hieroglyphics and with golden ornamentation running around the cavette cornice, while the roof is of brilliant red. Like the other shrines, it has a dado of figures in relief and a bronze band at the bottom. Nothing was found between the third and fourth shrines.

On February 1, 1924, the doors and the front and rear cornices of the third shrine were removed, giving a good view of the fourth shrine. The joiner work of the fourth shrine was so closely fitted together and so cleverly decorated that at first view it was almost impossible to discover its joints. Upon close inspection, however, it was found that this shrine, like the others, was made in sections.

The workmanship of the fourth shrine is not quite as fine as that of the three which enclosed it. Its body is similar in design to the others, but its roof is different, being barrel-shaped, with a beam at either end much after the style of the Twelfth Dynasty sarcophagi. It is completely covered with a very elaborate gold decoration. The design of the cornices is like that of the sarcophagus itself. On the doors are life-sized figures of the protective goddesses with their wings spread out. The front beam of the roof bears a winged solar disc, of which another representation is on the lintel above the doors. The roof also has figures of protective goddesses and emblems of the dead, while the sides and space unoccupied by figures are covered with religious texts. The inside of this roof is decorated with a figure of the King and the customary line of five hawks with outspread wings which was found on the inside of the roofs of the other shrines. The decoration of the other three shrines is in incised relief but on this innermost shrine it is in bas relief.

During the operations prior to February 3, 1924, the sections forming the sides of the four shrines had been separated and stood up against the walls of the sepulchral chamber; and the section of the first three roofs had been removed to the antechamber, the roof of the fourth shrine remaining suspended by tackle above the sarcophagus.

When the sarcophagus was completely exposed to view, it was seen that Tut-ankh-Amen's coffin is a wonderful mass of yellow crystalline sandstone, measuring eight feet, by six feet by four feet. The lid is of granite and is cracked in two. It is thought that the original lid was of sandstone like the sarcophagus but that some accident happened to it and this granite lid was substituted for it; and furthermore, that the granite lid was cracked at the time it was originally put in place, because the fissure was carefully filled up and the lid was painted to match the sarcophagus itself. This is pointed out as another evidence of the carelessness of the workmen who made the king's tomb.

At the head of the lid, partly incised and partly in relief, is a winged solar disc and bands of inscriptions run along the sides. The coffin itself has a cavette cornice, a torus moulding and a frieze band of inscription. At the four corners are the four protective goddesses, Isis, Nephthys, Selk and Neith, each with her distinctive headdress. These deities are so placed that they look toward the head of the coffin, with arms outstretched and wings full spread. On the ends of the coffin the arms of the opposite goddesses almost touch each other and their wings are crossed, while on the sides the wings with arms superimposed, touch with their tips. These figures are described as being exquisitely graceful, their beauty being accentuated by the tinting of their eyes and the jewels which they are represented as wearing. On the western end of the north and south sides are "sacred eyes" placed there for protective purposes. It is explained that these "sacred

eyes" are unusual modifications of the "eye panel," always put on sarcophagi to enable the deceased to look out to the "amentit," that is to say, to the west where Osiris, the lord of the dead, dwelt. Around the base of the sarcophagus runs a dado in relief, just like that on the shrines, comprising a series of symbols of strength and protection. Below this is a band painted to imitate bronze, to conform to the actual bronze band of the bottom of the shrines. The corners of the coffin each rest on a slab of alabaster.

This sarcophagus, in the simplicity of its design and the highly artistic nature of its decoration, is said by its discoverers to be without equal among the relics of ancient Egypt.

On February 10, in preparation for the final act, the roof of the fourth shrine, which remained suspended above the coffin, was taken down and stacked up in the ante-chamber, and on the same date a large flat packing case, containing a slab of plate glass as large as the lid of the coffin, was carried down into the tomb.

On Monday, February 11, 1924, with angle irons carefully inserted under the edges of the broken lid, and attached to differential pulleys, Mr. Carter started the lid and raised it about two inches, sufficiently to test the strength of the tackle; but, in deference to his agreement with the Egyptian authorities, repressed his eager desire to open the sarcophagus and deferred that operation until the next day.

The supreme moment came on Tuesday, February 12. The morning was spent in making the final preparations. About 3 p. m. Mr. Carter conducted the official guests into the tomb for the revelation which had been in expectation ever since he first discovered the entrance fifteen months before. The party included Mohammed Pasha Zaghlul, Under Secretary of State for Public Works; Mons. Pierre Lacau, Director General of Egyptian Antiquities; the Chief Inspector of Antiquities of Upper Egypt; the Inspector of Antiquities at Luxor; Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, Curator of Egyptian Department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York and head of the Museum's Egyptian expedition; Mr. E. S. Harkness, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum; Mr. Herbert E. Winlock and Mr. Norman de G. Davis of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Dr. James Henry Breasted, Professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in Chicago University; Professor Percy E. Newberry, sometime Brunner Professor of Egyptology in the University at Liverpool; Dr. Alan Gardiner, philologist, Assistant Curator of the Cairo Museum, and sometime editor of the *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*; Mons. Bruyere, Director of the French expedition; Mons. Georges Foucart, Director of the French Institute of Archaeology; Dr. Douglas Derry, Professor of Anatomy at Kasr-el-Aini School of Medicine; Dr. Robert Mond; Hon. Richard Bethel; Hon. J. J. Astor; and Messrs. Arthur C. Mace, Alfred Lucas, Harry Burton and A. R. Callender.

Powerful electric lights illuminated the sepulchral chamber. When all was ready, Mr. Carter gave the word, and in the midst of

a profound silence, broken only by the creaking of the pulley, the massive granite lid was raised, and human eyes gazed into the sarcophagus which had been closed for 3300 years. The revelation fulfilled the explorers' most sanguine expectation, for they found the mummy case of Tut-ankh-Amen in perfect condition and undisturbed since its original burial. It was covered with two linen palls, the second or inner one reaching to the bottom of the sarcophagus. After the raising of the lid, there was a pause while Mr. Mace made archaeological notes and Mr. Burton made photographs. Then Mr. Carter and Mr. Mace carefully rolled back the shrouds, and disclosed in all its beauty the gesso-covered wooden mummy case. The latter is shaped approximately like the human body, and represents Tut-ankh-Amen, lying in repose, with his hands crossed on his breast. In his right hand is a flail and in his left a crooked scepter, both of gold and faience. The whole head is gold and the eyes are of crystal. On the forehead is the sacred serpent and a hawk of gold and faience, and encircling the hawk a crown of olive leaves. The face is said to be a remarkably real portrait. On each side of the mummy case is the figure of a protective goddess with arms and wings outstretched across the body. The correspondent of the *New York Times** says that the scientists present were stunned by the splendor of the sight unfolded before them, and all agreed that it not only dwarfed all previous discoveries in this gorgeously rich tomb but surpassed anything known to Egyptology. The mummy case is a magnificent sight, far excelling any other known.

After the first view of the exposed mummy case, the glass lid, before referred to, was placed on the sarcophagus while the stone lid was left suspended two or three feet above it.

On Wednesday, February 13, the Egyptian authorities prohibited Mr. Carter from admitting to the tomb the wives of the scientists, which led Mr. Carter to publish the following notice:

"Owing to impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the Public Works Department and its antiquity service, all my collaborators, in protest, have refused to work any further upon the scientific investigations of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen. I therefore am obliged to make known to the public that immediately after the press view of the tomb this morning between 10 a. m. and noon the tomb will be closed and no further work carried out.

HOWARD CARTER."

This announcement brought to light the fact that for some months there had been friction between Mr. Carter and the Department of Antiquities of the Egyptian Government, although the other departments had been very friendly. It appears that upon the Earl of Carnarvon's death, the government gave to Almina, Countess of

*For most of the details concerning this exploration we are indebted to the *New York Times*, which shares with the *London Times*, by arrangement with the Carnarvon estate, special copyright privileges in connection with reporting the expedition.

Carnarvon, the right to complete the work of clearing the tomb, the period being limited to November 1, 1924. The Countess had the exclusive right of publication, as her husband had, but the government, in extending the permission for the work, reserved the right to control admissions, so as to avoid criticisms of the press and to protect the workers from unnecessary visits. The time consumed by admitting visitors authorized by the Department of Antiquities and by trips of Mr. Carter to Cairo to straighten out difficulties greatly impeded the work and caused great annoyance and loss of precious time, so that when, under date of February 12, Zaghlul Pasha forbade Mr. Carter to admit the wives of his collaborators to the tomb on February 13, Mr. Carter's patience was exhausted and he closed the tomb as above stated after the visit of the press representatives on the morning of the 13th.

Following are some of the conditions under which the exploration of Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb is being conducted:

The Egyptian law No. 14 of 1914 provides that:

Whoever shall discover a movable antiquity during a lawful excavation and who shall comply with certain prescribed conditions shall be entitled to half of the objects found or to their value. In default of an amicable division, the Antiquities Service shall first take the objects which it intends to preserve. The other objects shall be divided into two lots of equal value, by the Service, and the discoverer shall have the choice of one of them. Each of the two parties shall appraise the value of the objects preempted by the Service, and in case the discoverer will not accept the division fixed by the Service, the latter shall have the right to receive or abandon an object upon paying or receiving the half of the price fixed by the discoverer himself.

Some of the articles of the concession to the Earl of Carnarvon provide as follows:

§ 2. The work shall be exercised under control of the Antiquities Service, who shall have the right not only to supervise the work but also to alter the manner of the execution if they so deem proper for the success of the undertaking.

§ 6. The permittee or his representative, after examination of said tomb or monument and having taken such notes as he may judge necessary, shall, if so desired, hand it over to the Inspector of Antiquities or to any other agent to be appointed by said service.

§ 8. Mummies of the Kings, of Princes and of High Priests, together with their coffins and sarcophagi, shall remain the properties of the Antiquities Service.

§ 9. Tombs which are discovered intact, together with all objects which they may contain, shall be handed over to the museum (at Cairo) whole and without division.

§ 10. In case of tombs which already have been searched, the Antiquities Service shall, over and above the mummies and sarcophagi intended in Article 8, reserve for themselves all objects of capital importance from the point of view of history and archaeology, and shall share the remainder with the permittee. As it is probable that the majority of such tombs as may be discovered will fall within the category of the present article, it is agreed that the permittee's share will sufficiently recompense him for the pains and labor of the undertaking.

Mr. Carter objects to the Government's method of admitting visitors; to its assumption to dictate whom Mr. Carter shall employ; and to its claim of the right to publish in the Egyptian Museum Guide descriptions of objects which have been found in the tomb and which do not belong to the museum — all of which, he believes, interferes with the Countess's rights of publication. He also holds that the government is not entitled to possession of the tomb until, in accordance with article 6 quoted above, he has had time to examine it and make such notes as he deems necessary. And he complains of the shortening of the time limit by the delays unnecessarily caused by the government. In this connection, Mr. Carter, in his letter to the government,* calls its attention to the fact that the work in which he is engaged is not done for pecuniary gain but in the interest of science, and has produced great benefits for Egypt and for the Antiquities Department in particular.

The guarded reports from Egypt suggest that there is also a difference of opinion between the Egyptian authorities and the explorers as to whether or not the tomb was "intact" when discovered by Mr. Carter. It is said that if the tomb is an unviolated sepulchre, it and its contents all go to the Government, according to article 9 of the concession; but if it is a violated sepulchre the treasure will be divided between the Cairo Museum and the excavators. The Government has taken the ground that as the tomb bore the impression of the royal necropolis seal it must be held to have been intact, while Mr. Carter is reported as claiming half of the objects under article 10 of the concession.

Following Mr. Carter's public notice of February 13 that the tomb would be closed and no further work carried on, the Egyptian authorities stationed an armed guard in front of the entrance, and prevented anyone from entering either Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb or the neighboring tomb of Seti II which was used by the explorers as a laboratory. On February 18, the government invited Mr. Carter to resume work, which he consented to do upon certain conditions, including an apology from the government to the ladies who were denied admission. On February 20, the Ministry of Public Works signed an order, pronouncing Mr. Carter's terms unjustifiable and unacceptable, declaring the contract under which he was working canceled, and ordering the Director General of Antiquities to reopen the tomb and resume work. Meanwhile, Mr. Carter brought suits in the Egyptian courts to assert what he considered to be his rights.

On February 22, M. Lacau, M. Engelbach and other Egyptian officials, broke the locks to the entrance of the tomb of Tut-ankh-Amen and took possession of it. After lowering the granite lid of the sarcophagus, which had remained suspended by ropes since it was raised on February 12, and making an inventory of the contents of the underground chambers, they withdrew and secured the tomb with new locks. In similar manner they took possession of the

* See New York Times of Feb. 14, 1924.

tomb of Seti II. On March 6 the Egyptian Government officially reopened the tomb in the presence of about 200 guests. There was a noticeable absence of Egyptologists from the ceremony and the affair was largely a political function.

IN THE HOLY LAND

Movement for Preservation of Sacred Places

For centuries past, the principal places of sacred interest in the Holy Land, such as those in Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth and Olivet, have been cared for by the Patriarchate of Jerusalem, one of the original four patriarchates of the Eastern Church. Owing to the World War and the Russian revolution, the revenue for the maintenance of these places has so greatly decreased that the places are rapidly falling into disrepair, and an American Committee on the Preservation of the Sacred Places in the Holy Land has been formed to raise funds for the care of these historic shrines. The co-Chairmen are the Right Rev. William T. Manning, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. Bishop of New York; and Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, B.D., Ph.D., of New York; the Secretary, Rev. Charles H. Boynton, Ph.D., of Englewood, N. J., and the Treasurer, Mr. Haley Fiske of New York.

On New Year's day, 1924, the co-Chairmen made public a message to the American people from the Mother Church of Christendom. The letter was under the signature of Damianos, 132nd of the Patriarchs of Jerusalem. The greeting was for transmission to the American people, and it was the first time in history such a message has been received. It had the signature of the Patriarchate of Jerusalem which has been in use since 451. The salutation was transmitted through the Most Rev. Panteleimon Athanassiades, Archbishop of Neapolis, in Palestine, who was in New York as the representative of Damianos. The letter was dated "In the Holy City of Jerusalem,". It began "Beloved in Christ" and said in part:

"Our Patriarchate tenders to you its grateful thanks for the generous manner in which you have responded to the appeal for financial assistance made on our behalf by the American Committee on the Sacred Places in the Holy Land."

IN JAPAN

Preservation of Nature Monuments

On May 31, 1923, we were favored by a call from Mr. Keije Uyehara, Doctor of Landscape Architecture and Park Commissioner of the City Planning Bureau of the Department of the Interior of Japan,* who was commissioned by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi, Professor of Botany in the Science College of the Imperial Univer-

* Dr. Uyehara's address in 1373 Kami-Meguro, Tokyo, Japan.



Plate 11

WASHINGTON'S TOMB AT MOUNT VERNON, VA.

See page 201

sity of Tokyo and Director of the Bureau of Domain of the Japanese Government, to deliver to us from the government a complete set of the government's publications concerning the preservation of nature monuments in Japan. These publications, thirty-seven in number, comprising altogether nearly 2000 pages and profusely illustrated, are eloquent evidence of the progress made by the Japanese Government in the last few years, largely under Dr. Miyoshi's stimulus for the preservation of rare flora, fauna and natural formations, and notable scenic and historic places in that country. The printing of the works in the Japanese language prevents the full review of their contents which they manifestly deserve, but from the illustrations and the Latin names of species in the text, and with the aid of Dr. Uyehara, we are able to indicate in a general way their scope. The serial numbers and the chronological order of publication do not agree, as certain issues were evidently printed in point of time ahead of their consecutive enumeration.

No. 1, by Dr. H. Nakano, published in August, 1919, deals with the preservation of the plant *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* L.

No. 2, by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi; August, 1919; discusses natural floral ornament in the provinces of Nagano, Gifu and Chiba; for example, *Petrosavia miyoshia-sakuraii* Mak., *Castanea sativa* Mill., *Celtis sinensis* Mill., and *Protolirion miyoshia-sakuraii*, *Petrosavia stellaris* Becc.

No. 3, by Mr. S. Hibino; September, 1919; refers to the preservation of *Pinguicula ramosa* Miyoshi.

No. 4, by Mr. Y. Y. Yoshii; September, 1919, some natural ornaments in Hokkaido province, such as peat-moor or alpine plants.

No. 5, by Dr. K. Jinbo; September, 1919; geology and minerals in the prefecture of Nagano; for example, granite, glacial deposits, hot springs, lava, etc.

No. 6, by Dr. D. Sato; December, 1919; geology and minerals in the prefecture of Tochigi; for example, wind caves, waterfalls, etc.

No. 7, by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi; December, 1919; plants preserved in the prefecture of Gifu; for example, *Acer rubrum*, *Acer pycnanthum*, *Acer trinervis*, etc.

No. 8, by Dr. H. Nakano; February, 1920; floating islands, and the preservation of the tree *Kandelia rheedii*.

No. 9, by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi; February, 1920; some plants preserved in the prefectures of Nagasaki, Oita, and Kagoshima; as, *Ficus wightiana*, Wall, *Ramunus sieboldii* Mak, *Mitrastemon yamamotoi* Mak, and *Balanophora Tobiracola* Mak.

No. 10, by Mr. H. Awazu; April, 1920; description of some geological features of Okinawa prefecture, such as surface deposits, physiography, caves, waterfalls, etc.

No. 11, by Dr. D. Sato; April, 1920; basaltic columns, calcareous caves, cold geysers, waterfalls, erosive features, etc., similar to the Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, on a small scale.

No. 12, by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi; May, 1920; *Primula sieboldii* E. Morren, and wild plant life near Tokyo.

No. 13, by Dr. Miyoshi; October, 1920; plants preserved in prefectures of Tokyo, Nagano and Gifu *Aldrovanda vesiculosa* L. (same plant as No. 1 but in a different place) and *Schislostega osmundacea*, Schimp.

No. 14, by Dr. Miyoshi; June, 1920; some plants preserved in prefecture of Gifu, Shiga and Miye. Some maple trees and pine trees.

No. 15, by C. Koizumi; June, 1920; some underground caves called Komori-Gwano (bat guano) in prefecture of Akita.

No. 16, by Dr. D. Sato; June, 1920; Geological formation in prefectures of Miyasaki and Nagasaki; limestone caves.

No. 17, by Dr. H. Nakano; July, 1920; many plants preserved in prefecture of Miyasaki and Kagoshima.

No. 18, by Mr. Y. Yoshii; September, 1920; Some plants preserved in the prefecture of Kochi and Ychime; some oaks *quercus and ficus*.

No. 19, by Dr. Miyoshi; October, 1920; some plants preserved in prefecture of Hokkaido; for instance, virgin forests and avenues of trees.

No. 20, by Mr. S. Uchida; October, 1920; preservation of storks and birds immigrated from Korea.

No. 21, by Dr. H. Nakano; November, 1920; some plants in prefecture of Okinawa.

No. 22, by Mr. C. Kuroda; November, 1920; animals in the prefecture of Tsushima.

No. 23, by Mr. S. Uchida; November, 1920; animals in the prefecture of Kagoshima.

No. 24 is out of print.

No. 25, by Dr. Miyoshi; February, 1921; some plants in the prefecture of Aichi and Fukuoka, including camphor trees.

No. 26, by Mr. C. Kuroda; June, 1921; fishes produced in the ponds of the small village of Jonoike in the prefecture of Shizuoka.

No. 27, by Mr. Y. Yoshii; June, 1921; some plants in the prefecture of Osaka and Tokushima; and many trees, beeches, camphor, etc.

No. 28, by Dr. Miyoshi; July, 1921; some plants in the prefectures of Kagoshima, Oita and Iwate; southern limit of *rosa rugosa*, Thunb.

No. 29 is out of print.

No. 30, by Dr. Miyoshi; October, 1921; some plants produced in the prefectures of Miye, Shiga, Ibaraki, Niigata and Aomori, including many trees and some avenues.

No. 31, by Dr. D. Sato; June, 1922; geological formations in the prefecture of Nagano, including hot springs and precipitations (stalactites and stalagmites).

No. 32, by Dr. Miyoshi; January, 1922; some plants in prefectures of Shiga, Oita and Yamaguchi, including camphor trees, etc.

No. 33, by Mr. S. Uchida; June, 1922; birds preserved in the prefecture of Kochi.

No. 34, by Dr. Miyoshi; July, 1922; trees in the prefectures of Wakaya, Kagawa, Hiroshima, Saotama, Fukushima, Shizuoka, Yamanashi, Miyagi, Akita, Gifu and Nara.

VARIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES

The past year has been prolific of archaeological researches and reports, from all quarters of the earth, of extraordinary discoveries. Some of these reports are authentic, some have been proved to be erroneous, and some appear to be the products of vivid imagination or newspaper enterprise.

Dinosaur Eggs found by the expedition of the American Museum of Natural History in Asia were probably the most interesting authentic finds in the department of geology or paleontology.

Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb, described on pages 184-192 preceding, attracted the most attention in the field of archaeology.

Excavations in Mesopotamia, according to reports, carried recorded history back to 4000 years or more before the Christian Era.

Explorations in Yucatan and New Mexico challenged those in Europe and Asia in the antiquity of the human relics discovered. From the San Juan river country in New Mexico, Mr. Earl H. Morris, representing the Archer M. Huntington Southwest Research Fund, returned to New York with relics of ancient tribes, dating back to 4000 years B. C.

An Old Irish Skeleton was reported in a Dublin dispatch of February 12, 1924, to have been found near Headford, in Galway, in a mound where it was said to have been buried 3000 years. It was said to be the skeleton of a woman, a little more than five feet high, and to have teeth and a square jaw different from the type of today. The finders hope it may contribute to the solution of some problems of unrecorded Irish history.

The Los Angeles Skull, unearthed near Los Angeles, Cal., during an excavation by a construction company prior to March 23, 1924, was reported to be "older than the Java man, which is dated from 500,000 to 1,000,000 years ago." Dr. J. C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, and Dr. Robert T. Hill of Glendale, Cal., are reported as vouching for the antiquity of the skull. (See page 10 of the New York Times of March 27, 1924.)

A Giant Skeleton, measuring "more than eight feet in height," is reported in a dispatch from Lewiston, Idaho, under date of March 16, 1924. It was discovered in the Salmon river country south of Lewiston by members of the State Highway Department. The report says: "Belief that the person was of an herbivorous race has been expressed owing to the peculiar formation of the jaws and teeth," but it does not go so far as to claim that the skeleton is that of Nebuchadnezzar.

Three South Duxbury, Mass., Skeletons, dug up about June 17, 1923, were the remains of Capt. Myles Standish, his daughter Lora and his daughter-in-law Mary, according to the belief of some people in that neighborhood.

An Indian Canoe, "perhaps 1,000 years old," according to an article published in a New York paper December 20, 1923, was dredged from the bottom of Witteck Lake, near Butler, N. J. Mr. Foster H. Saville of the Museum of the American Indian was quoted as saying that he was unable to determine as yet whether the relics were of the Colonial period or dated back 700 or 1000 years.

An Old Hudson River Boat, found by the excavators for the new building of the New York Telephone Company in the block bounded by Vesey, West, Washington and Barclay streets, New York City, in October, 1923, was the object of fantastic reports which informed archaeologists took *cum grano salis*. The hulk, which was variously called an Indian canoe and a prehistoric ship, was examined by the Secretary of this Society. It was from 30 to

40 feet long and 12 to 14 feet wide, and was manifestly the remains of an old river boat which had become water-logged in the slip that existed there before the water-front was extended. Just above the hulk were found coins dated 1780 and 1793. Early maps indicate that the block was filled in subsequent to 1803.

Respectfully submitted

GEORGE FREDERICK KUNZ,

President.

EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL.

Secretary.

APPENDIX

PRESIDENTIAL LANDMARKS

A Brief Description of the Birthplaces, Homes and Tombs of
the Presidents of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL LANDMARKS

No American Westminster Abbey

The death of President Harding and ex-President Wilson during the past year has directed public thought anew to the subject of the honors paid by the American people to their distinguished dead. At the time of the temporary interment of President Wilson's body in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in Washington, D. C., there appeared in the news dispatches from the national capital an intimation of the hope that the cathedral might become the future burial place of the Presidents and other distinguished Americans, and thus bear to the nation a relation similar to that borne by Westminster Abbey to the people of Great Britain. But the practice of the American people in the past does not seem to warrant the expectation that the United States will ever have a Westminster Abbey. Americans as a rule love to take their dead heroes and heroines back to their homes, and to erect their shrines where they were born or lived. Of the twenty-seven dead Presidents of the United States, seventeen are buried in their native states, and seven who are not buried in their native states are buried in states in which they lived when they became Presidents. Of the other three, Taylor was born in Virginia, lived in Louisiana at the time of his election and is buried in Kentucky; Grant was born in Ohio, lived in Washington at the time of his election, and is buried in New York; and Wilson was born in Virginia, lived in New Jersey, and is buried in Washington. The New York Sun of February 11, 1924, in discussing this subject editorially, says of America's great dead: "The United States has no such single home as Westminster Abbey for the great men of its past. So many now lie apart and solitary that it has become doubtful whether the nation could still begin with the plan of such a place."

This home-returning sentiment, which leads our states to take their distinguished sons and daughters back into their own bosoms for their final rest, is one manifestation of our democratic genius. It was typically expressed in the translation of President Monroe's body from New York, where he died and was first interred, to his native state of Virginia, as described on page 158 preceding. And it served to refute the old adage that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country," for it shows that our great Americans are appreciated in their home states.

In addition to the differences in tradition and practice of England and the United States there is a geographical difference which also has a bearing on the subject. A great Englishman may be buried in Westminster Abbey and be not far from his home town or shire. The distance from London and the most remote boundary

of England is only about as great as that between Albany and Buffalo in the State of New York. But in the United States, the distances from the national capital to most of the states are so great, being in some instances 3000 miles, that the states would seem to be losing something of themselves in a far-off land if they buried their sons and daughters in the national capital.

It is to be questioned, too, whether the patriotic inspiration to be derived from a single collective burial place for America's famous men and women would be as great and useful in this extensive country as many individual shrines scattered throughout the land. The latter serve as local stimuli to patriotic pride and are concrete expressions of the sentiments which inspire American ideals. This, in our opinion, is of greater value in the United States than the collection of the remains in a single place.

There are other ways and places by and in which the reverence of the people for their benefactors can be expressed collectively. Each state is allowed to place a statue of a representative citizen in the Hall of Statuary in the Capital at Washington. But a more comprehensive, and in many respects more carefully selected group of memorials, is that of the Hall of Fame at New York University, which was described at length in our Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

In the opinion of this Society, local communities should be encouraged to cherish the landmarks of their distinguished dead, and with that end in view, it has collected in the following pages data concerning the birthplaces, homes and tombs of the Presidents, which will show, among other things, what opportunities yet remain for suitably marking, with tablets and monuments, places associated with the men who have held the highest office in the gift of the Nation.

Presidents of the United States

Following is a list of the Presidents of the United States in the order of their terms of office:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. George Washington | 16. Abraham Lincoln |
| 2. John Adams | 17. Andrew Johnson |
| 3. Thomas Jefferson | 18. Ulysses Simpson Grant |
| 4. James Madison | 19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes |
| 5. James Monroe | 20. James Abram Garfield |
| 6. John Quincy Adams | 21. Chester Alan Arthur |
| 7. Andrew Jackson | 22. Grover Cleveland |
| 8. Martin Van Buren | 23. Benjamin Harrison |
| 9. William Henry Harrison | 24. Grover Cleveland |
| 10. John Tyler | 25. William McKinley |
| 11. James Knox Polk | 26. Theodore Roosevelt |
| 12. Zachary Taylor | 27. William Howard Taft |
| 13. Millard Fillmore | 28. Woodrow Wilson |
| 14. Franklin Pierce | 30. Calvin Coolidge |
| 15. James Buchanan | 29. Warren Gamaliel Harding |

George Washington

George Washington, first president of the United States, was born on a farm on Bridges Creek, near the Potomac river, in Westmoreland county, Va., February 22, 1732. Irving, in his "Life of Washington" says: "The house commanded a view over many miles of the Potomac and the opposite shore of Maryland. It had probably been purchased with the property and was one of the primitive farmhouses of Virginia. The roof was steep and sloped down into low projecting eaves. It had four rooms on the ground floor and others in the attic, and an immense chimney at each end. Not a vestige of it remains. . . . A stone, placed there by George W. P. Custis, Esq., marks the site of the house." The birthplace, called the Wakefield mansion, was destroyed by fire about 1779. The Federal Government has bought 11 acres of the old Washington estate and the National Wakefield Memorial Association has acquired 70 acres adjoining, and the latter proposes to reproduce the original mansion in all its details. Mrs. Harry L. Rust, of No. 2400 16th Street, Washington, D. C., is chairman of the association.*

Washington was President from April 30, 1789, until March 4, 1797.* His home at the time of his election was on his estate at Mount Vernon, Va., to which he returned upon the expiration of his term of office and where he died December 14, 1799. The house in which he lived and died has been made a national shrine by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union. This Association was formed in 1856, and in 1858 bought 200 acres of the Washington estate, since increased to 237 acres. Washington was first buried in the old family vault near Mount Vernon residence. This vault was constructed for Lawrence Washington, but the ex-president thought it was insecure and planned another one which his executors built. To the new vault all the bodies in the old were removed in 1831. Washington's last resting place is a simple structure of brick with walls eight feet high, arched over the top, the front rough cast, with a strong casement of free-stone. A stone panel over the door bears this inscription:

"I am the resurrection and the life. He
that believeth in me, though he were dead,
yet shall he live."

Around the vault is a brick enclosure 12 feet high, with an iron gate in front of the vault door. Over the arched gateway is the following inscription on a plain slab:

Within this Enclosure Rest
the Remains of General George Washington

* See article entitled "Washington's Birthplace to be restored in Detail" in the New York Times, of Sunday, May 4, 1924.

* By Act of Congress of March 1, 1792, it was prescribed that in all cases the presidential term should begin on March 4 next succeeding the presidential election. Washington's second term of office therefore expired on March 4, 1797.

Presidential Landmarks

Through the gates can be seen two marble sarcophagi, containing the remains of Gen. and Mrs. Washington. In the inner vault are the remains of about thirty members of the Washington family. The site of the tomb was selected by Washington a few months before he died and his executors carried out his explicit directions as to its construction, which accounts for its extreme simplicity. (See plates 10, 11 and 12.).

John Adams

John Adams, second President of the United States, was born at Quincy, Mass., October 30, 1735. He was President from March 4, 1797, until March 4, 1801. His home at the time of his election and at the time of his death on July 4, 1826, was in Quincy, but inquiries have failed to elicit information as to whether his birth-place or home is now standing. (See reference to the ancestral homes of the Adams family on page 178 preceding.)

From the author's proof of a rare book entitled "Grand Civic and Military Demonstration in Honor of the Removal of the Remains of James Monroe, Fifth President of the United States, from New York to Virginia," published in New York in 1858 by Udolpho Wolfe, and in possession of the present writer, the following facts concerning President Adams' tomb are learned:

President Adams, his son President John Quincy Adams and their wives Abigail and Louise, are buried beneath the portico of the Unitarian Church known as the Adams Stone Temple, at Quincy.† In 1826, after John Adams' death, the son proposed that the church, which was then about to erect a temple, should authorize him to construct beneath it a vault at his expense in which the remains of his father and mother might be interred. Accordingly, the church granted an indenture which conveyed a space 14 feet square under the portico, with liberty to affix to any portion of the walls of the temple obituary tablets. The vault was constructed, the remains interred, and a marble monument was erected in the east end of the edifice, at the side of the pulpit, surmounted by a bust of John Adams by Greenough. The tablets on the monument bear the following inscription:

LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINEBIS

D. O. M.

Beneath these walls
Are deposited the mortal remains of

JOHN ADAMS,

Son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams,
Second President of the United States.

Born 19-30 October, 1735.

On the Fourth of July, 1776,

† This church, also called the First Parish Church, was dedicated in 1728. In it worshipped John Hancock, the patriot, whose father was minister of the parish from 1726 to 1744. The present pastor is the Rev. Fred A. Weil.

He pledged his life, fortune, and sacred honor,
 To the independence of his country.
 On the Third of September, 1783,
 He affixed his seal to the definitive treaty
 With Great Britain,
 Which acknowledged that independence,
 And consummated the redemption of his pledge
 On the Fourth of July, 1826
 He was summoned
 To the independence of immortality
 And to the judgment of his God.
 This house will bear witness to his piety;
 This town, his birthplace, to his munificence;
 History to his patriotism;
 Posterity to the depth and compass
 Of his mind.
 At his side
 Sleeps, till the trumpet shall sound,
 ABIGAIL
 His beloved and only wife,
 Daughter of William and Elizabeth (Quincy)
 Smith
 In every relation of life a pattern
 Of filial, conjugal, maternal, and social
 virtue.
 Born Nov. 11-22, 1744.
 Deceased 28th Oct. 1818.
 Aet. 74
 Married 25th Oct. 1784.
 During a period of more than half
 a century
 they survived, in harmony of
 sentiment, principle, and affection,
 the tempests of civil commotion;
 Meeting, undaunted, and surmounting
 the terrors and trials of that Revolution
 which secured the freedom of
 their country,
 Improved the condition of their
 times, and brightened the prospects
 of futurity to the race of man
 upon earth.
 Pilgrim,
 From lives thus spent, thy early duties learn;
 From fancy's dream, to active virtue turn;
 Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith, thy soul engage,
 And serve like them thy country and thy age.

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States was born at Shadwell, Albemarle Co., Va., April 13, 1743. Shadwell lies in the valley of the Rivanna river, about two miles from the foot of a mountain about 580 feet high called Monticello. The property came into the possession of the Jefferson family in 1735. In 1770, Jefferson's birthplace was burned down, and no stone marks its site. But he had already selected a place on the top of the mountain for his future home, and there he built the resi-

dence known as Monticello. This was his home when he became President March 4, 1801; hither he retired at the end of his second term March 4, 1809; and here he died July 4, 1826.

Monticello is about seven or eight miles southwest of Charlottesville. On the estate, within a high iron fence, is the family burial place. On each of the two massive iron gates to the enclosure is the Jefferson coat-of-arms with the motto "Ab eo libertas a quo spiritus." A marble shaft erected by Congress marks the grave of the President. Upon it is inscribed*

Here Lies Buried
THOMAS JEFFERSON
Author of the Declaration of American Independence
The Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom
and Father of the
University of Virginia.
Born April 13, 1743
Died July 4, 1826

Near Jefferson's grave are those of his wife and two daughters Martha Wayles Randolph and Maria Epps.

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, of which Mr. Edward F. Albee is National Chairman, and which has headquarters at No. 115 Broadway, New York City, is trying to raise \$1,000,000 for the purchase and endowment of Monticello. A description of the estate will be found in our Nineteenth Annual Report at pages 521-541; and other references to the movement for the preservation of the plan will be found in our Twentieth and subsequent Reports. See also page 157 preceding.

James Madison

James Madison, fourth President of the United States, was born March 16, 1752, while his mother was on a visit to the parental home at Port Conway, King George county, Va. His birthplace is not standing. "A History of Orange County, Virginia" by W. W. Scott, published in 1907, says: "The place of his birth has been marked in recent years by the Federal government." He was President from March 4, 1809, until March 4, 1817. His home, at the time of his election to and retirement from the presidency and at the time of his death on June 28, 1836, was the estate called Montpelier, about four miles from Orange Courthouse, in Orange county, Va. The nucleus of this house was built about 1760, according to Scott. It was originally a plain, rectangular structure, with a hall running through the center and having two rooms on each side. In 1809 it was enlarged after designs by William Thornton, architect of the capitol at Washington, and Mr. Latrobe. With subsequent additions it is now an elegant mansion

* We are indebted to Mr. Wm. E. Crawford of Virginia for the wording of the inscription.

with high colonial porch and two wings. In 1907 it was owned by Mr. William du Pont. President Madison was buried at Montpelier, and for twenty years his grave remained unmarked. Even the location of the grave became a tradition, and when, after repeated efforts, \$700 was raised for a monument by friends of the President, (most of whom lived outside of Orange county), the grave was located with difficulty. The remains, however, were identified and reinterred. The monument is a simple obelisk standing on four tiers of massive stones, the total height being 22½ feet. On one of the stones is inscribed:

MADISON

Born March 16, 1751*

Died June 28, 1836

The remains of his wife Dolly (spelled Dolley on her tombstone) are buried nearby.

James Monroe

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, was born at the head of Monroe's creek in Westmoreland county, Va., on April 28, 1785. His birthplace is standing in a good state of preservation, considering its age, according to Mr. William E. Crawford of Richmond, who has kindly assisted in gathering this information. He was president from March 4, 1817, until March 4, 1825. His home at the time of his election to and retirement from the presidency was Oak Hill, Loudon county, Va., near the Potomac river. This house is still standing in a good state of preservation.. Monroe continued to reside at Oak Hill until the spring of 1830 when he took up his residence with his son-in-law, Samuel L. Gouverneur at No. 63 Prince street, New York City. There is a detailed description of this house in our 28th Annual Report, at pages 251-266. The house is still standing, sadly dilapidated, and occupied by rag-pickers. Upon it is a tablet erected in 1905 by the Women's Auxiliary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the inscription of which is given in the Report above mentioned. Monroe was first buried in the Marble Cemetery in New York City. The transfer of his remains to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va., in 1858 is described on page 158 preceding. The grave is on an eminence called Presidents Hill commanding a magnificent view of the James river, the city and its environs. Monroe's grave is within twenty paces of President Tyler's grave. It is covered by a structure of granite and iron in the Gothic style of architecture and is inscribed as follows:

JAMES MONROE

Born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, 28th of April, 1758

Died in the City of New York, 4th of July, 1831.

By order of the General Assembly, his Remains were Removed to this Cemetery the 5th of July 1858 as an Evidence of the Affection of Virginia for her Good and Honest Son.

* Old Style.

Presidential Landmarks

John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was born at Quincy, Mass., on July 11, 1767, and lived there when he became President on March 4, 1825, and when he retired March 4, 1829. He died in Washington, D. C., February 23, 1848, and was buried in his native town of Quincy. We have been unable to learn whether his birthplace is standing. His remains were interred in the vault which he had built for his father's body under the porch of the Unitarian Church, as described under the heading of John Adams, preceding. A tablet, crowned with a bust of John Quincy Adams, was erected in the church north of the pulpit. It bears the following inscription:

. ALTERI SEculo

A Ω

Near this place
Reposes all that could die of

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Son of John and Abigail (Smith) Adams,
Sixth President of the United States.

Born 11th July, 1767,

Amidst the storms of civil commotion

He nursed the vigor which nerves a statesman and a
Patriot,

And the faith

which inspires a Christian.

For more than half a century,

Whenever his country called for his labors
in either Hemisphere, or in any capacity,

He never spared them in her cause.

On the twenty-fourth of December, 1814,

He signed the second treaty with Great Britain,

Which restored peace within her borders.

On the twenty-third of February, 1848

He closed sixteen years of eloquent defense

Of the lessons of his youth,

By dying at his post,

In her great national council.

A son worthy of his father,

A citizen shedding glory on his country

A scholar, ambitious to advance mankind,

This Christian sought to walk humbly

In the sight of his God.

Beside him lies

His partner for fifty years,

LOUISA CATHERINE,

Daughter of Joshua and Catherine (Nash) Johnson;

Born 12th February, 1775;

Married 26th July, 1797;

Deceased 15th May, 1852,

Age 77.

Living through many vicissitudes,

Under high responsibilities.

As a daughter, wife and mother

She proved equal to all.

Dying, she left to her family and to her sex
The blessed remembrance
Of a woman that
"Feareth the Lord."

"Herein is that saying true: one soweth and another reapeth; I sent you to reap that whereon ye bestowed no labor; other men labored, and ye are entered into their labors."

Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, was born near Cureton's Pond, in Union county, N. C.* March 15, 1767. His birthplace is not in existence. The Nashville, Tenn., Banner of March 17, 1924, in an article referring to the Associate Council of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, says: "Acting upon the suggestions made in the regent's address at the annual pilgrimage of the Daughters to the home of Gen. Jackson Saturday, March 14, the chapter unanimously voted to take up as its next work of great importance the placing of a permanent marker at the birthplace of Andrew Jackson, on the site of the McKamey cabin in the Waxhaw settlement."

Jackson lived at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., when he became President on March 4, 1829, when he retired March 4, 1837, and when he died June 8, 1845. The Hermitage, which was begun in 1819, is delightfully situated on the banks of the Cumberland river about 11 ¼ miles from Nashville. It is owned by the State and is excellently preserved by the Ladies' Hermitages Association. The ex-President was buried beside his wife in the family cemetery near his late residence, and, following his expressed desire, his tomb was made very simple. His burial place is marked by a modest monument in the form of an obelisk, resting in a square plinth, underneath a circular dome supported by eight Doric columns. The inscription reads as follows:

General
ANDREW JACKSON
Born on the 15th of March, 1767
Died on the 8th of June, 1845.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Tyree Fain of Nashville for assistance in preparing the foregoing data.

Martin Van Buren

Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., near the Hudson river, December 5, 1782, and lived there until his death on July 24, 1862. He was President from March 4, 1837, until March 4, 1841. His place was called Lindenwald. The house in which Van Buren was

* There is a controversy whether Jackson's birthplace stood north or south of the boundary between North Carolina and South Carolina.

Presidential Landmarks

born was torn down more than fifty years ago, but the brick building in which he lived is still standing. At last accounts it was occupied by Mr. Adam E. Wagoner. In 1911, the Hon. Randall N. Saunders of Claverack introduced in the New York State Assembly a bill appropriating \$40,000 for the purchase of the home and 200 acres of land of the estate called Lindenwald, to be preserved "for the benefit of the people of the State of New York as an historic landmark and for educational and patriotic purposes, but the bill failed to become a law. In 1913 Hon. Loren H. White of Delanson, N. Y., and Hon. Alexander W. Hover of Germantown, N. Y., introduced in the Legislature a bill appropriating \$45,000 for the same object but it also failed to pass. Van Buren's grave in the Kinderhook cemetery is marked by a granite obelisk inscribed as follows:

MARTIN VAN BUREN
VIIIth President
of the United States
Born December 5, 1782
Died July 24, 1862

HANNAH VAN BUREN
His Wife
Born March 8, 1783
Died at Albany, N. Y.
Feb. 5, 1819.

William Henry Harrison

William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, was born at Berkeley, Charles City county, Va., on February 9, 1773. Berkeley is a fine old colonial estate on the left bank of the James river about midway between Richmond and Jamestown. The place is known to veterans of the Civil War as Harrison's Landing. The stately brick building in which the President was born is still standing. Mr. Harrison was President for only a month, from his inauguration on March 4, until his death on April 4, 1841. At the time of his election and his death his home was at North Bend, Ohio. The latter building was destroyed by fire about the year 1857 or 1858, and no tablet marks its site. The President was buried in a vault, the front of which is a rusticated ashlar wall about fifteen feet wide and about ten feet high, with a plain doorway. On the lintel of the doorway is simply the name "Harrison." The tomb has been much neglected of recent years, but we learn from Miss Mary E. Hayes, postmistress at North Bend, through Gen. W. L. Curry* of Columbus, Ohio, that the surrounding property has been bought for a park and a beautiful marble gateway has been built at the entrance.

* Gen. Curry, who has very courteously cooperated with this Society in gathering information concerning presidential landmarks, was a Captain in the First Ohio Cavalry in the Civil War, and was Adjutant General of Ohio under the administration of Governor (later President) McKinley.



See page 201

WASHINGTON'S SARCOPHAGUS AT MOUNT VERNON, VA.

Plate 12

John Tyler

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States, was born at Greenway, about a mile west of Charles City Court-house, Va., on March 29, 1790. His birthplace is still standing in fair condition, considering its age. He was President from April 4, 1841, until March 4, 1845. His home at the time of his accession to the presidency upon the death of President Harrison was in Williamsburg, Va. This building, later the home of Hon. Burwell Bassett and known as Bassett Hall, was standing at last accounts. During the first year of his term as President he purchased "Sherwood Forest," a name which he gave to the place because he had been declared an outlaw in politics by his political enemies. He died in Richmond, Va., on January 18, 1862, and is buried on Presidents' Hill in Hollywood Cemetery, in that city, within twenty paces of President Monroe's grave. For a long time the grave remained unmarked by any stone. In 1915 Congress erected a granite shaft which bears the following inscription (kindly copied for us by Mr. William E. Crawford of Richmond):

(Front)

JOHN TYLER

President of the United States 1841-1845

Born in Charles City County, Virginia, March 29th, 1790

Died in City of Richmond January 18th, 1862

(Back)

Erected by the Congress of the United States

MCMXV

President John Tyler Married 1st, Letitia Christian, Born Nov. 12th, 1790, Died Sept. 10th, 1842, Interred at Cedar Grove, New Kent Co., Va., Married 2nd, Julia Gardner, Born July 23rd, 1820, Died July 10th, 1889, Interred by his side under this monument.

James Knox Polk

James Knox Polk, eleventh President of the United States, was born near Pineville, Mecklenburg county, N. C., November 2, 1795. His birthplace is not standing. He was President from March 4, 1845, until March 4, 1849. His home at the time of his election to and retirement from the presidency, and at the time of his death on June 15, 1849, was in Nashville, Tenn. The latter building has also been demolished. He was buried in the State Capitol grounds at Nashville. His grave is marked by a modest rectangular monument, about six feet high, ornamented by a few architectural mouldings, standing under a rectangular canopy supported by four Doric columns at the corners. On the entablature of the canopy is the name "JAMES KNOX POLK." On three sides of the monument are inscriptions in his memory, and on the fourth side is one in memory of his wife, Sarah Childress Polk. The three inscriptions in memory of the President, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. Tyree Fain of Nashville, are as follows:

Presidential Landmarks

(West Side)

The mortal remains of James Knox Polk are resting in the vault beneath. He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and emigrated with his father to Tennessee in 1806. The beauty of service was illustrated in his life. The excellence of a Christian was exemplified in his death.

(South side)

His life was devoted to the public service. He was elevated successively to the first place in the State and Federal Governments. A member of the General Assembly: A member of Congress: Chairman of the most important Congressional Committees. Speaker of the House of Representatives: Governor of Tennessee and President of the United States.

(North side)

By his public policy he defined, established and extended the boundaries of his country. He planted the laws of the American Union on the shore of the Pacific. His influence and his counsel tended to organize the National Treasury on the principles of the constitution and to apply the rules of freedom to navigation, trade and industry.

Zachary Taylor

Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States, was born in Orange county, Va., on November 24, 1784. The place of his birth is in dispute. A tablet marking its supposed site has been erected at "Hare Forest," about midway between Orange Court-house and Rapidan, near the Southern railway—a mere thicket now; but Mr. W. W. Scott, in his "History of Orange County, Virginia," considers that the evidence which he collected proves conclusively that Taylor was born at Montebello, near Gordonsville, where the Taylor family stopped temporarily when they were moving to the west in road wagons. The latter house, much modernized, was still standing when Mr. Scott wrote in 1907. Taylor was President from March 4, 1849, until his death on July 9, 1850. At the time of his election he was in Baton Rouge, La., and he died in Washington, D. C. During the latter part of his life, he owned a beautiful home on the Brownsboro pike about six miles from Louisville, Ky., and thither his body was taken for interment. For the following data we are greatly indebted to Mr. Ben F. Ewing, of Louisville, who was born and reared within half a mile of the place where President Taylor lived and was buried. He says that the statement in the World Almanac that the President was buried at Springfield is an error. The Taylor place is now owned by Dr. J. A. Brady, and its postoffice address is St. Matthews, Ky.

The President's remains rest in a limestone vault, on which is a marble block inscribed:

Z. TAYLOR
Born Nov. 24, 1784
Died July 9, 1850

Below this, in bronze, is the following:

In Honor of Service

N. S.

U. S. D.

1812

In the War of 1812

ZACHARY TAYLOR

President of the United States

March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850

Nearby is a tall, ornamental, granite monument, surmounted by a statue of Gen. Taylor. On the south side of the base of the shaft is inscribed:

“I Have Endeavored to do My
Duty. I am Ready to Die. My
Only Regret is for the Friends
I Leave Behind Me.”

On the plinth are the following inscriptions:

(South side)

MAJ. GENL. ZACHARY TAYLOR

12th President

of the

United States

Born Nov. 24, 1784

Died July 9, 1850

(East side)

Fort Harrison

Black Hawk

Okee Chobee

(West side)

Palo Alto

Resacca

De la Palma

Monterey

Buena Vista

On the north side are the arms of the United States.

Millard Fillmore

Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President of the United States, was born at Summer Hill, in Cayuga county, N. Y., on January 7, 1800. The house in which he was born is not standing. Several years ago, the late Asaph Goodale gave to the Cayuga County Historical Society, whose headquarters are in Auburn, two acres of the Fillmore farm including the site of the house. A temporary wooden marker was erected on the place to indicate its history until the people of that section could place a boulder and tablet to mark the spot. This memorial is to be erected this year; and the Daughters of the American Revolution are to plant a memorial tree there in June, 1924.

Presidential Landmarks

Mr. Fillmore was President from July 9, 1850, when President Taylor died, until March 4, 1853. The house in which he was living when he was elected Vice President is still standing at No. 180 Franklin street, Buffalo, N. Y. It has been somewhat remodeled. Upon his retirement from the presidency he returned to Buffalo and lived in a house which was torn down about two years ago, on the site of the present Hotel Statler.

He died March 8, 1874, and was buried in the family lot in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo. His grave is marked by a simple shaft on which is inscribed.

MILLARD FILLMORE

Born January 7, 1800

Died March 8, 1874

On the base of the monument in large letters is the word "FILLMORE." The lot is surrounded by an old style iron fence.

For data in regard to these landmarks we are indebted to Miss Kate G. Sanders of Auburn and Dr. Frank H. Severance of Buffalo. See also index of this Report of references to Fillmore Glen State Park and the bill now pending in the Legislature for a monument to Fillmore.

Franklin Pierce

Franklin Pierce, fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsborough, N. H., on November 23, 1804. He was President from March 4, 1853, until March 4, 1857. His home at the time of his election was in Concord, N. H., where he died October 8, 1869. He was buried in the Minot lot in the Old Cemetery in Concord. We have been unable to learn anything about the landmarks of President Pierce.

James Buchanan

James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, was born in a log cabin at a place called Stony Batter, at Cove Gap, about three miles northwest of Mercersburg, in Franklin county, Penn., April 23, 1791. Cove Gap lies at the base of Cove Mountain. The road to Buchanan's birthplace has always been stony and rough, hence the name Stony Batter. Here James Buchanan, Sr., had a little trading post, near a packer's path, or short cut, over the mountain. The valley is called Buchanan Valley.

At some unknown date, about eighty years ago, the cabin was taken down and re-erected in the City of Mercersburg in a part of the town occupied by colored people. Mrs. C. F. Fendrick of Mercersburg, to whom we are indebted for information on the subject, quotes the testimony of an aged woman, Mrs. Agnes Bradley, to the effect that when a school girl she saw the logs hauled to town and was told that it was the Buchanan house. An old man named James McAfee confirmed this testimony. Mrs. Fendrick's father once told her that a man named Shafer marked every log before the house was

taken down, and that he had re-erected it exactly as it originally stood. The house is now standing in Mercersburg and is occupied by a negro family. There is no tablet on it to indicate its history.

The original site at Cove's Gap is marked by a stone monument erected by Harriet Lane Johnston, the President's niece, who was mistress of the White House during his administration. The site was presented to the State of Pennsylvania as a gift and is cared for by the State Department of Forestry. It is a very beautiful spot and a Mecca for thousands of pilgrims every year.

When Mr. Buchanan was elected President, he was living on an estate called "The Wheatlands" which he purchased in December 1848 and which was situated near the city of Lancaster, Penn. He served as President from March 4, 1857, until March 4, 1861, when he retired to "The Wheatlands," where he died June 1, 1868. He was buried in Woodward Hill Cemetery, Lancaster. (See page 156 preceding).

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President, was born in a log cabin near Hodgenville, Larue county, Ky., on February 12, 1809. His birthplace is reverently preserved in a beautiful granite memorial building which, with 110 acres of land, was turned over to the Federal Government by the Lincoln Farm Association on November 9, 1911. On September 4, 1916, further ceremonies of a national character were held at the place. The Lincoln farm has an endowment of between \$50,000 and \$100,000 for maintenance. On the outside of the granite building enclosing the cabin is this inscription:

"Here, Over the Log Cabin where Abraham Lincoln was Born, Destined to Preserve the Union and Free the Slaves, a Grateful People Have Erected this Memorial to Unity, Peace and Brotherhood Among these States"

On the interior walls are inscribed Lincoln's ancestry and his Gettysburg address. (See our 22nd Annual Report).

Old Salem Park, on the Sangamon river, near Petersburg, Ill., Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837, was given to the State in 1919 by Mr. William R. Hearst. It comprises sixty-two acres.

Lincoln's home at the time when he was nominated and elected to the presidency and the only residence owned by him, is at No. 830 South Eighth Street, corner of Jackson street, in Springfield, Ill., and is also owned by the State. It is a plain old-fashioned, two-story wooden house of twelve rooms built in 1839 by Rev. Charles Dresser, and sold by him to Lincoln May 2, 1844, for the sum of \$1500. After Mr. Lincoln left it in 1861, it was occupied by various tenants until 1887 when Mr. Robert Todd Lincoln gave it to the State. It is now a museum and is suitably marked by a tablet.

Lincoln was President from March 4, 1861, until April 15, 1865, when he died from a pistol wound inflicted by John Wilkes Booth

while he was in Ford's Theatre, Washington. Ford's Theatre stands at No. 515 Tenth street, N. W. It was bought by the Federal Government soon after the tragedy and is used by the War Department as the publication bureau of Adjutant General. It has a wooden tablet on it stating that President Lincoln was shot there on April 15, 1865. Lincoln died in the house at No. 516 Tenth street, N. W. opposite the theater. It is a narrow brick house of three stories and basement. The front door is reached by a curving flight of steps. There are two windows in the first story with the door, and three windows in each of the other two stories. It was the home of William Peterson when the wounded President was carried into it. On the front of it is a modest tablet stating that

"Abraham Lincoln Died in This House
twenty-two minutes past seven a. m.,
April 15, 1865."

The Federal Government bought the house in 1897 for \$30,000, and it contains a collection of about three thousand objects relating to Lincoln. After the President's death, his body was taken to the White House where it lay in state until April 21, 1865. It was then taken to Springfield, Ill., where it arrived on May 3 and on May 4 it was temporarily placed in the receiving vault of the Oak Ridge cemetery. On September 19, 1871, it was transferred to the crypt of the monument erected by the National Lincoln Monument Association and was placed in the sarcophagus in the middle of the catacomb on October 9, 1874. The monument was dedicated on October 15 following, and in 1894 the General Assembly provided for the transfer of the monument and grounds to the custody of the State.

There are many statues and other memorials of President Lincoln throughout the country, the most elaborate token of the popular respect for his memory being the Lincoln Memorial in Potomac Park, in Washington, D. C., which was dedicated on May 30, 1922. This beautiful architectural monument by Mr. Henry R. Bacon, with sculptures by Mr. Daniel C. French and frescoes by Mr. Jules Guerin, cost about \$3,000,000. It bears the inscription:

"In this Temple, as in the Hearts of
the People for whom he Saved the
Union, the Memory of Abraham Lincoln
is Enshrined Forever."

We acknowledge with appreciation the cooperation of Mr. Louis A. Bowman of Chicago, Mr. Isaac R. Diller of Springfield, Ill., and Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown of Washington, D. C., in gathering the foregoing information.

Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson, seventeenth President of the United States, was born at Raleigh, Wake county, N. C., on December 29, 1808. His birthplace is not standing; but his tailor shop in Greenville, Tenn., remains. The latter is a little one story frame structure, apparently

about fifteen by twenty feet in size, with a door and two windows in front, and an exterior brick chimney on one end. Vice President Johnson's home was in Greenville when he acceded to the presidency upon the death of President Lincoln on April 15, 1865, and is still standing. It is a large and handsome brick residence. His term as President expired March 4, 1869. He died on July 31, 1875, at Carter's Depot, Tenn., and was buried in the National Cemetery in Greenville. His last resting place is marked by a tall shaft which is inscribed:

ANDREW JOHNSON

Seventeenth President of the United States

Born December 29, 1808

Died July 31, 1875.

"His faith in the people never wavered."

Our thanks are due to Mr. J. Tyree Fain of Nashville for assistance in compiling the foregoing.

Ulysses Simpson Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on April 27, 1822. The cabin in which he was born has been removed to the State Fair Ground at Columbus, Ohio. It is a one story frame building, apparently about fifteen by twenty feet in size, with a door and two windows in front, and an exterior chimney on one end. The summer kitchen which was once part of the cabin is still at Point Pleasant, and is an adjunct of a more modern building.

A recent newspaper clipping is authority for the statement that the log cabin in which Grant lived during the years when he peddled wood in St. Louis, has been removed from its original location and set up, log by log, on the estate of a wealthy resident of that city. The cabin is surrounded by a unique fence made of rifle barrels, collected from the battlefields of the Civil War.

Grant's home, when the Civil War broke out, was in Galena, Ill., and is still standing. In Galena are also the old leather store of his father Jesse in which the future President worked as a clerk; the hotel room where he always staid when he came back to visit the home folks; and the little office where he received the election returns which made him President.

He was President from March 4, 1869, until March 4, 1877. After a few years spent in travel, etc., he bought a home in New York City in 1881.

The city directories for the years ending May 1, 1883, to May 1, 1886, both inclusive, give his address as No. 3 East 66th street.

He spent his winter in New York and his summers at Long Branch.

He died in a cottage on Mount McGregor, Saratoga county, N. Y., on July 23, 1885. The cottage is still standing. (See index

of this Report for references to Grant Cottage, Mount McGregor). His remains were interred with great pomp in a temporary grave in Riverside Drive, at 123d street, New York City, on August 8 following. On April 27, 1891, preliminary work was begun for the imposing structure which stands a few feet south of the temporary tomb and to which the remains were later transferred. The cornerstone of the latter was laid April 27, 1892, and the completed memorial was dedicated April 27, 1897, with one of the greatest ceremonial parades ever known in this country. The building is of granite and covers a square of about 100 feet exclusive of steps. Its total height is 160 feet from the base line or nearly 300 feet above the level of the Hudson river which it overlooks. Over the entrance are the words "Let Us Have Peace." The general's body is in a granite sarcophagus in the crypt, below the level of the main floor, directly under the dome from which it receives light from the sky. The monument is incomplete, as the plan contemplated an equestrian statue of Grant in the plaza in front of the tomb, and four equestrian statues of as many of his leading generals surmounting four of the five columns.

Rutherford Birchard Hayes

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, in Delaware county, Ohio, on October 4, 1822. His birthplace, the first brick dwelling house in Delaware, was erected in 1820 and is still standing. It is well preserved by the Standard Oil Co. which bought it about two years ago. Mr. Hayes was President from March 4, 1877, until March 4, 1881. His home at the time of his election to and retirement from the presidency was in Fremont, Ohio. It is a brick building about 80 by 80 feet in size, and is occupied by his son Col. Webb C. Hayes, to whom we are indebted for this information. It has no tablet indicating its historic association. The president died at Fremont on January 17, 1893, and was first buried in Oakwood cemetery, of which he was President. When, in 1909, Col. Hayes gave his property, comprising twenty-five acres, to the State for a public park, known as Spiegel Grove State Park, he reserved the right to transfer his father's remains to the knoll in the grove about 150 yards south of the house; and in 1915 this transfer was made.

The gift of the park included the residence, above mentioned, which was given to the State for the use and benefit of the Ohio State Historical and Archaeological Society, to be preserved as a home typical of the last half of the nineteenth century. In the deed of gift and endowment, it is provided that the house shall be used for purposes of residence only by lineal descendants of President Hayes. Col. and Mrs. Hayes, the present occupants, have built and propose to endow a Memorial Library in the park. The gift of the park was made upon condition that the old Harrison Trail,

which runs half-way through it, shall be maintained as a park drive; and that the trees and shrubs be labeled with their common and scientific names. The cash, securities and property included in the gift aggregate about \$500,000.

Concerning the monument over President Hayes' grave, his son gives this interesting narrative: When the father became President the Washington monument near the White House in the National Capitol, which was begun in 1848, was only 150 feet high and work had been at a standstill for nearly thirty years. Work was resumed during his administration but it was not finished until three years after his term expired. The Lincoln monument, projected during his residence in Washington, was not realized during his lifetime. And his experience with these and the monuments of two other Presidents, Grant and Garfield, led him to the determination to erect his own monument while he lived. He therefore secured from an excellent quarry on the farm on which his father lived in Dummerston Center, Vt., the necessary granite and had a modest monument erected for his deceased wife and himself in Oakwood cemetery. Upon it was carved all of the inscription given below except the date of his own death.

In 1915, Col. Webb C. Hayes sent to Dummerston for a slab of the same granite, about twelve by twenty feet square and two and a half feet thick, placed it on a base of concrete on the knoll in Spiegel Grove, deposited the caskets of his father and mother in a recess in the center, and erected over them the monument brought from Oakwood cemetery. With the added date of President Hayes' death, the inscription reads as follows:

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

October 4, 1822—January 17, 1893

LUCY WEBB HAYES

August 28, 1831—June 25, 1889

James Abram Garfield

James Abram Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, was born in Orange township in Cuyahoga county, Ohio., on November 19, 1831. His son, Mr. James R. Garfield of Cleveland, informs us that the house in which his father was born has disappeared, but the house in Mentor, Ohio, in which the father lived when he was elected to the presidency, is still standing. President Garfield's term of office began March 4, 1881. On July 2, 1881, he was shot by Charles J. Guiteau in the old Pennsylvania Railroad station at the corner of B and 6th streets, N. W. Washington. A brass plate in the floor indicated for many years the place where the tragedy occurred; but the building was removed during Roosevelt's administration and the site is now occupied by the foundations of the Washington Memorial Auditorium. The wounded President was taken to Elberon, N. J., where he died September 19, 1881. We are informed by Mrs. E. J. Solomons of No. 11 West 88th street, New

York City, that the cottage in which the President died was burned to the ground five or six years ago. He was buried in Lakeview cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio.

Chester Alan Arthur

Chester Alan Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, was born at Fairfield, Franklin county, Vt., on October 5, 1830. Mr. Walter H. Crockett of Burlington, Vt., informs us that the birthplace is not standing, but its site is marked by a granite monument six by five by four feet in size, erected by the State of Vermont and dedicated in August, 1903. The memorial is inscribed as follows:

On this Spot Stood the
Cottage Where Was Born
CHESTER A. ARTHUR
The Twenty-first President
of the United States.
Erected by the
State of Vermont

Vice President Arthur succeeded to the presidency upon the death of President Garfield on September 19, 1881, and served until March 4, 1885. His home at the time of his election was in New York City, where he died November 18, 1886. His home, at the time of his death, was at No. 123 Lexington avenue.* The house is still standing, being one of a row of old-fashioned brownstone-front residences on the east side of the avenue between 28th and 29th streets. It is now occupied by tailors and tradespeople. No tablet indicates its association with President Arthur.

On November 22, 1886, Mr. Arthur's remains were taken to Albany, N. Y., and interred in the family lot in the Rural Cemetery. The lot is situated on the southernmost of the three ridges on which the cemetery is located. It also contains the graves of Mr. Arthur's father, mother, son and wife, and other relatives. President Arthur's grave is marked by a dark granite sarcophagus, at the head of which stands a bronze figure of heroic size representing the Angel of Sorrow depositing on the tomb a long palm leaf. The memorial is approached by granite steps with a low balustrade, the pedestals of which are surmounted by bronze urns. On a bronze tablet is this inscription:

Erected to the Memory of
CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR
Twenty-fourth President of the United States
Born October 5, 1830. Died November 18, 1886.

Nearby is a block of marble inscribed:

Here Lies the Body of
ELLEN LEWIS HERNDON
Wife of Chester A. Arthur
Born at Culpeper, Va., Aug. 30, 1837
Died at New York, Jan. 12, 1880

* The New York Times and New York Tribune give this number and it is confirmed by the present occupants. The City Directory, however, says No. 126.

Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, twenty-second and twenty-fourth President of the United States, was born in his father's' parsonage in Caldwell, Essex county, N. J., on March 18, 1837. The birthplace is carefully preserved by the Cleveland Birthplace Memorial Association which took title to the Old Manse on the anniversary of the President's birth in 1913. (See our 17th and 18th Annual Reports). The house is about 140 years old. Dr. John H. Finley of New York City was the leading spirit in preserving this landmark. Mr. Cleveland was President from March 4, 1885, until March 4, 1889, and again from March 4, 1893, until March 4, 1897. His home as a youth and at the time of his election to the presidency was in Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Frank H. Severance of that city informs us that as a young man Cleveland resided for a time with his uncle Hon. Lewis F. Allen; later at the Tifft House, a popular hotel; and for many years in bachelor's' quarters in the business block in which he had his office; but all of these buildings have been torn down. The only tablet in his memory in Buffalo, that Dr. Severance knows of, is one erected by the Buffalo Historical Society in the central court of the Historical building. The ex-President died at Princeton on June 24, 1908, and is buried there. His gravestone is of granite, surmounted by an urn, and in design is similar to one in the churchyard of St. Paul's' Chapel at Broadway and Fulton street, New York City. The inscription is as follows:

GROVER CLEVELAND
Born Caldwell, N. J.
March 18, 1837.
Died Princeton, N. J.
June 24, 1908

Benjamin Harrison

Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born on a farm at North Bend, Hamilton county, Ohio, on August 20, 1833. He was a grandson of William Henry Harrison, ninth President (q. v.) In 1854 he settled in Indianapolis, Ind., in which city he was living at the time of his election to the presidency. He occupied the White House at Washington from March 4, 1889, until March 4, 1893. He died in Indianapolis on March 13, 1901, and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in that city. Inquiries have failed to elicit information concerning landmarks or memorials of President Harrison.

Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, after an interval of four years, returned to the White House as twenty-fourth President of the United States on March 4, 1893, and served until March 4, 1897. (See above.)

Presidential Landmarks

William McKinley

William McKinley, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. A part of the house in which he was born has been taken to McKinley Heights, in the same county, and is used as a relic room. A fee is charged for admission to the museum. In Niles there is a fine Memorial Building, 200 feet long, 36 feet wide and 38 feet high, in his honor. He became President on March 4, 1897, at which time his home was in Canton, Ohio. His residence at the time of his election is now used as a hospital and is in good condition.

On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot by Louis Czolgosz in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and died on September 14, 1901, at the residence of Mr. John G. Milburn, No. 1168 Delaware avenue. The building in which he was shot is not standing, but the site is marked by a boulder and tablet placed by the Buffalo Historical Society. The Milburn residence has changed owners and has been remodeled; it bears no tablet commemorating the President's death. The President was buried in Canton, Ohio, where his memory is honored by a handsome Memorial Building.

For the foregoing information we are largely indebted to Messrs. W. L. Curry of Columbus, O., and Frank H. Severance of Buffalo.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth President of the United States, was born at No. 28 East 20th street, New York City, on October 27, 1858. Shortly after his death, the Woman's' Roosevelt Memorial Association purchased the property at No. 28, and also that adjoining at No. 26 where Robert Roosevelt lived, and both have been beautifully fitted up as a memorial of the President. No. 28 has been mainly reconstructed but contains some of the materials of the original building. It is a "brownstone-front," three stories high, with high basement and mansard roof. Over the door is a tablet with this inscription:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Was Born Here

October 27, 1858

Birthplace Reproduced

by the

Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association

January 6, 1921

Mr. Roosevelt lived at No. 28 East 20th Street for fifteen years. Then he lived successively at No. 6 West 57th street; at No. 16 Winthrop street, Cambridge, Mass., while in college; in Dakota while ranching; at No. 422 Madison avenue, New York; at No. 689 Madison avenue; and at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

While his address was both No. 689 Madison avenue and Oyster Bay, he succeeded to the presidency on the death of President McKinley on September 14, 1901. He served until March 4, 1909. He died in Roosevelt Hospital at Columbus avenue and 59th street, New York City, January 6, 1919, and was buried in the family lot in Youngs' Memorial Cemetery at Oyster Bay. (See page 102.) The lot is surrounded by a high iron fence, through which can be seen the grave of the President. The simple marble memorial stone is about five feet high, with a rounded top, and flanked by a pilaster on each side. At the top is the seal of the United States and below it the following inscription:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
Born October 27, 1858
Died January 6, 1919
and his wife
EDITH KERMIT
Born August 6, 1861
Died —

William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft, twenty-seventh President of the United States, was born at No. 60 Auburn avenue, on Mount Auburn, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 15, 1857. The house is still standing. His residence as Secretary of War at the time of his nomination for the presidency in 1908 was No. 1603 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C. He gave up this house during the campaign, and lived at various places, having no fixed residence, until he entered the White House on March 4, 1909. He was President until March 4, 1913. He is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and resides at No. 2241 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D. C.

Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson, twenty-eighth President of the United States, was born at Staunton, Va., on December 28, 1856. His birthplace is still standing. He was President from March 4, 1913, until March 4, 1921. His home at the time of his election was No. 25 Cleveland Lane, Princeton, N. J., which is now owned and occupied by Dr. Charles Richard Williams. After his retirement from the White House he purchased a residence at No. 2430 S street, N. W., in Washington, D. C., where he died on February 3, 1924. He was buried temporarily in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul in Washington.

Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren Gamaliel Harding, twenty-ninth President of the United States, was born near Blooming Grove, Morrow county, Ohio, on November 2, 1865, in a house which has since been destroyed by

Presidential Landmarks

fire. His home at the time of his election to the presidency was in Marion, Ohio, and is still standing in good condition. He was President from March 4, 1921, until his death in the Pacific Hotel, in San Francisco, Cal., on August 2, 1923. His body was deposited temporarily in the vault of the Marion cemetery on August 10. The vault is a spacious brick structure, all of which is covered with sod except the semi-circular front which is of stone.

Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth and present President of the United States, was born at Plymouth, Vermont, on July 4, 1872. His birthplace is still standing. As Vice President, he succeeded to the presidency on the death of President Harding on August 2, 1923. His home at the time of his accession was in Burlington, Vt. Although his actual residence at the present time is the White House in Washington, his home is at No. 21 Massasoit street, Northampton, Mass.

INDEX

This Index contains 906 names of persons, 317 titles of general subjects, and 630 sub-titles, making a total of 1853 names and subjects indexed, under which there are 2,432 page references. The personal names do not include employes and trades people mentioned in financial statements. Subjects relating exclusively to New York City are indexed under New York City.

A.

- Abbatt, William, 116.
 Abercrombie, James, 135.
 Adams, Abigail Smith, 202, 203, 206.
 Adams, Charles Francis, 178.
 Adams, Edward D., Trustee of Society, 5; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171; contributes to save Adams ancestral home, 178.
 Adams, Henry, 178.
 Adams, Herbert, 157.
 Adams, John, residence in New York, 35, 36; home of ancestors in England, 178; landmarks, 200, 202-203
 Adams, Mrs. John, quoted, 13, 37.
 Adams, John Quincy, home of ancestors in England, 178; landmarks, 200, 202, 206-207.
 Adams, Louisa Catherine, 206.
 Adams, Louise, 202.
 Adams, Susanna Boylston, 202.
 Adirondack Forest Preserve, 38, 48.
 Agar, John G., on Westchester County Parks Commission, 42, 104; assists in creation of Croton Point park, 109.
 Albee, Edward F., 204.
 Allen, Lewis F., 219.
 Agassiz, Jean L. R., 71.
 Alamo, 165.
 Allegany State Park, 38, 40, 48, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60; bond issue, 61; appropriation, 62.
 Alling, Harold L., 150.
 Allison, Ada F., 23.
 American Museum of Safety, 30.
 American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, charter, 3; headquarters, 4; officers and committees, 5; in 30th year, 8; growth of movement, 8; origin of society, 8; founded by A. H. Green, 9; treasurer's report, 16; opposes Central Park invasions, 26; requests admission of carillon duty free, 32; custodian of State Parks, 41, 43, 46, 51, 54, 63, 80, 89, 90, 91; mentioned in Governor's message, 58; on State Council of Parks, 59; secured creation of Lake George Battlefield Park, 48;; assisted in acquisition of Sir Wm. Johnson Mansion, 49; secured creation of Watkins Glen Reservation, 53; to disburse State funds, 61, 62; holds properties in trust or fee, 63, 69, 87; receives bequest from Rufus King, 67; bequest from Mrs. E. H. Dixon, 69, 70; bequest from Mrs. Geo. Foster Peabody, 87; property exempt from taxation, 69, 88; advocates Hempstead Plain Reserve, 103; proposes Croton Point Park, 107; examines Indian Falls property, 141; proposes Erie Canal celebration, 144; opposes billboards, 146; cooperates to save Fort Shantok, 152; stimulates erection of another statue of Mary Jemison, 155; encourages historic preservation in Texas, 164; holds public meeting concerning Grand Canyon Survey, 171; receives official documents from Japanese government, 193.
 Amherst, Jeffrey, 36.
 Amsterdam measure, 130.
 Anderson, D. N., 137.
 Anderson, Larz, 178.
 Andre, John, British spy, monument, 14, 15, 32, 63; meeting-place marked, 116.
 Andre Monument, committee, 7, 14; property, 23.
 Andrews, Philip, 179.
 Antietam Battlefield National Park, 167.
 Antin, Benjamin, 146.
 Appalachia National Park proposed, 170.
 Appalachian Trail, conference, 148.

- Archaeological Discoveries, 194-196.
 Arkell, William J., 47.
 Arnold, Benjamin W., 6, 80.
 Arnold, Benedict, site of rendezvous with Andre marked, 116.
 Arthur, Chester A., landmarks, 200-218.
 Arthur, Ellen Lewis Herndon, 218.
 Astor, John Jacob, 36, 37.
 Astor, John Jacob, of England, 188.
 Athanassiades, Panteleimon, 192.
 Atwood, Charles, 138.
 Augusta Forge, 121.
 Aust, F. E., 160.
 Awazu, H., 193.
 Aztec Ruin National Monument, 166.
- B.
- Babcock, Richard, 103.
 Babcock, Samuel D., 3.
 Bacon, Henry R., 214.
 Baeder, Charles, 93.
 Baker, Charles W., 43.
 Bailey Liberty H., Trustee of Society, 5, 139.
 Baldwin, William D., 42, 104.
 Balfe, Thomas F., 43.
 Balfour, Arthur, 154.
 Ballinger, Ella C., 50.
 Bandelier National Monument, 167.
 Barbour, Henry E., 170.
 Bard, Samuel, 36.
 Barr, Mrs. William, 18.
 Bash Bish Falls, 60, 151.
 Bassett, Burwell, 209.
 Bates, Charles E., 148.
 Battle Island Park, committee, 6; described, 51; use, 90; mentioned, 15, 38, 40; finances, 17.
 Baxter, William J., 129, 130.
 Beaman, Charles C., 3.
 Bear Mountain Bridge, 61, 106, 109, 110.
 Beecher, William G., 157.
 Beekman, Cornelia, 115.
 Belleau Wood dedicated, 179.
 Bells, in Belgium, France, Russia and Japan, 32; carillon for Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York, 31-34.
 Benedict, Henry H., Trustee and Vice President of Society, 5; on Finance committee, 6.
 Bennington Battlefield, 38, 40, 46.
 Benson, Egbert, 36.
 Benthem, E. J., 129, 130.
 Bergen, Tunis G., 127.
 Berolzheimer, Philip, 26.
 Berrien, John, 124, 125.
 Bethel, Richard, 188.
 Bethell, Frank H., 41.
 Big Hole Battlefield National Monument, 167.
 Billboards, see Signs and Billboards.
 Bird Sanctuaries, at Battle Island Park, 90; on Long Island, 101; in Minnesota, 162; in Louisiana, 164.
 Birdseye, C. H., 171, 173.
 Bishop, Caroline, 95.
 Blaue, William J., 129.
 Blaine, J. J., 161.
 Blanton, H. J., 163.
 Blauvelt, George A., trustee of Society 5; chairman of Stony Point committee 7, 78; thanked 15; chairman Rockland County committee on Sites, 116.
 Bliss, Mrs. William H., 18.
 Block, Maurice, 28.
 Bluff Point Park, 38, 40, 54, 138, 140.
 Bock, F., 137.
 Bolton, Reginald P., trustee and vice-president of Society, 5; committees, 6, 7; archaeological researches, 78, 123, 125; visits southwest, 164.
 Bolton, Robert, 65.
 Bonaparte, Jerome, 36.
 Bond Issue for State Parks, 61.
 Booth, Arthur W., 54.
 Booth, John Wilkes, 213.
 Boswell, Helen V., 116.
 Bowman, Louis A., 214.
 Boyd, W. A., 139.
 Boynton, Charles H., 192.
 Bradley, Agnes, 212.
 Bradstreet, John, 51.
 Brady, J. A., 210.
 Brand, John, 54.
 Brand-Hollis, Mr. 37.
 Brandywine Battlefield, 156.
 Brant, Joseph, 36, 38.
 Brandenburg, O. D., 159, 161.
 Breasted, James Henry, 188.
 Bridgman, Herbert L., trustee and vice-president of Society, 5; on Thacher Park committee, 6, 80; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91; comments on Brulé, 159.
 Briggs, Mrs. John S., 96.
 Brighton House, Perth Amboy, 154.
 Brinton, Willard C., 110.
 Brockholls, Anthony, 115.
 Bronx Parkway, see Bronx River Parkway.
 Bronx River Parkway, 38, 40; described, 41; abolition of commission proposed, 57, 110; extension, 61, 105, 109.

Brown, J. Adams, 108.
 Brown, John, abolitionist, farm in Adirondacks, 38, 40, 49.
 Bruen, Alexander M., 112.
 Brulé, Étienne, cairn, 159.
 Brunies, S., 181.
 Brunner, Arnold W., 26.
 Bruyere, Monsieur, 188.
 Bryan, William Jennings, 158.
 Bryce Canyon National Monument, 167, 168.
 Buchanan, James, Memorial in Washington, 156; landmarks, 200, 212, 213.
 Bull, Ole, 151.
 Bull, William L., 3.
 Burchill, Thomas J., 146.
 Burgoyne, John, 45, 47, 152.
 Burr, Aaron, residence in New York, 35, 36, 37.
 Burr, Theodosia, 38.
 Burroughs, John, tablet, 125, 126.
 Burton, Harry, 188, 189.
 Bush-Brown, H. K., 7, 78, 214.
 Butler, Mary Marshall, 7, 63.
 Butler, Nicholas M., 180.
 Butler, William Allen, 3.
 Buttermilk Falls State Park, 13, 38, 40, 53.
 Button, E. D., 139, 140.
 Byrne, William T., 126.

C.

Cabrillo National Monument, 167.
 Cadle, Charles N., 95.
 Callan, Estella F., 50.
 Callender, A. R., 188.
 Calver, William L., archaeological researches, 78, 123, 124, 125.
 Caparn, Harold, 147.
 Capulin Mountain National Monument, 166.
 Carillons, 31, 34.
 Carlisle, Calderon, 157.
 Carlsbad Cave National Monument, 166, 167; described, 168, 169.
 Carmichael, Elizabeth, 50.
 Carnarvon, Almina, Countess of, 184, 192.
 Carnarvon, Lord, 184 et seq.
 Carroll, Fred Linus, 49.
 Carter, Howard, opens Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb, 184-192.
 Casa Grande National Monument, 166.
 Cascadilla, Ravine, 13.
 Cassedy, William F., 43.
 Castle Philipse, partly burned, 114, 115.

Cathedrals, St. John the Divine, 171; Westminster Abbey, 179, 199; SS. Peter and Paul, Washington, 199, 221; see also Churches.
 Catskill Forest Preserve, 38, 45.
 Chaco Canyon National Monument, 166.
 Champlain, Samuel, voyage of 1615, 159.
 Chateau Thierry monument dedicated, 180.
 Cheney, William, 48.
 Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Park, 167.
 Chittenango Falls Park, 38, 40, 52.
 Church, A. E., 49.
 Churches, Jamestown, Va., 8; Sleepy Hollow Dutch Reformed, 65, 114; St. John's P. E. at Yonkers, 67; Jesuit Mission at Orrtanna, Pa., 96; Woodbury, N. Y. M. E., 103; Southold, N. Y. Presbyterian, 104; St. Peter's, Perth Amboy, 154; St. Paul's, New York, 158; Spanish Missions in Texas, 164; in San Antonio, 165; St. George's, Gravesend, 176; All Saints, Cranham, 177; Unitarian, Quincy, 202, 206; see also New York city Churches.
 Churchill, John C., 6, 90.
 Clark Reservation, 38, 40, 52.
 Clarke, John M., 45, 47, 52, 54.
 Clarke, Martha J., 47.
 Clearwater, A. T., 44, 55.
 Clemens, Samuel L., ("Mark Twain"), home, 10; birthplace in Missouri, 163.
 Cleveland, Grover, birthplace, 9; monument proposed, 143; landmarks, 200, 219.
 Clews, Henry, 49.
 Clinton, Charles, 118, 119.
 Clinton, De Witt, 145.
 Clinton, George, 36; headquarters, 38, 44.
 Clinton House, Poughkeepsie, 38, 40, 44.
 Clinton, James, 36, 114.
 Cochran, Alexander S., 7, 19, 41, 63, 64; thanked for donation, 15.
 Cochran, Mrs. William F., 19, 41, 64.
 Coghlan, Joseph B., 127, 129.
 Coins, Huguenot-Walloon half dollar, 143.
 Colbert, Mrs. Elizabeth V., 45.
 Colleges, City of New York, 34; William and Mary, 71; see also Universities.

- Collins, John S., 89.
 Colorado National Monument, 166.
 Connecticut, Fort Shantok, 152.
 Connecticut-New York boundary line, 116.
 Connelly, John M., 54.
 Conroy, John H., 146.
 Constitution Island, 120; archaeology, 123; origin of name, 124, 125.
 Cook, John H., 80.
 Cookinham, Henry J., 3.
 Coolidge, Calvin, signs inscription for Richmond Hill tablet, 35; landmarks of, 200, 222.
 Cooper, Fenimore, property sold, 111, 112; birthplace dedicated, 154.
 Cornelius, Francis J., 135.
 Cornell, Thomas J., 111.
 Corning, Mrs. Parker, 45.
 Cox, Channing H., 151.
 Coxe, Macgrane, 119, 121.
 Cox's Mills, 114.
 Crane, Alexander B., 3.
 Cranford, David, 121.
 Crater Lake National Park, 166, 170.
 Crawford, William E., 204, 205, 209.
 Crockett, Walter H., 218.
 Cromwell, Charles T., 74.
 Cromwell, Oliver, unknown grave, 179.
 Croton Point Park, historical sketch, 107; origin of shell heaps discussed, 107.
 Crown Point Reservation, 38, 40, 48.
 Cruger, S. V. R., 3.
 Crumbie, Frank R., chairman of Andre Monument committee, 7, 63.
 Cuba Lake Reservation, 39, 40, 55, 60.
 Curds, Polly, 176.
 Curds, William, 176.
 Curry, W. L., 208, 220.
 Curtis, J. G., 111.
 Curtiss Game Preserve, 39, 40, 51.
 Curtiss, H. Salem, 51.
 Custis, George W. P., 201.
 Cuvillier, Louis A., 146.
 Czolgosz, Louis, 220.
- D.
- Daguerre, Louis, 72.
 Dana, Charles A., 3.
 Dante, Alighieri, 157.
 Darwin, Charles, home, 178.
 Davis, George A., 52.
 Davis, Norman de G., 188.
 Davison, F. Trubee, 59, 101.
 De Forest, Robert W., 55.
 De Kalb, Johann, Baron, 114.
 Delamater, Harry, 44.
 De Lancey, William H., 112.
 De la Tour, Pierre Imbart, 180.
 Delavan, D. Bryson, trustee of Society 5; on Draper Park committee, 6, 77; first suggests Croton Point Park, 108; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Dellenbaugh, Frederick S., 171.
 De Mondesir, General, 180.
 Denyn, Josef, carillonneur, 33.
 Depew, Chauncey M., 3.
 De Peyster, Fredk. J., 3.
 Derry, Douglas, 188.
 Devil's Postpile National Monument, 167.
 Devil's Tower National Monument, 166.
 Devoe, Frederick W., 3.
 Dewey, Nelson, 161, 162.
 Dewey, Mrs. Robert, 113.
 Deyo, John, 43, 44.
 De Zavala, Adina, 165.
 Diamond Island, committee, 6, 87; finances, 17, 22; visitors invited, 87; exempt from tax, 88; mentioned, 15.
 Diehl, George C., 55.
 Dieskau, Baron, 48.
 Diller, Isaac R., 214.
 Dinosaur Eggs, found in Asia, 194.
 Dinosaur National Monuement, 166.
 District of Columbia, Buchanan memorial, 156.
 Diven, Alexander S., 54.
 Dix, Morgan, 3.
 Dixon, Antonia Draper, donor of John William Draper Memorial Park, 15, 23, 69-77.
 Dixon, Edward H., 15, 69, 73.
 Dixon, Nathan Fellows, 73.
 Dodge, Chauncey, 96.
 Dom, Pedro, 71.
 Downer, Jay, 41, 104, 109.
 Downing, Bernard, 24, 144.
 Doxtator, Polly, 96.
 Draper, Antonia, see Antonia Draper Dixon.
 Draper Catherine, first person to be photographed, 71, 74.
 Draper, Daniel, meteorologist, 15, 73, 74.
 Draper, Dorothy C. (Mrs. Berthold Nye), 73.
 Draper, Harriet M., 73.
 Draper, Henry (astronomer, 1837-1882), 15, 72, 73.
 Draper, Mrs. Henry, 18, 72, 174.
 Draper, John Christopher, clergyman, 71.

- Draper, John Christopher, physician, 72.
- Draper, John William (physicist 1811-1882), memorial park, 6, 14, 15; biographical sketch, 71 et seq; Draper Park fund, 22.
- Draper, John William (surgeon and biologist), 7, 15, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77.
- Draper, John William, professor of English, 73.
- Draper, Mary Anna Palmer, see Mrs. Henry Draper.
- Draper Park, see John William Draper Memorial Park.
- Draper, Virginia, see Virginia Draper Maury.
- Draper, William, 73.
- Dresser, Charles, 213.
- Driscoll, William M., 139.
- Dudley, Dorothy, 149.
- Dunmore, Watson T., 47.
- Dunwoodie Park, 106.
- Dupont, William, 205.
- DuPortail, General, 114.
- Durfee, Henry R., 3.
- Dwyer, M. J., 43.
- E.
- Earl, Ralph D., 50.
- Economic Value of Parks and Scenic Beauty, 10, 14, 170, 171.
- Egypt, Tut-ankh-Amen's sarcophagus opened, 184-192.
- Eliot, Charles, 9.
- Elliott, Hattie F., 54.
- Ellis, A. B., 127.
- Ellison, John, 44.
- Ellison, Thomas, 44.
- El Morro National Monument, 166.
- Emerick, Frederick A., trustee of Society 5; Chairman Battle Island Park committee, 6; on Fort Brewerton committee, 6, 90; donor of Battle Island Park, 51, 90; thanked, 15.
- Emerick, Stanley P., 6, 90.
- Enfield Falls State Park, 13, 38, 40, 53, 137; commission abolished, 138.
- Engelbach, Monsieur, 191.
- England, National Trust, 9; Forest of Dean, 122; search for Pocahontas' bones, 176; search for Oglethorpe's bones, 177; appeal for Darwin's home, 178; cottage of Adams ancestors preserved, 178; Cromwell's grave unknown, 179.
- Epps, Maria, 204.
- Erie Canal, centennial, 144.
- Erving, William V., 144.
- Evarts, William M., 3.
- Everett, Clear, 44.
- Ewing, Ben F., 210.
- Ewing, Hampton D., 7, 63.
- F.
- Fain, J. Tyree, 207, 209, 215.
- Fairfax, Thomas, 66.
- Fairfax, William, 66.
- Fairlee, Jay, 84.
- Falconer, Bruce M., 28.
- Fancher, A. T., 55.
- Faneuil Hall, 9.
- Farragut, David Glasgow, 77.
- Farrell, John A., 156.
- Fendrick, Mrs. C. F., 212.
- Fenno, Charles C., 111.
- Ferris, George, 122.
- Ferris, Mortimer Y., 147.
- Field, Cyrus W., donor of Andre monument, 23, 63.
- Fillmore Glen Park, 39, 40, 52, 138.
- Fillmore, Millard, monument proposed, 143; landmarks, 200, 211, 212.
- Finger Lakes, origin of name, 137; see Finger Lakes Parks.
- Finger Lakes Parks, commission recommended and created, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 137; bond issue, 61; special appropriation, 62.
- Finley, John H., presents Marathon stone to City College, 34, 35; proposes care of Marathon Mound, 183, 184; leads in preservation of Cleveland's birthplace, 219.
- Fire Island Park, 39; described, 40, 57.
- Fish, Stuyvesant, 124.
- Fisher, Clarence L., 50.
- Fisher, George J., 109.
- Fisher, Oscar G., 155.
- Fisher, William A., 157.
- Fiske, Haley, 192.
- Fitch, James, 153.
- Fitzgibbons, P. J., 50.
- Fitzpatrick, John C., 113.
- Flag, American, first used, 156.
- Flagler, John H., 151.
- Flavell, George F., 172.
- Fleming, James W., 47.
- Fletcher, Benjamin, 115.
- Fletcher, Henry T., 180.
- Flick, Alexander C., 46, 116.
- Flower, Roswell P., 40.
- Foch, Ferdinand, 179.
- Ford, Henry, 150.
- Ford's Theatre, 214.
- Forest of Dean, iron mine on Hudson, 122; its namesake in England, 122.

- Forts, Alamo, 165; Brewerton, 6, 15, 22, 39, 40, 50, 89; Constitution, 124, 125; Crailo, given to state, 135; George (Lake George), 48; George (Oswego), 51; Lee, 120; Oswego, 51; Pepperill, 51; Shantok, 152, 153; Washington, 24, 120.
 Fort Brewerton, committee, 6, 90; finances, 22; described, 50, 89; mentioned, 15, 39, 40.
 Fossil Cycad National Monument, 166.
 Foucart, Georges, 188.
 France, Belleau Wood, dedicated, 179; Chateau Thierry monument erected, 180; names of obliterated towns abolished, 180; new Louvain hall blessed, 180.
 Francis, John M., 3.
 Frank, Augustus, 3.
 Franklin, Benjamin, home, 10; father, 155; home of English ancestors, 178.
 Franklin, Philip, 176.
 Franklin, William, governor, 154, 155.
 Fraser, McIntyre, 50.
 Frazier, Mrs. James C., 179.
 Frear, Henry D., 140.
 Freeman, Alden, 154, 155.
 French, Daniel C., 214.
 Frissell, A. S., trustee of Society, 6; chairman of finance committee, 6; on executive committee, 6.
 Fryer, Robert L., 3.
 Furniture, colonial, at the Senate House, 45; at Philipse Manor Hall, 65, 67; on "Half Moon," 133.

 G.
 Gabb, H. J., 6, 87, 88.
 Gallatin, Francis D., 24, 29.
 Galloway, N., 172.
 Galton, Francis, 178.
 Game Preserves, shooting club between Louisiana preserves, 164; nature preserve in Switzerland, 181; see also Bird Sanctuaries, Curtiss Game Preserve, etc.
 Gannett, Frank E., 138.
 Gardiner, Alan, 188.
 Gardner Antonia C. de P. P., 71.
 Gardner, Daniel, 71.
 Garfield, James A., landmarks, 200, 217, 218.
 Garfield, James R., 217.
 Garrett, Paul, 54.
 Gaston, Edward Page, 176.
 Gates, Horatio, 114.
 Gedge, Canon, 176.
 General Grant National Park, 166, 170.
 Genesee River, storage reservoir, 95.
 Geology, relation to scenery and history, 9; fossils at Thacher Park, 12, 46; cryptozoon reef, 47; volcanic remains near Saratoga, 47; Green Lakes, 52; "Water biscuit," 54; Croton Point, 107; iron mines along Hudson, 117, 123; characteristics of Finger Lakes, 141; Plymouth Rock, 150; Bash-Bish Falls, 151-152; Carlsbad Cave, 169; Geological Survey's contribution to progress, 172; origin of Yosemite Valley, 174; Dinosaur eggs, 194; fossil cycads, 166.
 German-American Alliance, 50.
 Gerry, Elbridge T., 3.
 Gettysburg National Park, 167.
 Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument, 167.
 Gillespie, Howard, 126.
 Gilman, Benjamin I., 65.
 Gilman, Theodore, gives old table to Manor Hall, 65, 67.
 Gittins, Robert H., 55.
 Glacier National Park, 166, 170.
 Glen Islands Park, 104.
 Glover, John, 114.
 Godfrey, F. N., 46.
 Goldring, Winifred, 108.
 Goodale, Asaph, 211.
 Goodwin, Philip L., 103.
 Gouverneur, Samuel L., 205.
 Grabau, A. W., 108.
 Grand Canyon National Park, 12, 166, 171; surveys, 171, 172.
 Grand Coulee National Park proposed, 170.
 Gran Quivira National Monument, 166.
 Grant Cottage, Mt. McGregor, 39, 47; see U. S. Grant.
 Grant, Madison, 41.
 Grant, Ulysses S., landmarks, 10, 39, 47, 199, 200, 215, 216.
 Gray, Omar D., 163.
 Greece, Marathon Memorials, 35, 183.
 Green, Andrew H., Founder of the Society, 3, 8, 9; on Niagara Falls commission, 8; memorial fund, 17, 18; Central Park commissioner, 31; friend of John W. Draper, 71, 73.
 Green, Nathan W., trustee of Society, 6; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Green, Rena Maverick, 164, 165.
 Greene, Francis V., 3.

- Greene, Nathaniel, headquarters, 44; in war council, 114.
 Greenwood Furnace, 121.
 Gregory, Henry E., charter member, 3; trustee, 5; on executive committee, 6.
 Guenther, R. T., 183.
 Guerin, Jules, 214.
 Guilford Court House National Park, 167.
 Guiteau, Charles J., 217.
 Gun Foundries, early, 117 et seq; Parrott guns, 121.
 Gushee, R. A., 6, 77.
 Guy Park House, 39, 40, 50; see Guy Johnson.
- H.
- Haag, Joseph, 26.
 Hackett, William S., 144.
 Hale, Elizabeth P., 7, 63.
 Half Moon replica, proposal to place at Spuyten Duyvil, 24; at Cohoes and Albany, 126; how it was built and description, 126-135; transfer to Palisades Park commission, 134.
 Hall, Edward Hagaman, secretary of the Society, 1, 5, 88, 89, 196; leads pilgrimage, 64; on Draper Park committee, 77; assistant secretary of Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, 127, 128.
 Halleck, Fitz-Green, 38.
 Hamilton, Alexander, home, 35, 38; at Fort Crailo, 135.
 Hamilton, Henry C., 54.
 Hamilton, Walter, 116.
 Hamlin, Chauncey J., 55.
 Hancock, John, 202.
 Hanstein, Charles, 43.
 Harbord, James G., 179.
 Harding, Warren G., death, 174, 199, 222; home of English ancestors, 178; landmarks, 200, 221-222.
 Harding, Mrs. Warren G., 112.
 Harkness, Edward S., 178, 188.
 Harriman, Mrs. E. H., Honorary President of Society, 5; gift to Palisades Interstate Park, 42.
 Harriman State Park, 42.
 Harriman, W. Averell, 42, 43.
 Harrington, C. L., 161.
 Harrington, M. R., 108.
 Harris, William H., 3.
 Harrison, Benjamin, landmarks, 200, 219.
 Harrison, William H., landmarks, 200, 208-209, 219.
- Hartnagel, C. E., 148.
 Hasbrouck, Jonathan, 43.
 Hastings, Thomas, 29.
 Hatch, Edward P., 3.
 Haugen, Gilbert N., 170.
 Haven, George G., 3.
 Hawaii National Park, 166.
 Hawley, Charles A., 3.
 Hayes, Mary E., 208.
 Hayes, Rutherford B., landmarks, 200, 216-217.
 Hayes, Webb C., 216, 217.
 Hazen, Mrs. W. L., 103.
 Hearst, William R., 213.
 Heathcote, Caleb, 111.
 Heinz, Howard, 178.
 Hempstead Plains, preserve proposed, 103.
 Herkimer Homestead, 39, 40, 50; see Nicholas Herkimer.
 Herkimer, Nicholas, 50.
 Hermitage, Jackson's home, 207.
 Hersey, Ira G., 170.
 Hessberg, Samuël, 45.
 Hetch Hetchy Valley, 11.
 Hibino, S., 193.
 Hickey, William J., 60.
 Hicks, Horace M., 50.
 Hill, Robert T., 195.
 Hinkley, John J., 126.
 Hitchcock, Edward, 151.
 Hoar, George F., 9.
 Hodge, John, 3.
 Holland, J. G., 152.
 Holley, Robert A., 169.
 Hollingshead, Paul, 116.
 Holy Land, preservation of sacred places, 192.
 Hopkins, Franklin W., 42, 43.
 Hornaday, William T., 164.
 Horton, D. H., 104.
 Horton, William, 117, 119, 120, 121.
 Hot Springs National Park, 166.
 Hosack, David, 36.
 Hovenweep National Monument, 166.
 Hover, Alexander W., 208.
 Howard, W. G., 148.
 Howe, David, 150.
 Howe, Ezekiel, 150.
 Howe, J. Harroun, 6, 90.
 Howe, Lyman, 150.
 Howland, Henry E., 3.
 Howorth, J. W., 104.
 Hubbard Elm, blown down, 150.
 Hudson-Fulton Celebration, 126-135.
 Hudson, Henry, replica of "Half Moon," 126-135.
 Hughes, Guy W., 49.
 Hulbert, Murray, 26, 138.

- Humes, James, 112.
 Humphrey, Wolcott J., trustee of Society 5; chairman of Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91, 141.; thanked, 15.
 Hun, Marcus, T., 135.
 Huntington, Archer M., 195.
 Huntington, Mrs. Archer M. (Anna Vaughn Hyatt), 157.
 Huntington, Ebenezer, 114.
 Hutchinson River Parkway, 105.
 Hyatt, Anna V., see Mrs. Archer M. Huntington.
 Hycraft, W. P., 176.
 Hylan, John F., advocates Art center in Central Park, 28.
- I.
- Independence Hall, 9, 125.
 Indians, traces at Stony Point, 78; relics at Letchworth Park, 96; shell heaps at Croton Point, 107-108; origin of names, 138; Tonawanda reservation, 142; "Indian oven" in Worthington, Mass., 152; Mohegan forts in Connecticut, 152, 153; capture of Mary Jemison, 155; with Champlain and Brulé, 159; search for Pocahontas' remains, 176; old canoe in New Jersey, 195.
 Indian Falls State Park, proposed, 141-143.
 Iselin, Mrs. C. Oliver, 147.
 Inscriptions, John Adams, 202; J. Q. Adams, 206; Andre-Arnold, 116; Chester A. Arthur, 218; Castle Philipse, 115; John Burroughs, 126; Grover Cleveland, 143, 219; Draper Park, 77; Millard Fillmore, 212; U. S. Grant, 216; R. B. Hayes, 217; Thomas Jefferson, 204; Andrew Johnson, 215; Abraham Lincoln, 213, 214; James Madison, 205; James Monroe, 205; Orange Furnace, 123; James K. Polk, 209, 210; Queensboro' Furnace, 123; Richmond Hill, 35; Theodore Roosevelt, 220, 221; San Antonio, 165; Santa Anna, 165; Shantok Fort, 153; Sterling Furnace, 118; Zachary Taylor, 210, 211; John Tyler, 209; Martin Van Buren, 208; Washington Elm, 149; Washington Tomb, 201; Sarah Wright, 113; Walt Whitman home, 153; in "Half Moon's" forecastle, 132; in Grand Canyon, 174.
 Iron Works, Johnson Foundry at Spuyten Duyvil, 24; historic works along the Hudson, 117; Sterling, 117; Augusta, 121; Southfields, 121; Greenwood, 121; Forest of Dean, Queensboro, 122; Cold Spring, 122.
 Italy, Rome's rich archaeological soil, 182; Virgil's tomb, 182.
- J.
- Jaccaci, August F., 127.
 Jackson, Andrew, landmarks, 200, 207.
 Jackson, Clifford L., 101.
 Jackson, W. H., 171.
 Jacobs, Thornwell, 177.
 Jacobson, Frank J., 43.
 Jamestown, Va., church, 8.
 Janis, Elsie, 115.
 Janis, Josephine, 115.
 Japan, preservation of nature monuments, 192; list of publications of Japanese government, 193.
 Jefferson, Thomas, quoted, 11; in New York, 35; home, 157; landmarks, 200, 203, 204.
 Jemison, Mary, "The White Woman of the Genesee," 21, 54, 96; statue in Buchanan Valley, Pa., 155.
 Jewel Cave National Monument, 167.
 Jinbo, K., 193.
 Joan of Arc, 157.
 John Boyd Thacher Park, 6, 14, 39, 40, 57; described, 46; fossils, 12; finances, 16, 82, 85; committee, 6, 80; weather and visitors, 80; maintenance and improvements, 81; miscellaneous notes, 84.
 John Brown Farm, see John Brown, abolitionist.
 John William Draper Memorial Park, given in trust to Society, 15, 23, 69; the Draper family, 71; the Draper estate, 73; the quarry injunction 74; the park described, 75; administrative committee, 6, 77; mentioned, 14, 15; finances, 17, 22.
 Johnson, Andrew, landmarks, 200, 214, 215.
 Johnson, Catherine Nash, 206.
 Johnson, Elisha, 142.
 Johnson, Francis, 165.
 Johnson, Guy, 50; see Guy Park House.
 Johnson, Joshua, 206.
 Johnson Mansion, Johnstown, 39, 40, 49; see William Johnson.
 Johnson, Sir William, 48, 50; mansion, 39, 40, 49.
 Johnson, iron works, 24.
 Johnston, Harriet Lane, 156, 213.

- Jones, Alexander, 159.
 Jones, Jenkins Lloyd, 162.
 Jones, John G., 46.
 Jones, Robert Ellis, 171.
 Jones, Wesley L., 170.
 Julien D., 174.
- K.
- Kaiser, Fred G., 55.
 Katmai National Monument, 166.
 Keck, Jeremiah, 49.
 Keenholts, Walter J., 84.
 Keith, Arthur, 176.
 Keller, Mrs. Delight E. R., 50.
 Kelly, William H., 43.
 Kelsey, Harlan P., 148.
 Killdeer National Park proposed, 170.
 King, James G., 67.
 King, John, Jr., 67.
 King, Mary Louise, 67, 68.
 King, Phoebe Odell, 67.
 King, Rufus, bequest for Philipse Manor Hall, 67.
 King, Rufus Sylvester, 67.
 Kingsbury, Mrs. C. I., 52.
 Kingsford, Thomas P., trustee of Society, 6; chairman of Fort Brewerton committee, 6, 90; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91; thanked, 15.
 Kingsland Point Park, 107.
 Kittredge, S. Dana, 6, 77.
 Knapp, Robert F., 44.
 Knox, Henry, headquarters, 39, 43, 44; in war council, 114.
 Knox's Headquarters, 39, 40; described, 43; see Henry Knox.
 Koizumi, C., 194.
 Kolb, Ellsworth, 172.
 Kolb, Emery, 172.
 Kunz, George F., president of the Society, 1, 5, 196; chairman of executive committee, 6; makes distinction between parks and playgrounds, 29; presents statement concerning carillons, 32; communicates acceptance of Draper Park, 69; discusses Appalachian Trail, 148; presides at Grand Canyon lecture, 171, 172.
 Kurcenaker, Peter, 135.
 Kuroda, C., 194.
- L.
- Lacau, Pierre, 188, 191.
 Lacey, Robert C., 143.
 Lafayette, Marquis de, 135, 151.
 Lafayette National Park, 166.
 Lake George Battleground Park, 39, 47.
 Lake George Park, 39, 40, 48, 58, 61, 136; special appropriation, 62.
 Lamson, F. B., 163.
 Lansing, Gerrit Y., 144.
 La Rue, E. C., 171-174.
 Lassen Volcanic National Park, 166.
 Latrobe, Mr., architect, 204.
 Lawrence, Arthur W., 42, 104.
 Lawrence, George N., 3.
 Lawrence, James, 154.
 Lawton, Mrs. W. L., 147.
 Ledyard, Lewis Cass, 3.
 Lee Chapel, 157.
 Lee, Robert E., 157.
 Lee, Willis T., 169.
 Leffingwell, Thomas, 153.
 Leffingwell, William M., 138.
 Lehman Caves National Monument, 167, 168.
 Lemon, Edward E., 150.
 Leonard, Edgar C., 45.
 Lenroot, Irvine L., 170.
 LeRoy, Elizabeth S., 50.
 Lester Park, 39, 40, 47.
 Lester, Willard, 47.
 Letchworth, Edward H., trustee of Society, 6; on executive committee, 6; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91.
 Letchworth, Ogden P., trustee of Society, 5; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91.
 Letchworth Park, committee, 7, 91; finances, 16, 17, 19, 91, 98; described, 54; highways, 60, 92, 94, 95; bond issue, 61; special appropriation, 62; visitors, 92; camping inaugurated, 93; accidents and forest fire, 93; proposed developments, 94; Genesee River storage reservoir, 95; museum additions, 95; weather report, 96; mentioned, 15, 39, 40, 56, 58.
 Letchworth, William P., donor of Letchworth Park, 7, 19, 54, 91; legacy account, 19.
 Levy, Meyer, 28.
 Lewis & Clark National Monument, 166.
 Light, experiments by Draper family, 72, 73, 76.
 Lincoln, Abraham, birthplace, 9; landmarks, 200, 213, 214.
 Lincoln's Birthplace National Park, 167.
 Lincoln, Charles Z., 3.
 Lincoln National Park, proposed, 170.
 Lincoln, Robert Todd, 213.
 Lindabury, Richard V., 42, 43.

- Lindenwald, Van Buren's home, 207.
 Lingenfelter, John R., 91, 96.
 Livingston, Robert R., 36.
 Lockwood, Louisa C., 113, 114.
 Lockwood, Luke V., 67.
 Loder, C. L., 129.
 Logan, Walter S., 3.
 Loines, Mrs. Stephen, 48, 57, 136.
 Long, Bige, 169.
 Long Island State Parks Commission, 57, 59, 101; bond issue, 61; special appropriation, 62.
 Longfellow, Henry W., Wayside Inn preserved, 150; home of ancestors, 178.
 Lorillard, Peter, 121.
 Los Angeles Skull, 195.
 Lotus, protected in Wisconsin, 159.
 Louisiana, shooting club between game preserves, 164.
 Louvain University, new hall blessed, 180.
 Lucas, Alfred, 188.
 Ludlow, Ann Maury, 73.
 Lythgoe, Albert M., 188.
- M.
- Macdonald, Alexander, 45, 46, 49, 51, 55, 88, 140.
 Mace, Arthur C., 188, 189.
 Macfarland, Charles S., 192.
 Mac Farland, Stewart, 48.
 Mackay, Baron Æ., 127.
 Mac Kaye, Benton, 148.
 Macreery, John B., 138.
 Madison, Dolly, 205.
 Madison, James, landmarks, 200; 204, 205.
 Mammoth Cave National Park proposed, 170.
 Manning, Mrs. Daniel, 6, 45, 80.
 Manning, Warren H., 140.
 Manning, William T., 192.
 Manursing Island Park, 104.
 Marathon, stele presented to N. Y. City College, 34; preservation of mound proposed, 183.
 March, A. C. F., 137.
 March, S. N., 137.
 Martin, T. Comerford, 152.
 Martler's (Martlaer's) Rock, 124.
 Maryon, Mrs. G. N., 137.
 Mason, John, 153.
 Massachusetts, scenic and historic places, 9; Washington elm, 149; Hubbard elm, 150; Plymouth Rock a Pilgrim, 150; Wayside Inn, 150; Bash-Bish Falls, 151; Indian Oven and Burgoyne's Camp, 152.
 Master, R. N., 137.
 Masters, Francis R., 45, 57, 151, 152.
 Maston, John, 179.
 Mather, William, 119, 121, 122.
 Mattheis, Francois E., 174, 175.
 Maury, Antonia C. de P. P., 7, 15, 71, 73, 74, 77.
 Maury, Carlotta, J., 7, 15, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77.
 Maury, John William Draper, see John William Draper, surgeon and biologist.
 Maury, Mytton, 72.
 Maury, Sarah Mytton, 73.
 Maury, Virginia Draper (Mrs. Mytton Maury) 72.
 Maynard, Reuben Leslie, Trustee and Counsel of Society, 5; on Executive Committee, 6; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 McAfee, James, 212.
 McBride, Alexander, 137.
 McCabe, John B., 55.
 McConekey, Thomas J., 47.
 McDougal, Alexander, 114.
 McGinnies, Joseph A., 60, 61, 62, 144, 145.
 McIlhenny, Edward A., 164.
 McKinley, William, landmarks, 200, 220.
 McMeekin, Robert, 43, 44.
 McMillin, Emerson, 47.
 Meachem, Thomas W., 17, 22.
 Mead, Charles L., 110, 143.
 Mechlenberg, General, 114.
 Mercier, Cardinal, beloved in Malines, 33; blesses new Louvain hall, 180.
 Merriam, J. C., 195.
 Mesa Verde National Park, 166, 171.
 Mesopotamia, archaeology, 194.
 Meurs, Henry, 135.
 Michigan, Brulé memorial, 159.
 Milburn, John G., 220.
 Miller, Charles R., 3.
 Miller, Charles M., 42, 104.
 Milton, J. Elet, 6, 90.
 Minnesota, important decision concerning wild life, 162.
 Missions, Spanish, in California, 9; in Texas, 164.
 Mississippi Valley National Park proposed, 170.
 Missouri, Mark Twain's birthplace, 163.
 Mitchell, Samuel L., 145.
 Miyoshi, Manabu, 192, 193, 194.
 Mohansic Park, 39, 40; described, 41, 105.
 Mond, Robert, 188.
 Monett, E. R., 172.

- Monroe Doctrine, centennial observed, 158.
 Monroe, James, grave, 158, 202; centennial of Monroe doctrine, 158; landmarks, 200, 205-206.
 Montcalm Park, 39, 40, 51.
 Montezuma Castle National Monument, 166.
 Monticello, 157, 204.
 Montpelier, Madison's home, 204.
 Monuments: John Adams, 202; J. Q. Adams, 206; John Andre, 23, 63; Andre-Arnold, 116; Chester A. Arthur, 218; Belleau Wood, 179; Etienne, Brulé, 159; James Buchanan, 157; Grover Cleveland, 143, 219; Chateau Thierry, 180; Millard Fillmore, 143, 212; Fort Shantok, 153; U. S. Grant, 216; R. B. Hayes, 217; Andrew Jackson, 207; Mary Jemison, 54, 96, 155; Thomas Jefferson, 204; Andrew Johnson, 215; James Madison, 205; Marathon, 34; Wm. McKinley, 220; James Monroe, 205; Newtown battle, 53; New York City War Memorial, 29; James K. Polk, 209-210; Theodore Roosevelt, 221; Saratoga battle, 39, 47; Wm. H. Seward, 143; Spy Island, 52; Stony Point, 23; Tappan, 7, 23, 63; Zachary Taylor, 210-211; Temple Hill, 44; Silas Town, 52; John Tyler, 209; Martin Van Buren, 208. See also Inscriptions, and Tablets.
 Moore, Barrington, Trustee of Society, 5; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Moore, Benjamin, bishop, 36.
 Moot, Adelbert, Trustee of Society, 5; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91.
 Morawetz Victor, 103.
 Morrill, Elmer E., 6, 90.
 Morris, Earl H., 195.
 Morris, Lewis, 114.
 Morris, Roger, mansion, 36.
 Morrison, Thomas J., 95.
 Mortier, Abraham, 36.
 Moses, Robert, 101.
 Mott, T. Bentley, 179, 180.
 Mound City Group National Monument, 168.
 Mount Katahdin National Park proposed, 170.
 Mount Marcy, finder, 137.
 Mount McGregor, 39, 47, 215.
 Mount McKinley National Park, 166.
 Mount Morris dam, 95.
 Mount Olympus National Monument, 167.
 Mount Rainier National Park, 166, 170.
 Mount Vernon, Va. See George Washington, landmarks.
 Moyer, Fayette E., 49.
 Murdock, J. B., 130.
 Muir Woods National Monument, 166.
 Musquiz, Governor, 165.
 Mussolini, Premier, 182.

 N.
 Nakano, H., 193, 194.
 Names of Places: Finger Lakes, 137; Sterling Forge, 119; Forest of Dean, 122; Constitution Island, 124; Martler's Rock, 124; Taghanic, 138, 139.
 Nash, Mrs. Henry Fontaine, 6, 87, 88.
 National Parks and Monuments, complete list, 166-167; changes during year, 168; Carlsbad Cave, 168; thirteen proposed parks, 169; economic value, 170; Grand Canyon survey, 171; origin of Yosemite Valley, 174; Water Power act interpreted, 175.
 Natural Bridges National Monument, 166.
 Navajo National Monument, 166.
 Neff, Pat M., 164.
 Netherlands, The, construction of Half Moon replica, 126-135.
 Newberry, Percy E., 188.
 Newberry, Mrs. Percy, 186.
 New Jersey, Whitman home, 153; Cooper birthplace, 154; Franklin house, 154. See also Palisades, Sterling Mine, etc.
 New Mexico, archaeology, 195.
 New Netherland, tercentenary celebration, 143.
 Newtown Battlefield Reservation, 39, 40, 53.
 New York City: **Arsenal**, 30.
 New York City: **Art Center**, 25, 26.
 New York City: **Bayard's Hill**, 36.
 New York City: **Boat excavated**, 195.
 New York City: **Burr's Pond**, 36.
 New York City: **Churches**, Park Avenue Baptist, 32; Grace Episcopal, 32; Trinity Episcopal, 32; St. Paul's Episcopal, 158; Annunciation, 158.
 New York City: **Croton Reservoir**, 26.
 New York City: **Grant's Tomb**, 216.

- New York City: **Hamilton Grange**, 38.
 New York City: **Harlem Ship Canal**, 24.
 New York City: **Inwood Hill**, 24.
 New York City: **Johnson Iron Works**, 24.
 New York City: **Marathon Stone**, 34.
 New York City: **Mortier's Hill**, 36.
 New York City: **Marble Cemetery**, 158, 205.
 New York City: **Monroe House**, 158, 205.
 New York City: **Parks**, Inwood Hill extended, 24; Fort Washington extended, 24; Central: visitors, 12; value of adjacent property, 13, 27; proposed subway, 25; proposed Art Center, 25; proposed War Memorial, 29; case of Williams vs. Park Commissioner, 30; meteorologist, 73; Van Cortlandt, 106.
 New York City: **Plan of City and Environs**, 14.
 New York City: **Richmond Hill**, history, 35.
 New York City: **Richmond Hill Theatre**, 38.
 New York City: **Roosevelt Home**, 220.
 New York City: **Spuyten Duyvil Creek**, 24.
 New York City: **Subways**, under Central Park, 25.
 New York City: **War Memorial**, 29.
 New York State Conservation Fund, 60.
 New York State Forest Preserve, bond issue for, 61. See also Adirondack Forest Preserve and Catskill Forest Preserve.
 New York State Highways, 60.
 New York State Historical Advisory Commission, proposed, 145.
 New York State Museum, 47, 52, 54, 108.
 New York State Parks, complete list, 38-55; State Council of Parks recommended by Governor Smith, 57; created by Legislature, 59; bond issue proposed, 61.
 New York State Revolutionary Anniversaries Commission, proposed, 146.
 Niagara Falls Reservation, 8, 9, 11, 12, 39, 55, 56, 59; bond issue, 61; special appropriations, 62.
 Nicolet National Park proposed, 170.
 Nicoll, Henry, 74.
 Niles, William W., 41.
 Nixon, John, 114.
 Nye, Berthold, 73.
- O.
- O'Bail, Solomon, 96.
 Ochs, Adolph S., 6, 87, 88.
 Odell, Abraham, 67.
 Odell, Jonathan, 67.
 Oglethorpe, James Edward, search for body, 177.
 Olcott, Robert, 45.
 Old Kasaan National Monument, 167.
 Olive, J. F., 55.
 Oregon Caves National Monument, 167.
 Orr, Alexander E., 3.
 Osborn, Henry Fairfield, on Stony Point committee, 7, 78; thanked for courtesies of American Museum of Natural History, 171.
 Ottendorfer, Oswald, 3.
 Oyens, J. C. de Marez, 127.
- P.
- Paine, Arthur R., 89.
 Paine, Caroline A., 89.
 Paiva family, 71.
 Palestine, preservation of sacred places, 192.
 Palisades Interstate Park, origin, 9; visitors, 12, 56; described, 42; bond issue, 61; custody of "Half Moon," 133-135; mentioned, 39, 40, 59.
 Palm Canyon National Monument, 167.
 Palmer, Courtland, 72.
 Palmer, Henry O., 138.
 Papago Saguaro National Monument, 166.
 Parker, Mrs. Alton B., 46.
 Parker, Arthur C., 108.
 Parker, Ely, homestead, 142.
 Parks, in general, value of 10-14; enhance value of adjacent property, 13, 27; distinction between parks and playgrounds, 29-31.
 Parrott family, 117, 121.
 Parrott, Robert P., 121, 122.
 Parsons, Samuel, 3.
 Parsons, Samuel H., general, 114.
 Partridge, Edward L., Trustee of Society, 6; on Stony Point committee, 7, 78; on Palisades Park Commission, 42, 43; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Patterson, General, 114.

- Pawling, Albert, 67.
 Peabody, Charles J., late Chairman of Diamond Island committee, 15, 88; death, 87.
 Peabody, George Foster, on Diamond Island committee, 6, 87, 88; donor of land to the State, 48, 57, 136.
 Peabody, Mrs. George Foster, donor of Diamond Island, 22, 87, 88.
 Peale, Arthur L., 153.
 Pearson, Karl, 178.
 Pearson, T. Gilbert, 101.
 Peck, John Hudson, 3.
 Pelletreau, William S., 124.
 Penn, William, home of ancestors, 178.
 Pennsylvania, Mary Jennison statue in Buchanan Valley, 155.
 Pereira, Antonio de Paiva, 71.
 Pereira, Carlotta J. de P., 71.
 Perkins, George W., 109.
 Perkins, George W., Jr., Trustee of Society, 5; on Palisades Park commission, 42, 43.
 Pershing, John, 112.
 Peterson, William, 214.
 Petrified Forest National Monument, 167.
 Pettis, Clifford R., 45, 49.
 Philippe, Louis, 38.
 Philipsborough Manor, 41.
 Philipse Castle, burned, 114.
 Philipse, Frederick, 65, 66, 115.
 Philipse, Mary, 124.
 Philipse Manor Hall, committee, 7, 14, 63; finances, 16, 17, 19, 67; described, 41; administration, 63; meetings and visitors, 64; Flemish table presented, 65; furniture and paintings bequeathed, 67; mentioned, 39, 40.
 Philipse, Philip, 124.
 Philipse, Susannah, 124.
 Phillips, N. Taylor, Trustee and Treasurer of Society, 5; on Executive committee, 6; on Finance committee, 6; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91; thanked, 15; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Photography, first photograph of human face, 72; moving pictures of Grand Canyon explorers, 173.
 Pickering, Timothy, 120.
 Pickersgill, H. E., 154.
 Pierce, Franklin, landmarks, 200, 212.
 Pinnacles National Monument, 167, 168.
 Pipe Spring National Monument, 167, 168.
 Pitcher, Charlotte A., 50.
 Place-Names, see Names.
 Plamondon, Fred, 50.
 Platt National Park, 166.
 Playgrounds, see Parks.
 Plymouth Rock, an erratic boulder, 150.
 Pocahontas, search for bones, 176.
 Poe, Edgar Allan, cottage in New York, 10.
 Polk, James K., landmarks, 200, 209-210.
 Polk, Sarah Childress, 209.
 Poor, Enoch, 114.
 Porter, Horace, 3.
 Porter, Peter A., 3.
 Porter, William H., 42, 43.
 Pougin, General, 180.
 Powell, John Wesley, 172.
 Pratt, Herbert L., 147.
 Presidential Landmarks: John Adams, 35, 36, 178, 200, 202-203, John Quincy Adams, 178, 200, 202, 206-207; Chester A. Arthur, 200, 218; James Buchanan, 156, 200, 212-213; Grover Cleveland, 9, 143, 200, 219; Calvin Coolidge, 200, 222; Millard Fillmore, 200, 211-212; James A. Garfield, 200, 217, 218; U. S. Grant, 10, 39, 47, 199, 200, 215, 216; Warren G. Harding, 178, 200, 221-222; Benjamin Harrison, 200, 219; Wm. Henry Harrison, 200, 208-209, 219; Rutherford B. Hayes, 200, 216-217; Andrew Jackson, 200, 207; Thomas Jefferson, 35, 157, 200, 203-204; Andrew Johnson, 200, 214-215; Abraham Lincoln, 9, 200, 213-214; James Madison, 200, 204-205; Wm. McKinley, 200, 220; James Monroe, 158, 200, 205-206; Franklin Pierce, 200, 212; James K. Polk, 200, 209-210; Theodore Roosevelt, 200, 220-221; Wm. H. Taft, 200, 221; Zachary Taylor, 199, 200, 210-211; John Tyler, 200, 205, 209; Martin Van Buren, 200, 207, 208; George Washington, 8, 36, 39, 43, 113, 135, 149, 201-202; Woodrow Wilson, 199, 200, 221.
 Prestwick, John, 179.
 Prospect Mountain, 48, 136.
 Pugsley, Cornelius A., Trustee of Society, 6; on Stony Point committee, 7, 78; on Westchester County Park commission, 42, 104.
 Purdy, Still John, 113.
 Putnam, Israel, 114.
 Putnam, Rufus, 120.

Q.

Queensboro Furnace, 122.
 Quinby, Phebe, 114.
 Quinn, Edward W., 149.

R.

Rabenold, Ellwood M., 60.
 Raguenau, General, 180.
 Rainbow Bridge National Monument, 167.
 Randolph, Martha Wayles, 204.
 Ratoone, John, 154.
 Raymond, M. D., 3.
 Read, Mrs. W. A., 42, 104.
 Reamer, John, 139.
 Reed, David A., 179.
 Reiburn, Michael E., 146.
 Remington, C. W., 55.
 Remington, Harvey F., Trustee of Society, 5; on Letchworth Park committee, 7, 91.
 Reno, Ida, 135.
 Reynolds, Mrs. I. L. W., 50.
 Rice, Mrs. William G., 144.
 Richards, Edward, 111.
 Richards, Frederick B., 46.
 Richmond, William, 172.
 Riedesel, Baron, 45.
 Riggs, E. Francis, 157.
 Riggs, James G., 46.
 Riggs, Lawrason, 157.
 Robb, J. Hampden, 3.
 Robbins, Mills, 114.
 Robinson, Beverly, 124.
 Robinson, James R., 139.
 Robinson, Theodore D., 137.
 Robson, John M., 170.
 Robson, Albert N., 42.
 Rochefontaine, Stephen, 124.
 Rockefeller, John D., 164.
 Rocky Mountain National Park, 166, 170.
 Roell, J. E., 128, 129.
 Rogers, Sherman S., 3.
 Romano, Thomas, 84.
 Roosevelt, Edith Kermit, 221.
 Roosevelt National Park proposed, 170.
 Roosevelt, Robert, 220.
 Roosevelt-Sequoia National Park proposed, 170.
 Roosevelt, Theodore, organized ceremonies at grave forbidden, 102; landmarks, 200, 220-221.
 Roosevelt, W. Emlen, 101.
 Rosenman, Samuel, 24.
 Ruggles, Samuel B., 13.
 Ruskin, John, quoted, 11.
 Russel, Charles, 172.
 Russell, Richard, 38.

Rust, Mrs. Harry L., 201.
 Ryan, John P., 135.

S.

Sackett, Henry W., Trustee and Vice-President of Society, 5; on Executive committee, 6; on Finance committee, 6; on Draper Park committee, 7, 77; secretary of Hudson-Fulton Celebration commission, 127; at Grand Canyon lecture, 171.
 Sage, Mrs. Russell, 124, 164.
 Saint Clare, C. C., 48.
 Saint Lawrence Reservation, 39, 49.
 Saint Mary's Lake (Silver Lake) 106.
 Sanders, Kate G., 212.
 Sands, John Q., 74.
 Sands, William M., 74.
 Sanredam, J., 129.
 Santa Anna, 165.
 Sarasin, Paul, 181.
 Saratoga Battle Monument, 39, 47.
 Saratoga Springs Reservation, 39, 40, 46, 57, 60; bond issue, 61; special appropriation, 62.
 Sargent, C. S., 149.
 Sato, D., 193, 194.
 Satterlee, Herbert L., 130, 134.
 Saunders, Charles W., 48.
 Saunders, Randall N., 208.
 Sauthier, Claude Joseph, 125.
 Saville, Foster H., 195.
 Saw Mill River Parkway, 106, 109.
 Scenic and Historic Preservation in general, 8; relation between topography and history, 9; value of scenic beauty, 10; Niagara Falls a precedent, 55.
 Schoellkopf, Paul A., 55.
 Schoonmaker, Samuel V., 43, 44.
 Schuler, Hans, 157.
 Schuyler, Miss Georgina, death, 46.
 Schuyler, Mansion, 39, 40, 45. See also Philip Schuyler.
 Schuyler, Philip, mansion, 45, at Fort Crailo, 135.
 Scott, John Morin (?) 114.
 Scott, Walter, Trustee of Society, 5.
 Scott, W. W., 204, 210.
 Scotts Bluff National Monument, 167.
 Scudder, Townsend, 101.
 Seabury, Rev. Mr., 158.
 Searles, Alfred, 53, 54.
 Secor, Caleb, 111.
 Semff, Frederick, 43.
 Senate House, Kingston, 39, 44.
 Sequoia National Park, 166, 170.

- Severance, Frank H., 46, 212, 219, 220.
- Seward, William H., monument proposed, 143.
- Shaw, Albert, 7, 77.
- Shepard, Edward M., 46.
- Shell Heaps, at Croton Point, 107.
- Shepherd, Mrs. O. V., 51.
- Shields, James Van A., 176.
- Shiloh National Park, 167.
- Shoshone Cavern National Monument, 167.
- Signs and Billboards, bills to tax, 146; forbidden in Adirondacks, 147; restricted by Standard Oil Co., 147; increased opposition, 147.
- Silver Lake Park, 106.
- Sinclair, James M., 170.
- Sisson, Henry W., chairman of Diamond Island committee, 6, 87, 88.
- Sites and Inscriptions committee, 7. See also Inscriptions.
- Sitka National Monument, 167.
- Skeletons Old Irish, 195; gigantic in Idaho, 195; Standish in Massachusetts, 195.
- Sleepy Hollow, 65.
- Slide Mountain, 125.
- Smallwood, William, 114.
- Smith, Alfred E., vetoes Spuyten Duyvil creek bill, 25; vetoes Historical Commission bill, 146; recommends State parks, 56 et seq.; Conservation fund, 60; highways to State parks, 60; bond issue for State parks, 61; creation of Long Island park commission, 101; abolition of Bronx Parkway commission, 110; creation of Finger Lakes Park commission, 137; Erie Canal celebration, 144; Honorary chairman of Albany Tercentenary committee, 144.
- Smith, Elizabeth Quincy, 203.
- Smith, George Otis, 171.
- Smith, George T., 43.
- Smith, John, sea-captain, 129.
- Smith, John, clergyman, 113.
- Smith, Joshua Hett, 116.
- Smith, William, 203.
- Smoot, Reed, 170.
- Solomons, Mrs. E. J., 217.
- Southfields Furnace, 121.
- Sparhawk, N., 150.
- Spaulding, Elbridge G., 3.
- Spofford, Charles A., legacy, 17, 23.
- Spoor, Newcomb, 160.
- Sny Island, 39, 40, 51.
- Squaw Island, 39, 40, 54.
- Staats, Leon L., 89.
- Staley, Ellis J., Trustee of Society, 5; chairman of Thacher Park committee, 6, 80; thanked, 15.
- Standish, Lora, 195.
- Standish, Myles, skeleton, 195.
- Stanton, Robert B., 172.
- Starin, John H., 105.
- Starks Knob, 39, 40, 47.
- State Council of Parks, see New York State Parks.
- Statues, see Monuments.
- Sterling Mine and Furnace, 117-121; origin of name, 119.
- Steuben, Baron, 36, 114.
- Steuben Society, 50.
- Stevens, Frank L., 46.
- Stevens, Harriet E., 51.
- Stewart, John A., 3.
- Stewart, S. L., 43.
- Stirling, Lord, 114, 119.
- Stone, Julius F., 172.
- Stony Point State Reservation committee, 7, 78; visitors, 12, 78, 79; finances, 16, 79; described, 43; mentioned, 9, 14, 23, 39, 40.
- Stranahan, J. S. T., 3.
- Straus, Nathan, Jr., 59, 60, 61, 62, 101, 110, 137.
- Strong, Susan de L. Van R., 135.
- Stuart, Gilbert, 36.
- Sudworth, George B., 91.
- Sullivan, James, 46, 48.
- Sullivan, Gen. John, 53.
- Sullivan, John P., 55.
- Sully's Hill National Park, 166.
- Sutro, Frederick C., 43.
- Swain, E. E., 163.
- Swanson, Claude A., 170.
- Swayne, Wager, 3.
- Switzerland, national park, 181.

T.

- Tablets: Andre-Arnold, 116; Castle Philipse, 115; John Burroughs, 126; Millard Fillmore, 211; Orange Furnace, 123; Queensboro Furnace, 123; Richmond Hill, 35; Theodore Roosevelt, 220; San Antonio, 165; Santa Anna, 165; Sterling Furnace, 118; Washington elm, 149; Walt Whitman home, 153; in "Half Moon's" fore-castle, 132. See also Inscriptions, and Monuments.
- Taconic Tri-State Park, 39, 40, 45, 57, 58, 151; bond issue, 61; special appropriation, 62. See also Bash-Bish Falls.
- Taft, William H., landmarks, 200, 221.

- Taghanic Falls Park, 39, 40, 52, 138; origin, 139.
- Talleyrand, Charles Maurice, 36.
- Talmadge, Frederick S., 3.
- Tappan Monument, committee, 7; see also John Andre.
- Tappan, Frederick D., 3.
- Taylor, James M., 3.
- Taylor, Norman, 103.
- Taylor, Zachary, landmarks, 199, 200, 210-211.
- Teall, E. H., 50.
- Telescopes, Prof. John W. Draper's, 72.
- Temple Hill, 39, 40, 44.
- Ten Eyck, Sarah G., 78.
- Texas, Spanish Missions, 164; tab-
lets, 165.
- Thacher Park, see John Boyd
Thacher Park.
- Thacher, Mrs. John Boyd, Trustee
of Society, 6; on John Boyd
Thacher Park committee, 6, 80;
donor of park, 46.
- Thayer, Stephen H., Trustee of So-
ciety, 5; on Executive committee, 6;
chairman of Manor Hall commit-
tee, 7, 63; on Tappan Monument
committee, 7, 63; thanked, 15; on
committee concerning Croton
Point park, 108.
- Thomas, Robert Y., 170.
- Thompson, Mrs. Frederick F., 52.
- Thornton, William, 204.
- Timpanogos Cave National Monu-
ment, 167, 168.
- Tongue Mountain, 40, 48, 57, 58, 61,
62, 136.
- Tonto National Monument, 167.
- Torpey, Charles, award for injury,
94.
- Tower, Walter B., 140.
- Town, Silas, 52.
- Townsend, Edward M., 102.
- Townsend, Henry, 119.
- Townsend, Peter, 117, 118, 120,
121.
- Townsend, Solomon, 121.
- Tracey, James F., 6, 45, 80.
- Tracy, Benjamin F., 3.
- Trask, Spencer, 46.
- Treason House, 116.
- Trees: Treaty tree at Draper
Park, 75; chestnut blight, 90;
black jack oak on Long Island,
103; primeval forest near White
Plains, 111; death of Washington
elm at Cambridge, 149; Hubbard
elm at North Andover blown
down, 150; preserves in Switzer-
land, 182; preserves in Japan,
193-194.
- Treman, C. E., 139.
- Treman, Robert H., Trustee of So-
ciety, 5; on Letchworth Park com-
mittee, 7, 91; donor of parks, 13,
53, 56; on Finger Lakes Park
Commission, 138; suggests Tag-
hanic Falls State Park, 139.
- Trinkle, E. Lee, 158.
- Tryon, William, 125.
- Tuckahoe's Unknown Soldier, 112.
- Tully, S., 155.
- Tumacacori National Monument,
167.
- Tut-ankh-Amen, sarcophagus opened
184-192.
- Tuxedo Park, origin, 121.
- Twain, Mark, see Clemens, Samuel
L.
- Tyler, John, landmarks, 200, 205,
209.
- Tyler, Julia Gardner, 209.
- Tyler, Letitia Christian, 209.
- U.
- Uchida, S., 194.
- Ulmann, Albert, Trustee of Society,
6; on Sites and Inscriptions com-
mittee, 7.
- Uncas, Indian chief, 153.
- Universities: Cornell, 13; Colum-
bia, 108, 180; Harvard, 73, 108;
Louvain, 180; New York (City)
71, 72, 73, 200; New York (State)
136; Oglethorpe, 177; Rochester,
150; Virginia, 204; Washington
and Lee, 157. See also Colleges.
- Upshaw, William D., 158, 177.
- Uyehara, Keije, 192, 193.
- V.
- Vail, Charles D., 21.
- Vail, Helen Hall, publication fund,
17, 21.
- Value of Scenic Beauty, 10-14, 170-
171.
- Van Birket, envoy, 36.
- Van Bergen, Colonel, 67.
- Van Buren, Hannah, 208.
- Van Buren, Martin, landmarks, 200,
207-208.
- Van Cleve, W. C., 163.
- Van Cortlandt, Catherine, 65.
- Vanderlyn, John, 36, 45.
- Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William B., 45.
- Van Swinderen, R. de Marees, 127,
128.
- Van Valkenburg, Edward S., 50.
- Van Wart, Ann Maria, 67.

- Verendrye National Monument, 167.
 Vermilyea, William H., 67.
 Vicksburg National Park, 167.
 Villard, Oswald G., 122, 123.
 Violette, M. A., 163.
 Virgil (Publius Vergilius Maro), tomb, 182.
 Virginia, antiquities, 8; Monticello, 157; Lee Chapel, 157; Monroe's grave, 158.
 Volney, Constantin Francois Chas-soboeuf, 36.
 Vrooman, Isaac H., Jr., 144.
 Vrooman, John W., Trustee of So-ciety, 5.
- W.
- Wagoner, Adam E., 208.
 Walcott, Henry P., 9.
 Waldenberger, E. R., 55.
 Waldron, William G., 50.
 Walker, Mrs. Roberts, 42, 104.
 Wallin, William J., 42, 104.
 Walnut Canyon National Monument, 167.
 Walrath, Eugene M., 50.
 Wanamaker, Rodman, 178.
 Warburg, Felix M., 42, 104.
 Ward, Hamilton, 55.
 Warren, Nathan A., 7, 63.
 Washington George, Mount Vernon, 8; headquarters at Newburgh, 8, 39, 43; on Richmond Hill, 35, 36; at White Plains, 113-114; in seven states, 113; at Rensselaer, 135; unknown soldier, 112; elm at Cambridge dies, 149; other land-marks, 200-202.
 Washington's Headquarters, see George Washington.
 Washington, Lawrence, 201.
 Water Power Act interpreted, 175.
 Watkins Glen Reservation, 39, 40, 53, 137; commission abolished, 138.
 Wayne, Anthony, 43, 114.
 Wayside Inn, purchased by Henry Ford, 150.
 Webb, Charles, 111.
 Webb, H. Walter, 3.
 Webb, William H., 3.
 Weiant, E. B., 116.
 Weil, Fred A., 202.
 Welch, Alexander M., Trustee of Society, 5; on Finance committee, 6; on Sites and Inscriptions com-mittee, 7; at Grand Canyon lec-ture, 171.
 Welch, Thomas V., 3.
 Welch, William A., 43, 148.
 West, Frank, 50.
 Westbrook, Kate E., 45.
 Westchester County Parks, 14, 42, 56, 59, 109; described, 104-109; commissioners, 42, 104; bond is-sue, 61; special appropriation, 62.
 Westcott, Edward J., 47.
 Westminster Abbey, Cromwell's burial, 179; no such institution possible in America, 199.
 West Point Chain, 117.
 West Point Iron and Cannon Foun-dry, 122.
 Wetmore, Prosper M., 36.
 Whalen, Will, 96, 155.
 Wheatlands, Buchanan's home, 213.
 Wheeler National Monument, 167.
 Whitaker, Ephraim, 104.
 Wheeler, Lieutenant, 172.
 White, Herbert L., 53.
 White, J. duPratt, Trustee of this Society, 5; on Palisades Park commission, 42, 43, 135.
 White, J. L., 169.
 White, Loren H., 208.
 Whitman, Walt, home in Camden, N. J., 10, 153; school, 102.
 Wigglesworth, George, 178.
 Wilber, C. E., 148.
 Wilbur, Mrs. Daniel W., 44.
 Wilcox, Ansley, 55.
 Williams, Charles Richard, 221.
 Williams, Mornay, 3.
 Williams vs. Park Commissioner of New York, 30.
 Williamson, William, 170.
 Willis, George, 111.
 Wilson, Frank A., 126.
 Wilson, Lavalette, 116.
 Wilson, Woodrow, death, 199, 221; landmarks, 199, 200, 221; advisers concerning physiography, 9.
 Wind Cave National Monument, 166.
 Winlock, Herbert E., 188.
 Winslow, Alvin, 88.
 Winthrop, H. R., 103.
 Wisconsin, lotus protected, 159; State parks, 161-162.
 Witherbee, Sherman & Co., 48.
 Wolfe, Udolpho, 159, 202.
 Wonderland National Park, pro-posed, 170.
 Wood, Mrs. A. J., 96.
 Woodford, Stewart L., 127.
 Woodford, William, 114.
 Woodlands Lake Park, 107.
 Woodworth, J. Backus, 108.
 Worley, Lloyd F., 102.
 Wright, Ebenezer K., 3.
 Wright, Reuben, 113, 114.
 Wright, Sarah Smith, 113.
 Wright, William Mason, 180.

X.

Ximenes, Ettore, 157.

Y.

Yakima National Park proposed, 170.

Yellowstone National park, 11, 166, 170.

Yosemite National Park, 166, 168; origin of valley, 174.

Yoshii, Y. Y., 193, 194.

Young, John, 104.

Yucatan, archaeology, 195.

Yucca House National Monument, 167.

Z.

Zaghlul, Mohammed Pasha, 188.

Zinsser, Frederick G., Trustee of Society, 6; chairman of Draper Park committee, 6, 77; thanked, 15.

Zion National Park, 166.

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